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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council.

THE act passed by the last Legislature which provided for a change in the administration of the State charities, taking effect on the first day of July, 1879, the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools entered upon the duties of their office at that time.

The members of the new Board, appointed mainly from the old local Boards, were nearly all of them strangers to two of the schools now consigned to their care; and, while to one all the institutions were new fields of duty, to the whole, the first labor suggested was that which would give acquaintance with the workings and condition of each school; the next, organization for work, division of duties among the different members, and formation of plans for future use. Practical men of business, of whom the Board was largely composed, could bring their experience and knowledge to bear at once upon the material interests of the three institutions; but the work of reform, of education, of physical improvement and moral elevation, require more than this, — require deliberation and study, without which mistakes might be made of far greater detriment to the State than the loss of a few dollars and cents. The conscientious consideration of facts like these, with the short time it has held the trust, must account for a meagre statement of work actually done by the present Board; and the condition of the institutions must be considered as the result of a past policy.

The Trustees in giving this statement, and commending what is worthy of commendation, will with decision, as well as modesty, indicate where in their judgment improvements may be made, and better results achieved; for reform must be progressive, or it would not be reform, and the work of each succeeding year should be greater and better than that of the last. If this desirable result shall not be attained by the present officers of the three institutions, let it be hoped that it will not be in consequence of any neglect of duty, but because the work is too arduous, and the system not quite the right one yet. Indeed, it would not be strange if further legislation were required to perfect it.

They enter upon their labors, it is believed, with an earnest desire not only to serve the State in the spirit of true economy, by a careful, attentive, and judicious administration of the financial trusts imposed upon them, but also to promote its higher interests in the service of humanity, by elevating the low, educating the ignorant, reforming the criminal, and, better still, by preventing the wayward and ungoverned from becoming criminal. With this preliminary they respectfully present statements of the three schools, with suggestions for their improvement, in the order assigned them in the act providing for their management.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

This institution is about the same numerically as represented by the last reports, and with no essential difference in the condition of the children.

Unfamiliar as were most of the members of the Board with the state of affairs at Monson, it was obvious from the first that there were too many children there to be wisely cared for, that some had remained there too long for their own good or that of the school, and that the first duty of the new Board should be to devise some way to relieve the institution, and better the condition of the children. Though by legislation they have been decreed no longer paupers, enough to whom the name rightfully belongs are retained in the institution to infect the atmosphere with the "taint of pauper-

ism;" and under the present system, more or less necessarily exposed to this influence, the children seem to have lost, if they ever had, the vivacity of childhood, and present an appearance of helpless — it may almost be said hopeless — dependence. Whatever has been the policy of the past, — and there is little doubt that the end desired has been the same by the officers of the past as by those of to-day, and that the obstacles in the way of better things, existing then, exist now, — they yet feel it their duty, in entering anew upon a work, the necessity of which has always been recognized, emphatically to repeat what has been so often stated, that the remedy for this which the State expects, and which they believe is the surest and most direct means to produce the desired effect, is the immediate establishment in homes, of all of an age and condition of health to warrant such removal; thus substituting for the artificial life of the institution, — for a time, a necessary evil, — the domestic life of industrious and respectable families.

To attain this, every effort on the part of the management of the school should be made to fit them to be of some use in these families, even from the very beginning of the life into which they are adopted. The aim of the institution training should be to teach them from their very entrance lessons of responsibility, of self-reliance, of helpfulness in things ever so small, and, as the ultimatum to be looked forward to, the certainty of some day being entirely self-supporting. Instruction in the common, ever-recurring duties of every-day family life should be given as systematically as the lessons of the day or the Sunday school. And all this in a spirit of the most thorough kindness, the most tender solicitude for their future well-being. For no kindness can be so great, no care so really like that of the Divine Providence, as that which, while it shields and protects, teaches that how to take care of one's self properly is of first importance, and how to help others, next to it.

Then, as, it may be, all cannot be placed in homes as fast as is desired, another great object of those in charge of these children should be to give to this artificial family-life on a large scale, as many features of real domestic life as possible. The Trustees are aware how difficult all this is, and that to preserve discipline with such numbers, without the aid of

routine in the institution sense, would be well-nigh impossible; and that even an occasional departure from it without disastrous consequences, requires more than ordinary ability, requires genius. Still something can be done, and should be attempted. "Nothing risked, nothing won," is a maxim, the lesson of which is safe enough, when suggested by an even-balanced, judicious person, desiring only the highest good. The impetus given by a little variety, the pleasure by a little departure from rules, and the monotonous round of daily life, will sometimes do more to quicken the intellect, brighten the dull, and inspire with good-nature the sulky and stubborn, than whole weeks of effort in the same weary direction. The institution at Monson is mainly for children. It is a State Primary School, designed to give to these children the instruction of which, under the happier influences of a better class, they have been deprived, and, combined with this teaching of the school, the comforts and influences of a home. That this design may be carried out, no condition should exist having a tendency to result in harm to them. Their elevation, their education, their preparation for future usefulness, are the first considerations, are really the *all* to be considered. Their poor little weakly bodies, suffering from the deterioration of generations, are to be fed with good healthful, nourishing food, lodged in comfortable, clean, and well-ventilated rooms, and clothed with suitable garments. Their minds are to be trained to acquire useful knowledge of all kinds; and their souls to recognize their responsibility to a heavenly Father, in whose eyes they are of as much value as are the greatest of his children. Life for them in the institution should be made, by all the means the State so bountifully provides, a progressive career, hindered, no doubt, by many obstacles, but better than the one from which they have been rescued, and a preparation for the one outside always recognized as the best fortune in store for these "children of the State."

Homes, Visitation, Supervision, Etc.

That there are some practical difficulties in the way of securing this outside life for the children at Monson, is conceded; but with an improved system of finding homes, of visitation, and of supervision, which the Trustees desire to

see inaugurated, and in which they hope for the co-operation of the Central Board, it is believed much may be done to make this work easier and more effective than it has been. The success of the Hampden County Aid Society, with that of private effort in the same direction, augurs well for similar effort. The present system of visitation, under the direction of the agent of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, seems inadequate to the work to be done, because it is improbable that the large number of children can be visited by so few individuals with any frequency; because this necessary infrequency precludes the possibility of any actual acquaintance with the children, or of those who have the charge of them, and because only *men* are employed for this work. It may be added, that, with the present workers, there is little or no time to seek out suitable homes. Those who desire the services of the boys or girls make application for them; and the success of the arrangement is always a matter of doubt.

Women are the natural guardians of children, and have an instinctive sense of right and wrong as done to them, and a sensitiveness to cruelty not always granted to men. They have, too, a knowledge of domestic affairs, and are thus better qualified to judge of the ability, as to size, strength, or age, of the children for the duties assigned them. It is conceded, too, that women have quicker perceptions, and are therefore, perhaps, better judges as to the fitness of persons to take charge of these defenceless ones, while counsel, encouragement, and instruction come more naturally from their lips.

It is believed, that in every New-England town there are women who are fitted for this work of visitation, supervision, &c., and who would gladly engage in it; while the fact that such persons, invested with the authority a formal appointment would give, are to be referred and appealed to, will have the effect to protect the children, and to raise the character of the homes thus provided.

In view of these considerations, the Trustees therefore recommend the appointment of a suitable number of women, in various parts of the Commonwealth, whose service without compensation shall be given to this work, all necessary expenses being, of course, provided for by the State. These

services to be in accordance with the needs enumerated; viz., the finding of suitable homes for the children, having a guardian's care of them after they are established in these homes, acting as advisers to the children, and as supervisors to those who assume their charge, reporting delinquencies on the part of the latter, giving prompt notice of all wrongs and abuses, and in every way aiding in the work of humanity begun by the State.

In this system of visitation, it is intended that the girls from Lancaster and the boys from Westborough shall be included; and, as they are held directly responsible for the well-being or the ill-treatment of all from the three institutions, the Trustees are of the opinion that they should have some voice in the matter of the appointment of these visitors or guardians. A plan to embody something of the above has already been considered by them, and will if carried out, it is believed, be potent for good in every way, and aid the institutions by making it almost certain that homes so selected would become permanent ones. The details of such a plan would take too much space in this report, but would be given to the Superior Board whenever desired.

Boarding Out.

As many of the children are too young to be of service in family life, it is further recommended that an appropriation be made, which shall enable those who have the matter in charge to pay a small price for their board in families, who would thus assume the care of them; a plan widely adopted, and with great success, in many European countries.

Injurious Influences.

As has been before stated, every influence prejudicial to the children should be removed. Among positively baneful influences it is believed that association with paupers, and the employment of paupers in responsible positions in their supervision, &c., are foremost. To this the Trustees make absolute objection, believing that though proper economy in State charity demands that those who are fed from its bounty should, in part at least, pay the cost of their support, they should be employed where they can have no effect to lower still further the condition of these little ones

In all the departments at Monson, a more than ordinary intelligence, combined with the highest moral qualities, is required; and they therefore recommend that, wherever the children come into direct association with older persons, such persons shall be of the highest character, and that less responsible individuals, if they must be supported there, shall be assigned to duties better suited to their capabilities, and *entirely separate from the children.* If this cannot be done under the present system, it is recommended that all help of this kind be dispensed with, these persons supported elsewhere, and services of more suitable character substituted for theirs. Indeed, it would seem the practice of true economy, to employ, even at some cost in money, those who would instruct the children in the best way, and fit them for domestic life or for farm and mechanical labor. The necessity of the removal of the young from the association of paupers is recognized as imperative by those most learned in social science both in this country and in Europe, and as the first step to be taken towards the prevention of the "perpetuation of pauperism." Another fruitful source of harm to comparatively innocent children is their necessary connection with others less so, known at Monson as "court children." Misfortune ought not to be obliged to consort with crime; and the Trustees respectfully ask that the subject of the removal of these children may be considered at an early day, suggesting the propriety of sending some of the older girls to Lancaster, and of the boys to Westborough. If they had the authority, such transfer would at once undoubtedly be made, as they are of the opinion that the discipline of the former institution is better fitted to that class of girls than that of Monson, not intended for them; while the "trust-houses" at Westborough would furnish better training for the boys than that they are necessarily under, and Monson would thus be free from a fruitful source of evil.

Schools.

Of the schools proper at Monson, like those of the other institutions, less can be said than the importance of the subject demands. The time since they came under the notice of the present Board has been too short to enable it to speak with justice of them; and from the reports of the superin-

tendent and principal, information regarding them must be obtained. But it is hoped by some of the Trustees, that at no very distant day the plan proposed at more than one educational gathering may be considered; viz., that of connecting this school with the State Normal Schools, making this a training-school for graduates from them, and that the State shall require some of the best services of these graduates to be given to make the State Primary School a model for all others.

The short term of service of the members of this Board also renders them incompetent, from personal knowledge, to compare the condition of the institution this year with those of the past. The report of the superintendent will give the details of all such work, while the Trustees confine themselves to suggestions, which are but the re-iterations of those of past years, from the Board of State Charities, and other workers in the department of social science. If legislation is required for any of the changes asked, they respectfully request for the subject an early consideration.

THE REFORM SCHOOL AT WESTBOROUGH.

Nearly every report since its organization has given some portion of the history of the Reform School. It is to be supposed that most persons are fairly informed upon this point, and it will be omitted now.

One fact remains prominent: a necessity existed for its establishment. A necessity exists no less to-day for its continuance. Departing as it has by degrees, from time to time, from the original intention of its founders, and probably very widely from that of its most generous benefactor, the question may fairly be raised, whether it does not come as near meeting the wants of to-day, as it did, in its early time, those of that day. The changes have many of them been those necessitated by the change in the character of those committed, while others have crept in almost unconsciously under the administrations of different superintendents, and different boards of trustees. It is not to be supposed that all changes are reforms, or that all are necessarily retrograde

movements. Methods differing widely may bring about the same result, and men entertaining the most opposite ideas of discipline may each accomplish good in his own way. All this teaches a wide charity in the judgment of those in charge of such an institution, but also teaches that a sensitive perception of actual right and wrong, with the rigid determination that the right shall not be violated, nor the wrong committed, is an imperative requisition on the part of those who assume the supervision of the institutions with their otherwise defenceless inmates.

Difficulties in the Way of Discipline.

Taking the fact as granted, that no boy is sent to Westborough unless he has in some way been made, or has made himself, a fit subject for its discipline, the first question of importance to be considered, is, how to bring the discipline to bear upon him in the best way. This must often tax the ingenuity of the superintendent, and must be attended with repeated disappointments. But this office is one that calls for energy, for courage, and for Christian patience; and he who undertakes it must do it in the spirit of Him who, while he ever rebuked sin and wrong, inculcated the forgiveness of injuries "till seventy times seven," and said there was "more joy over one sinner" that repented, "than over ninety and nine that needed no repentance." Difficulties lie in the way to-day, that did not exist in the early day, when those committed were of an age, and at a stage in a career of wrongdoing, warranting generally the same methods of discipline. The increased age of those committed has complicated the system of the institution, and it must be looked at now as virtually two institutions under one head, — the Industrial, formerly called the "Correctional," and the Reformatory and Trust Departments. In the former, the inmates can scarcely differ much from those of the prisons of the Commonwealth, while the latter is composed of the younger and comparatively innocent boys. It will be evident to all, that the discipline suited to one may be entirely unsuited to the other, and that the mind which might control and guide those in the one, might be utterly at fault in the other. If a fair degree of success is attained in both departments, those concerned are to be congratulated, when the difficulties of the

position are considered. How judicious it is to combine the two departments in one institution, remains yet to be proved, although it must be conceded, that the costly experiment should not be abandoned without faithful trial.

Industrial Training.

The variety of occupations affording industrial training for the boys, in contrast with those of a few years since, when chair-seating and tailoring were almost the only ones, is subject for congratulation; increasing not only the means of the reform of individuals, but also their chances for an honest livelihood when they leave the institution. The greater number of employments, the greater the chance of finding that congenial to the boy; and just so much the greater probability of his reform, through it as one agency.

The interest the boys express in the occupations in which they are engaged, tells most conclusively its own story, and one that needs no comment.

Their so-called industrial and agricultural employments, their schoolroom occupations, and their vigorous and hearty recreation, should, and we believe do, leave little time with a majority of the boys, for the ill-doing in which idleness is so fruitful. Labor, hard and engrossing, is desirable for all possessing physical strength; while, for those who are less strong, there should still be no unemployed time.

Not a Penal Institution.

Notwithstanding the character of its inmates, as it is decreed that the institution shall bear the name, over all its departments, of "*Reform* School," any feature not actually necessary, of a penal institution, is earnestly protested against; and it is believed, that, in many cases of seemingly hardened offenders, what should be the policy of a reformatory will be sufficient, while it is far better to transfer those who are not safe there, to some other institution better adapted to them, than to consign all to a more rigid discipline by retaining them.

Judicious Expenditure.

The State has been most generous in its provision for Westborough, and private munificence has favored it, almost beyond precedent. Thus both combine to provide it with

facilities for the work of reform, not exceeded by any other institution in the country. Indeed, the criticisms upon the lavish expenditure there are not without just cause, and it would be inexcusable in any in authority to neglect to improve the means so freely provided for the work. It may be regretted that this expenditure provides for a system which might perhaps be supplanted by a better one, — we mean one less congregate, — but the duty is obvious, to make the best and the most of this, for the present, and that with the most economical management consistent with the great and important work to be done. It is inexcusable extravagance to spend money for luxuries or splendor upon a charitable institution; and it is equally inexcusable, in the pursuance of a false economy, to withhold it, in the interests of true reform.

Reduction of Expenses.

The Trustees, believing that the general reduction of salaries and wages elsewhere, with the demand of the hour, warranted a corresponding reduction at Westborough, have lowered those of the superintendent and physician, and have recommended a similar reduction through all the subordinate offices. This recommendation was cheerfully complied with, and the year succeeding this will probably show materially the saving of such reduction. The appropriation for the last year's current expenses will, it is thought, cover not only the ordinary expenses, but some extra ones to be incurred, for which it was at one time thought a special appropriation must be asked. That for salaries may fall short for this year, but will undoubtedly be quite sufficient for the next, at the rates at which they have been fixed. The schools seem to be in a prosperous condition; but, of the particulars of this important part of the work at Westborough, the Trustees must refer those desiring information, to the reports of the superintendents and teachers. Another year they may be better able to enter into details concerning them.

Library.

With the ample funds at their disposal for the purpose of replenishing the library and other kindred objects, the Trustees are of the opinion that it should be well supplied with all the literature, healthy in tone, which shall conduce to the men-

tal and moral improvement and to the pleasure of the boys; and they have appointed a committee to procure at once a considerable addition to the numbers of the library. And here they take occasion to say that they deprecate the custom of providing the boys with newspapers; for, while many of them contain much that is healthful and improving, they all give publicity to facts and occurrences it is undesirable they should learn, and, if the newspaper is to be allowed at all, it should be read aloud by an officer who should make judicious selections. It is hoped by the increase of wholesome reading of magazines and interesting books of the right character, to destroy the morbid taste for police-reports and other even more objectionable details to be found in our best newspapers. They also believe that the teachers and other officers should be considered in the purchase of books; and that especially should the library be well supplied with all the best works upon reform, social and sanitary science, and the best methods of teaching, — in short, all that shall help them in the work they have chosen.

Health.

The health of the school is good, and the mortality during the past year exceptionally small. The scrupulous cleanliness of every department, the regularity of life, together with the healthfulness of the situation, all combine to produce this result. For details see Physician's Report.

Diet.

The short time the present Board of Trustees has been connected with the work at Westborough, as well as that of the other schools, has precluded the possibility of attention to all details; but the question of diet is considered of prime importance, and will receive early attention. It is not intended to convey an impression that in any of the schools it is very faulty, or that it is insufficient in quantity; but that it will admit of improvement, there is no doubt, and that such improvement should be made. Other matters connected with the food, the methods of serving it, &c., are all of importance. Indeed, many of what are termed minor details are of great importance in their effect, and are of a class of indirect influences which are sometimes as potent as those which are specific.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT LANCASTER.

Since last year's report of the Lancaster School, an almost complete change has taken place in its officers, from the superintendent down through all the departments. Of former matrons but one remains, of teachers but one, while of housekeepers not one there a year since occupies the position at the present time. This entire change was undoubtedly owing in part to the appointment of a new superintendent, who, with the advice and sanction of the then existing Board of Trustees, instituted some different measures, to which, having long been accustomed to the discarded ones, they found it not pleasant to conform; and, in part, to a reduction of salary which the same Board felt it a duty to recommend. Faithful as many of these women were, it has not been thought to be a positive injury to the school, from the consideration that new measures are more easily carried out by those not wedded to old ones. The discipline of the houses has not materially suffered, and the girls have generally adapted themselves readily to the changes.

Commitments.

The commitments have not been numerous during the year, hardly keeping pace with the numbers sent out. Why this is so, we have been unable to ascertain; for, believing most thoroughly in the discipline, in the influences, and in the teachings at Lancaster, knowing that it is the only institution in the State where much attention can be given to the *individual*, — where each case can be remembered, watched, and treated according to its needs, — it has been a matter of surprise, that, in the wisdom of those having the power to dispose of juvenile delinquents, it has been decided to do almost any thing else with them rather than send them to Lancaster; while, of those who have been committed there, not a few have been of the character and for offences which would naturally suggest Sherborn as their fittest place. Why, when the prison at Sherborn exists, and for the avowed purpose of reforming hardened offenders, such subjects should so frequently be sent to Lancaster, is past the understanding of those who are most conversant with its workings.

Equally strange does it seem to those acquainted with the original purpose for which the Industrial School was instituted, and for which it is still the only institution of the State, that the younger, less hardened girls, with whom our towns and cities abound, and who but for some timely interference are surely fitting for Sherborn, should not be sent there to be benefited by its reforming influences. Undoubtedly there are good and sufficient reasons for the course which is still pursued; but it has been decreed by the legislature that the State could not afford to give up the school, and both public and private testimony has been to the same effect. It cannot be doubted that there are more than enough to fill it to its utmost capacity, and even to demand much larger accommodations, of those who need precisely its discipline. With a plan conceded to be far better than any other, in that it is a family system and free from most of the evils inevitably belonging to a congregate system, it would seem that next to wholesome family restraining life, and indeed necessary as a preparation for that, no discipline could be better for the wayward young girl than that of Lancaster. True, the fact of old and hardened offenders having been sent there has had, probably, its effect to deter the officers of justice from exposing the younger to their corrupting influence; but the remedy has always remained in their own hands; and since the opening of the prison at Sherborn, the discipline of which was designed for such cases, and the consequent relief from excessive numbers at Bridgewater, there would seem to be absolutely no excuse for not filling to their full capacity the houses at Lancaster with the class much needing its influence. Let this be done, and the expense always of late complained of, will be far less *per capita*, and the reason for the existence of the institution far more apparent.

Expenses.

That the expense of Lancaster — always uppermost in the criticisms upon the institution — has been perhaps greater than it should, may be true; but this fact should be remembered, that no money has ever been spent there which has not been most conscientiously devoted to the interests of the girls, and with direct reference to elevating and reform-

ing them. No magnificent buildings, with expensive furnishings, have swallowed up the appropriations. The simplest surroundings, with an absence of all luxury for the officers, have been an expression of the policy of the past, and will, it is to be hoped, be continued. Although, in comparison with some of the more expensive State institutions, the different houses at Lancaster may not always compare favorably in one sense, in another, it has been with a sort of pride that the housekeeping departments have had an old-fashioned look suggestive of cleanly New-England homes. Larger appropriations are not asked or required for any purpose not immediately connected with the elevation of the girls, and for the prosecution of some much-needed repairs.

A State institution should set an example of neatness, and a State farm should be a model of thrift and good management. To these ends more money will be required this year than the last; for the Trustees of the old Board as well as those of the new have determined to keep within the appropriation, and repairs which would otherwise have been made, have been left in the hope of a more generous one for the year to come. It will be found that the expenses of the institution have been less than for the past years, and that the labor of the girls has been a source of some profit to the State.

Remunerative Labor.

A workshop was fitted up in what was formerly a stable, attached to the house of the superintendent, making a neat and convenient room for the work of knitting by machines, introduced by the present superintendent, Mr. Brown, with the full approval of the Trustees at that time.

No contract was entered into, but a simple agreement was made that twenty-five girls from the institution should be employed by the proprietors of the machines six hours each day, and that the engagement should continue so long as both parties were satisfied. One month's time was given to learn the process, after which a certain rate was established, and the proceeds of all work done over the maximum required, to be paid to the credit of the girls doing the surplus work; thus stimulating and encouraging them to earn something, which shall be a help on leaving the institution. Many small sums have thus been laid aside for future need.

The work began late in January, but no compensation was received until the end of March, since which time the aggregate earnings have been $513.49. Another year will see larger results. All this is accomplished with no neglect of any of the duties always considered paramount in the system at Lancaster, and no expense of any kind beyond that of fitting up the room, which was inconsiderable, has been incurred. It has proved a success in every way; has interested the girls, given them an impetus much needed, taught them another means of support after leaving the institution, and has been the means in several cases of reducing "incorrigibles" to a condition not only of submission, but of useful industry. It has been thus an essential aid to discipline; and while the girls have every month been changed from house to shop, and *vice versa*, the hours of labor have been arranged so as not to interfere with those of school. None have been deprived of their daily instruction there; all have a share of the teaching of the sewing-room, and all are *required* to perform the various duties of domestic service. A certain number working on the farm are those whose physical condition requires the open-air exercise.

During this past year forty-two girls have been placed at service "on probation." Of this number two only have returned from any cause. This number has no reference to those who had been previously placed out "on probation," or by indenture.

Testimonials to the value of the work at Lancaster are by no means uncommon from those who have been benefited by it, and who have left the school for respectable positions in life. A volume of no inconsiderable size might be made from these voluntary tributes to the worth of the system, and would make an interesting addition to the annals of reformatories; but such a use of them would be a breach of confidence not to be considered. At this very time one among the many who have gone out from Lancaster is pursuing a course of study to fit her for an honorable position, while others are already occupying such positions.

Cases like these, known only to those most nearly concerned, are encouraging, and compensate largely for the disappointments inevitable in many other instances.

May it not be looked forward to, with a degree of certainty, that Lancaster shall again be solely devoted to the class for which the institution was intended, and that the older and more hardened cases shall be disposed of where they can themselves be benefited, and where they cannot injure those less depraved?

The schools, the families, the workshop, and the sewing-room seem to be fulfilling the purposes for which they were instituted.

Of the farm it may be said that never has it promised more than at the present time. Some needed improvements in the way of fences, roads, &c., will require more money than was granted the last year; and the Trustees respectfully request that the appropriation be sufficient to admit of such repairs being made.

The last year's report, and that of the physician of this year, call attention to defective drainage in one of the houses. These drains have been examined, and such improvements made in them as to warrant the conclusion that the house is safe in a sanitary point of view. In regard to the other houses, the best commentary upon their condition is the continued good health of the girls. No death has occurred for nearly two years; and no severe case of illness, if we except that of one little girl, who, having a disease of the lungs, was admitted upon request of the Trustees to the "Consumptives' Home," Grove Hall, Dorchester. In the event of the occupancy of No. 5, now ready to receive twenty-five girls, water should be introduced from the same source as that from which it is supplied to the other houses. It may be added that it will probably be considered desirable soon to open this house, temporarily closed, as the three houses are fuller than it is best they should be; and the commitments, if no more than in the past, will before long necessitate such a course, all having been placed in families who can be conscientiously recommended at present. It is also suggested that the girls from Monson, committed there by the courts, might with profit nearly fill this house at once, relieving essentially the latter institution, and bringing under the discipline at Lancaster those who would be materially benefited by it.

Conclusion.

To the reports of the superintendents, the public must this year look for statistics and for facts concerning all the institutions, which might at another time come legitimately within the province of the Trustees.

The general interests only of each could in the last three months be considered, and plans not of immediate urgency were necessarily deferred.

As was stated at first, all radical changes must be made deliberately and after serious consideration. In co-operation with the Central Board, it is to be hoped that during the next year some improvements, hitherto hindered by causes not now existing, may be made in all the schools. No institution can be so nearly perfect as not to admit of improvement; and it is with satisfaction that this Board has seen the appointment of an "inspector of charities," believing that much good may result from the criticisms of a disinterested individual. If there are imperfections in a system, they should be shown; if wrongs, they should be righted; and, if abuses, they should be exposed to those who have the power to prevent their recurrence. By proper regard to the suggestions of such an officer, much good may, and doubtless will, be done.

What has been proposed in regard to any of the institutions is, the Trustees are aware, no new policy; and, if dwelt upon too long, it is because, at the beginning of the work of a new board, it has been felt by its members, that too much emphasis could not be laid upon what was considered of importance, and that an honest devotion to duty required an equally honest expression of opinion concerning it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANNE B. RICHARDSON.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
SAML. R. HEYWOOD.
ADELAIDE A. CALKINS.
MILO HILDRETH.
M. J. FLATLEY.
LYMAN BELKNAP.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

State Primary School, Monson, Mass.,
Sept. 30, 1879.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

By the kind care of a merciful Providence we have been preserved through another year from serious sickness and from calamity of any sort. For our freedom from contagious disease, and from serious harm of any kind, we are profoundly thankful; and we desire to render a special thanksgiving to the Giver of all good for our own preservation while in the midst of fire, and that during the temporary alarm among so many children no lives were lost, and no limbs were broken. The explosion of gas, Aug. 24, was the result of a serious misstep on the part of a hitherto faithful employé, and of course ended his career here.

This year, like the two preceding, has been a year of growth. It has given us very great pleasure to promote and to watch this growth. What can be more healthful to an institution than to have it steadily improve under the genial sunshine and care of those who labor for it?

I feel perfectly safe in saying that no institution in this State has improved in the past three years as much as the State Primary School; and this has been done under very great difficulties and very peculiar obstacles, and with no special appropriations except in comparatively small sums, and with a current expenditure much less than any other institution, especially when the helplessness of our charge is considered. One evil after another has been met and remedied, and the whole tone of the school has been raised and improved thereby. That the work of fitting the rude mass of humanity congregated here for family life and for a re-

spectable citizenship, is a work the magnitude of which is hardly comprehended by those outside an institution, is exceedingly probable. To make this fact more apparent, suppose we ask the question of individuals, How many children or other persons have you reformed during the past year? How many in your life? Of whom can you say, "My efforts saved or reformed that person"?

The State Primary School has a great work before it. The sentiment, even of those officially connected with it, is not fully awake to its importance. It is to make a vast difference with the welfare of many a community and many a family, whether these children receive right impressions of life or not. As regards moral and industrial training, there is not a child on this ground that does not daily pass through some experience calculated to impress moral obligation, and in that respect the training here is far better than that in four-fifths of the families of this Commonwealth; and no child large enough or old enough to assume any responsible labor who is not taught in some industrial art, and in those best calculated to fit them for life. Girls sew and cut clothing of all kinds; they sweep, scrub, make beds, mend clothing, wait on table, and attend the younger ones. Boys cut and make clothing, sew, scrub, sweep, make beds, wait on table, prepare food, wash dishes, bake bread, run washing-machines and the mangle, iron, sift ashes, build fires, cobble shoes, paint, whitewash, mix mortar, cultivate flowers and vegetables, — acres and acres of them, — hoe corn and potatoes, and rake, harness horses, get in wood and saw it, feed cattle, cut feed for them, empty and fill beds, &c. They also clean silk, they (both boys and girls) go to school and to sabbath school, and sing. They do not all do all these things at once. Perhaps that is our mistake, but we are not spiritual enough for that yet.

The assistance to ventilation contemplated at the time of our last report was soon after completed. Direct steam-pipes were run up thirty feet in twenty-seven flues to chimneys over the house, with return-pipes. It takes forty pounds of steam to force its way through them all, and of course quite a large expenditure of coal. There is no doubt but it assists ventilation: whether it is an economical method, is not so apparent.

The seven years allowed for the life of a washing-machine were up last winter, and ours were replaced by two new ones at about the cost of repairing the old. A steam-mangle was also added. As we have nearly five thousand pieces to cleanse weekly, all modern appliances must be used. We continue to use unadulterated soap, both in our laundry and bathing, by which both the clothing and the children are greatly benefited. The next greatest improvement made is the construction of a closet for each of the eleven wards, into which the carryalls are put, and so ventilated into the chimneys as to carry off all effluvia. This has been a hard question to solve, and we think its solution one of the best improvements of the year. The wards have all received a double coat of whitewash and paint, a work lasting through many months. The dish-room has been entirely reconstructed; oblong bake-pans have been substituted for the large round ones, making a much neater loaf. The food through the year has been ample in quantity and proper in quality. The hundreds of barrels of apples raised on our farm, and many more purchased, added very much to our bill of fare.

The health of the children has been remarkable; only thirteen deaths have occurred, and nearly all of them chronic diseases, wasting away their victims; but for three months past we have had no deaths. During the winter there prevailed a great deal of pneumonia; all but one child, by careful nursing, recovered. I have a profound respect for a good nurse; without that aid, the skill of the physician is unavailing.

Our silk-industry is a very pleasant feature to visitors. I think the State of Massachusetts could well afford to promote such an industry by erecting proper buildings and supplying machinery, as it gives those who work at it a trade by which they can earn a good living.

Repairs on the building have been kept up in accordance with the law which directs that they be kept in good repair; but repairs on such a building as ours mean a great deal. For example, on removing the dish-room sink it was found that the entire side of the house was rotted through, necessitating the removal of timbers as well as boarding. The buildings are at the present time in better condition than at any previous time for three years.

The practice of butchering on the barn-floor, just in front of the cattle, which has been in vogue here for years, always impressed me with a sense of shiftlessness unworthy a State institution. Last December we raised up a building that had been used as a sheep-barn, and excavated a slaughter-house underneath. With a good cement floor, the introduction of steam and water, convenience in sweeping all refuse into the pig-yard, means for raising the slaughtered animals to the next floor, — where suspended hooks with pulleys make it easy storing them in an adjoining room for cooling, away from all dust, — makes a very convenient slaughter.

If there is one thing more than another that should be taught, not only the children, but all employés of a State institution, it is system in work of all kinds.

For the great number of tools used here, there has never been a proper place. It has led to disarrangement in many other particulars. Last spring, therefore, in a vacant place between the wood-house and barn, we constructed a tool-house for storage and repair of small tools. The system inaugurated consisted in a few very simple principles: all tools on the place were collected and painted, the different combinations of color to represent different places; on each of the fifteen places where tools are used, a card denoting the number, kind, and color, is placed. Tools out of place are easily recognized. In the tool-house are gathered nightly all light tools not thus registered. "Only one place for a tool, and only one tool in a place," is the rule. On the second floor a repair-shop is located, with duplicate tools and those seldom used, such as ice-tools and snow-shovels. The result is, all employés have clean, good tools to work with; they take pride in putting them in order after use. The habit of thus caring for property — and what is more important to teach the young? — is constantly impressed. We seldom lose a tool, and those we have are always available.

The crops on the farm have been excellent. We have no apples, but our sixteen acres of corn will harvest one thousand bushels. Our potato-crop is excellent in quality and quantity. Considering the importance of this school, we are astonished that so little attention is paid to it by the Legislature. A representation of *twenty minutes* last session, with information bearing only on one point, was all that was afforded the authorities of this school.

There is legislation needed on a variety of points of vital concern to the welfare of these wards of the State. We plead for a good airy room, such as jails, prisons, and insane-hospitals have for their inmates, where intellectual and moral instruction and amusement can be afforded these children.

Another point on which we need legislation is to make this a *school*, and not an *almshouse*.

The name seems good enough, and the school should be what its name implies; but so long as paupers are kept here, they will give character to it. If forty young men at Harvard should be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, the disgrace would rest on the nine hundred and sixty who did not. I do not believe it to be either just or humane to keep women here working without pay, year after year, simply because they are poor; or to send them out with their families to start in life again, without one cent to begin with. Somebody must be more humane than the State is, or else they will be found in some institution again. The remedy is very simple. If a woman comes here, let her work for her family as people do outside. If she earns less than it costs to support her family, the case would be no worse than now. If she earns just enough to support them, she would do her work more gladly if she knew she was working directly for her children. If she earns more than their expenses, it is not only sheer justice to pay her the difference, but it gives her capital to start with, which all the sooner takes her off the State altogether. If legislation is needed for this change, let us have it.

We ought to own a neighboring plat of land, on which are several small buildings in a wretched condition, almost up to our door.

The method of placing out children needs revision badly. Whose duty is it? Who is responsible for this large housefull? Let the Legislature fix this matter beyond dispute, and give all necessary authority to the responsible party. My own view, as I have said before, is that the work could be done better and cheaper by the authorities at the school than by anybody else.

On the subject of families *versus* institutions, I have decided convictions, growing out of a somewhat large and varied experience.

First, All families are not suitable for all children.

Second, Drunken, dissolute, profane, shiftless, or exceedingly poor families cannot properly provide for their own, much less for others' children.

Third, Families where there are young children ought not to take evil-minded, profane, dishonest children, such as we get, among them, else the whole family will be corrupted.

Fourth, Families who have never had children are not apt to know any better how to train them than the officers of an institution who have given years of careful study to the subject.

And, Fifth, No family should take a young child simply for its labor. "Out of sight, out of mind," is an old proverb which applies well here.

Families, then, who can take children to advantage, are the temperate, order-loving people, of humane disposition and good principles, who are willing to invest some care and patience, kindness and money, for what they may bring in the future.

That there are hundreds of such families in this and adjoining States, I have not the least doubt, nor that when the business of placing these children in them is arranged on a just, systematic, common-sense basis, the work can be accomplished.

The Trustees have full control of this matter, except for the mere recommendation of places; and I think no one would object very much if they assumed all the control of the whole matter, and authorized the head of this institution to attend to it. Every possible means should be employed for this end. While I thoroughly believe in the discipline and education of a well-conducted institution, I know perfectly well that this population must be kept moving; for the supply is by no means cut off, and the State would soon be burdened if every young child should be retained in such a place, even as long as it would be better for it than to go out. Homes should be found, if possible, and persons paid, for taking care of the younger ones or those of deficient physical or mental powers.

I do not believe it always best for the child; but it seems a necessity, the numbers are so great. The best way would be to let no child go out until he or she had a fair educa-

tion. My principal reports only twenty-two, out of one hundred and eighty-six admitted to the school during the year, who could read readily (twelve per cent); and very few of these children go to school after they leave here.

We must do the best we can, taking all things into consideration, just as we must with this great wooden building: not that it is the best thing, but the necessity is on us, and do not let what we say as to what *ought* to be done, blind any one to what *is* done.

You will notice in our statistics, that two hundred and fifty-three persons have been discharged from the institution, in some way, the past year, out of an average population of five hundred and one (fifty per cent), which, with the means employed, is by no means a small number; but one hundred and eighty-eight have also been received, so that our number is still large, though fifty-five less than a year ago. It must also be remembered, that we cannot, like the private institutions, push our children out on somebody else. We have no Botany Bay to send them to: so, if they are defective, they are very likely to remain. The institution, then, should embrace not only those who are here, but those who are outside. When we report on the condition of our whole family of perhaps two thousand children, the magnitude of our work can be learned. It requires years of experience, and very peculiar aptitude, to fit one for any department of this work; and only by permanency in it can good results possibly be obtained. Far better might our large manufactories, when they have educated a company of skilful artisans who thoroughly understand their business, change and get a new set. That no industrial establishment, either in America or abroad, does so foolish a thing, shows their feeling about it. How much more when mind is to be worked upon, and the interests of souls are at stake, and questions to be determined that take a lifetime!

Annexed, please find a list of expenditures of the special appropriation of 1878 for alteration and repairs; also, for schools. Of the former there remains $12.73; of the latter, $37.74 unexpended.

Besides the ventilating-pipes spoken of elsewhere, this money was used in putting in a steam-engine and shafting for the silk-industry, and a small engine and shafting for

the barn, and carrying steam to both places from the main boilers.

To those who have loyally aided us in the laborious work of the past year, we proffer thanks. Those who are willing to give their services to this work should be encouraged and protected.

Looking back nearly three years, we rejoice in what has been done, and hope that the future may be as fruitful of good as the past has been.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

J. H. BRADFORD, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICS.

Whole number in institution, Oct. 1, 1878			531
In State Primary School		484	
In support or pauper department		46	
In custody		1	
Remaining in State Primary School, Oct. 1, 1878			484
Boys		334	
Girls	150		
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1879			188
From support or pauper department		114	
Boys		82	
Girls	32		
From temporary custody		28	
Boys		21	
Girls	7		
Placed "on trial" during year, and returned		29	
Boys		18	
Girls	11		
Returned, previously placed		10	
Boys		8	
Girls	2		
Returned after elopement		4	
Boys		2	
Girls	2		
Truants		3	
Boys		3	
Total number in State Primary School during year	204	468	672
Whole number discharged during year	72	157	229
Placed by visiting agent "on trial"		150	
Boys		105	
Girls	45		
Discharged by Board of State Charities to support department		1	
Girl	1		
Discharged by Board of State Charities to friends		53	
Boys		36	
Girls	17		
Discharged by Board of State Charities to Tewksbury Almshouse		2	
Boy		1	
Girl	1		
Discharged by Board of State Charities to Lancaster Industrial School		3	
Girls	3		

Elopements (4 have been returned)				6
Boys			4	
Girls		2		
Truants' "Expiration Sentence"				2
Boys			2	
Deaths				12
Boys			9	
Girls		3		
Number remaining in State Primary School, Oct. 1, 1879				443
Boys			309	
Girls		134		

Of this number

2 boys are truants.

31 boys and 11 girls came from court.

276 boys and 123 girls came from support department.

Whole number in support department, Oct. 1, 1878				46
Women			27	
Boys		12		
Girls	7			
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1879				118
From State Almshouse			115	
Women			5	
Boys		80		
Girls	30			
Transferred from Primary School			1	
Woman			1	
Births			2	
Boy		1		
Girl	1			
Whole number in department during year				164
Whole number discharged during year ending Sept. 30, 1879				137
Discharged by Board of State Charities to friends			12	
Women			7	
Boys		4		
Girl	1			
Discharged by Board of State Charities to State Almshouse			4	
Boy		1		
Women			3	

Discharged by Board of State Charities to Primary School			114	
Boys		32		
Girls	82			
Discharged by Board of State Charities for labor			3	
Women		3		
Placed "on trial" by visiting agent			3	
Boys		2		
Girl	1			
Death			1	
Girl	1			
Number remaining in support Oct. 1, 1879				27
Women		19		
Boys		5		
Girls	3			
Number remaining in custody Oct. 1, 1878				1
Boy		1		
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1879				34
From court			34	
Boys		26		
Girls		8		
Whole number during year				35
Whole number discharged during year ending Sept. 30, 1879				29
Admitted to State Primary School			28	
Boys		21		
Girls		7		
Died			1	
Number remaining Oct. 1, 1879				6
Boys		5		
Girl		1		
Whole number in institution Oct. 1, 1879				476
In State Primary School			443	
In support			27	
In custody "temporary"			6	

	1878.	1879.
Largest number at any one time in institution during year	561	547
Smallest " " " " " "	518	445
Average " " " " " "	537	501
Largest number at any one time in State Primary School during year	487	495

	1878.	1879.
Smallest number at any one time in State Primary School during year	434	389
Average number at any one time in State Primary School during year	457	444

Table showing Whole Number of Persons in the Institution Oct. 1, for past Eight Years.

Sept. 30, 1872	398
" 30, 1873	453
" 30, 1874	493
" 30, 1875	512
" 30, 1876	546
" 30, 1877	525
" 30, 1878	531
" 30, 1879	475

Average Number of Persons supported in the Institution.

For year ending Sept. 30, 1872	431
" " " 30, 1873	424
" " " 30, 1874	481
" " " 30, 1875	496
" " " 30, 1876	515
" " " 30, 1877	535
" " " 30, 1878	537
" " " 30, 1879	501

Number of Children sent to the Institution by Courts.

For year ending Sept. 30, 1873	71
" " " 30, 1874	61
" " " 30, 1875	33
" " " 30, 1876	54
" " " 30, 1877	48
" " " 30, 1878	44
" " " 30, 1879	34

Number of Children placed out in Families "On Trial."

For year ending Sept. 30, 1873	138
" " " 30, 1874	125
" " " 30, 1875	152
" " " 30, 1876	142
" " " 30, 1877	127
" " " 30, 1878	137
" " " 30, 1879	153

Number of Children returned from Places.

For year ending Sept. 30, 1873	41
" " " 30, 1874	45

For year ending Sept. 30, 1875	52
" " " 30, 1876	39
" " " 30, 1877	39
" " " 30, 1878	47
" " " 30, 1879	39

Number of Deaths in the Institution.

For year ending Sept. 30, 1873	6
" " " 30, 1874	18
" " " 30, 1875	23
" " " 30, 1876	32
" " " 30, 1877	14
" " " 30, 1878	13
" " " 30, 1879	14

One died in asylum at Hartford.

	1877.	1878.	1879.
No. of children who have been in the institution less than 1 year	209	222	117
No. of children who have been in the institution between 1 and 2 years	77	112	117
No. of children who have been in the institution between 2 and 3 years	76	59	88
No. of children who have been in the institution between 3 and 4 years	45	46	46
No. of children who have been in the institution between 4 and 5 years	25	26	33
No. of children who have been in the institution between 5 and 6 years	12	12	22
No. of children who have been in the institution between 6 and 7 years	19	8	11
No. of children who have been in the institution between 7 and 8 years	7	6	12
No. of children who have been in the institution between 8 and 9 years	5	9	4
No. of children who have been in the institution between 9 and 10 years	6	1	5
No. of children who have been in the institution between 10 and 11 years	1	1	2
No. of children who have been in the institution between 11 and 12 years	1	1	1
No. of children who have been in the institution between 12 and 13 years		1	1

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

Agricultural tools, seeds, and plants		$1,081 78
Beans and pease		344 99
Blacksmithing, plumbing, and ordinary repairs		946 10
Books, newspapers, postage, stationery, and telegrams		583 74
Brooms, brushes, and baskets		107 33
Clothing, boots, and shoes		3,151 78
Coal		3,218 14
Crockery, glass, and wooden-ware		437 27
Corn and oats		499 76
Dry goods		2,426 22
Furniture, beds and bedding		750 60
Fish of all kinds		629 97
Fruit and vegetables		213 64
Feed and meal (for stock)		815 66
Feed and meal (for table)		115 37
Gasolene		595 10
Glass and sash, paints and oils		282 17
Groceries, light	$567 82	
Flour (754 bbls.)	4,443 50	
Molasses	477 10	
Sugar	813 75	
Tea	200 85	
Coffee	319 80	
Butter and cheese	485 36	
Rice	183 45	
All other provisions	1,039 34	
		8,530 97
Hardware		896 16
Hulled corn and hominy		289 25
Inspectors		360 00
Improvements and repairs		1,360 38
Live stock		573 25
Meat of all kinds		2,062 34
Medicine and medical supplies		155 67
Milk		432 50
Miscellaneous		328 17
Salaries and wages		16,868 66
Straw, hay, and pasturage		369 34
Soap and soap stock		365 45
Transportation, express, freight, and passengers		1,241 63
		$50,035 39

OFFICERS, ASSISTANTS, AND THEIR SALARIES.

Rev. James H. Bradford, superintendent and chaplain	$1,800 00
Julius C. Tibbetts, assistant superintendent and principal	1,000 00
Sumner A. Andrews, supervisor	500 00
William F. Floyd, cook	360 00
Stillman J. Baker, watchman	240 00
George H. Bradstreet, watchman	240 00
J. Michael Sisk, driver	240 00
Edward Goodes, shoemaker	480 00
John N. Lacy, engineer	1,000 00
Frank Duffy, baker	500 00
George H. Fisherdick, farmer	600 00
Dr. William Holbrook, physician	400 00
E. G. Buss, gardener	300 00
F. B. Shepard, in charge of work-boys	360 00
James C. Lally, boys' nurse	180 00
Miss S. E. Davenport, girls' nurse	250 00
Mrs. J. H. Bradford, matron	300 00
Mrs. J. C. Tibbetts, assistant matron	250 00
Mrs. M. J. Hamilton, assistant matron	250 00
Mrs. Anna Grellett, assistant matron	250 00
Miss Mary E. Duncan, teacher with music	360 00
Miss N. J. Rice, teacher	250 00
Miss Emma C. Dibble, teacher	250 00
Miss Eugenia M. Fullington, teacher	250 00
Miss Sara Hamilton, teacher	250 00
Miss Josie Hamilton, teacher	250 00
Miss Clara S. Clark, teacher	250 00
Mrs. M. E. Metcalf, laundress	250 00
Mrs. R. F. Hoar, laundress	250 00
Miss Fannie Meeney, laundress	130 00
Mrs. Mary Trainor, assistant nurse	130 00
Miss Annie McGowan, girls' supervisor	120 00
Mrs. Jane Darmody, charge of orphans' ward	104 00
Mrs. S. A. Andrews, seamstress	250 00
Margaret Connell, cook	104 00
James McGowan, painter	96 00
William Kelley, hostler	96 00
Samuel Kelley, laborer	60 00
George W. Keyes, teamster	270 00
John T. B. Bailey, teamster	216 00
Thomas Moran, laborer	200 00
Joseph Morgan, laborer	200 00
Frank Marcoux, laborer	200 00
John Keefe, blacksmith	300 00
Patrick Riley, fireman	120 00
Frank Wood, painter, per day	1 50
George E. Davis, carpenter, per day without board	2 25
J. H. Davis, carpenter, per day without board	2 00

FARM PRODUCE FOR 1879.

Hay	154½	tons.
Rowen	40	"
Milk	137	"
Rye-straw	2	"
Corn-fodder	56	"
Corn-fodder, green	45	"
Pumpkins	4	"
Corn	900	bushels.
Potatoes	1,150	"
Mangolds	1,500	"
Sugar beets	650	"
English turnips	650	"
Ruta-baga	600	"
Carrots	400	"
Rye	15	"
Wood	27	cords.
Lumber	3,000	feet.
Wool	32	pounds.
Beef	6,733	"
Pork	9,463	"
Veal	310	"
Calves raised	18	
Calves sold	30	
Pigs raised	118	
Lambs raised	6	

GARDEN PRODUCE FOR 1879.

Apples	3	barrels.
Asparagus	7	bushels.
Beans, string	6	"
Beans, early seed	1	"
Beans, shelled	27½	"
Beans, cranberry	2	"
Beans, Lima	3	"
Corn, sweet	66	"
Corn, pop	15	"
Cucumbers	120	"
Cabbage	550	heads.
Celery	45	bunches.
Currants	141	quarts.
Melons, musk	200	
Melons, water	50	
Onions	176	bushels.
Pears	4	"
Pease	35	"
Parsnips	50	"

Raspberries	76 quarts.
Squashes, winter	1½ tons.
Squashes, summer	1 "
Strawberries	474 quarts.
Tomatoes	77 bushels.

RECAPITULATION OF INVENTORY.

Taken Sept. 30, 1879, by Messrs. D. B. Bishop *and* Enos Calkins *of Palmer.*

Real Estate.

Land	$22,665 43	
Buildings	88,980 00	
		$111,645 43

Personal.

Live stock	$6,422 50	
Produce of farm	5,793 66	
Carriages and agricultural implements	3,427 33	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures	7,736 00	
Personal property, superintendent's department	4,920 52	
Beds and bedding, inmates' department	5,079 31	
Furniture, inmates' department	4,417 51	
Clothing, boots and shoes	4,915 01	
Dry-goods	871 32	
Groceries	1,306 33	
Library	576 31	
Drugs, medicine, &c.	306 50	
Fuel	3,622 50	
Heating, gas, &c.	17,000 00	
Miscellaneous	638 75	
		$67,033 55
		$178,678 98

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Repairs and Alterations.

Lumber and finish	$127 46	
Labor, mason, carpenter, and painter	193 70	
Paint and varnish	47 55	
Bricks, 12 M	54 00	
Steam-boiler, engines, and shafting	344 75	
Piping, Phillips Manufacturing Co.	537 99	
Freight on steam-pipe	13 02	
		$1,318 47

School Furniture.

Encyclopædia and blackboards	$16 00	
Charts, crayons, cubes, and letters	35 89	
"Nursery," 400 copies	20 00	
		$71 89
		$1,390 36

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from unexpended appropriation of 1878	$12,184 52
Cash received from appropriations of 1879	33,784 36
Amount of September schedule unpaid	4,066 51
	$50,035 39
Cash received for board, labor, and sales	$603 61
Paid State Treasurer	603 61

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE IN No. 1 SEWING ROOM.

Average number employed, 18. Girls 13, women 2, boys 3.

	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons	38	48	86
Bibs	25	–	25
Coats	–	1,853	1,853
Caps	96	16	112
Chemises	72	25	97
Curtains	16	8	24
Drawers	112	–	112
Dresses	–	142	142
Frocks	123	231	354
Holders	146	–	146
Mattresses	4	–	4
Mittens	279	–	279
Night-dresses	152	–	152
Napkins	–	49	49
Overalls	6	–	6
Pillows	–	22	22
Pillow-cases	34	43	77
Pants (woollen), pairs	269	2,882	3,691
Pants (cotton), pairs	540		
Sheets	–	92	92
Suits	–	32	32
Shirts	752	1,551	2,303
Skirts	86	12	98
Spreads	117	300	417
Stockings (pairs)	465	3,690	4,155
Suspenders	–	128	128
Table-cloths	–	18	18
Ticks	93	287	380
Towels	304	649	953
Waists pants	52	–	52
Tyers	268	–	268
Totals	4,049	12,078	16,127

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of State Primary and Reform Schools.

THE following school statistics are herewith submitted.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils in school Oct. 1, 1878	335	150	485
Admitted during the year	131	55	186
Admitted second time	17	9	26
Different pupils during the year	449	196	645
Discharged during the year	154	71	225
Largest number at any one time	347	145	492
Smallest number at any one time	278	111	389
Average attendance	284	123	407
Remaining Sept. 30, 1879	309	134	443

Showing Range of Ages.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Over twelve years of age	68	27	95
Under five years of age	17	8	25
Between five and twelve	224	99	323

Average age of pupils, nine years and three months.

Showing Classification.

No. of School.	TEACHER.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Miss M. E. Duncan, two divisions	67	–	67
2	Miss N. J. Rice, two divisions	73	–	73
3	Miss E. C. Dibble	56	–	56
4	Miss E. M. Fullington	53	–	53
5	Miss S. Hamilton, two divisions	–	67	67
6	Miss J. H. Hamilton	10	38	48
7	Miss C. S. Clark	30	22	52
	Too small to attend school	20	7	27

Showing Studies pursued.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Read in Anderson's Historical Reader	6	7	13
Foster's Bible Stories	18	–	18
Edwards's Fourth Reader	44	19	63
Intermediate Reader	28	–	28
Third Reader	90	40	130
Second Reader	45	17	62
First Reader	49	17	66
Study Geography	117	27	144
Grammar	–	7	7
Swinton's Language Lessons	34	–	34
Written Arithmetic	23	21	44
Mental Arithmetic	133	26	159
Study multiplication-tables	154	55	209
Write in writing-books	219	44	263
on slates	32	27	59

Showing Progress in Studies when received.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Could read books generally	13	9	22
easy reading	29	14	43
words of one syllable	29	9	38
Could not read	55	28	83
Had studied arithmetic	27	11	38
Knew multiplication-tables	26	5	31
Had studied geography	31	12	43

Respectfully,

J. C. TIBBETTS, *Principal.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of State Primary School, Monson, Mass.

I HEREWITH present you with the report of the medical department of the institution year ending Sept. 30, 1879.

Number remaining in hospital, Sept. 30, 1878	45
" admitted during the year	516
" births " " "	2
" deaths " " "	13
" discharged " " "	551
" remaining in hospital	27

No names on the record unless they have been in and remained over twenty-four hours. Of the deaths (same number as last year) seven died of consumption, one each of chronic hepatitis, typhoid pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, marasmus, and syphilis.

The last was hereditary, diseased from birth, and died at the age of three months. One of the cases of consumption followed from whooping-cough, and one from purpura hæmorrhagica, dying six months afterwards. Only three of the deaths were from acute disease. All of the others were chronic, and nearly all were inmates of the hospital at the time of last report.

Of those now remaining in the hospital, only one is in bed, and that one because of a fracture of tibia. All the others go to the table, and eat a full ration three times a day of good substantial food.

In the months of December, January, and February, there were over thirty cases of typhoid pneumonia, one of which proved fatal. There were, during the last of the winter and spring months, something over two hundred cases of whooping-cough; and during the year about one hundred cases of sore eyes have been treated. Several cases of fracture and dislocations have occurred among the boys.

I feel warranted in saying that the present sanitary and healthful condition of the four hundred and seventy-five inmates of State Primary School has never been better, or as good, to my knowledge, as at this time. Not a death occurred from June 23 until Sept. 26; none in July and August, the severe months for children. The condition of the hospital attests the facts, — none in bed with a single exception; all with a good appetite, not a delicate stomach to be pampered with nice delicacies to tempt it to do duty.

We commence the next year under more favorable circumstances than the last, as there are no consumptive cases now under treatment. The sore eyes are few in number, and less severe; less than we have had for some time.

It is quite possible for children to die under the most favorable circumstances and conditions in life, as well as for them to live under the most unsatisfactory sanitary condition of things. You will bear in mind that a great number of these children are offspring of diseased parents; and the curse, pronounced on man for disobedience and sin, is surely shown in a great many of these sore eyes, and numerous other diseased children, that have to be cared for, watched over, and nursed here.

To the boys' nurse, Mr. James Lally, I feel that too much praise cannot be given, for the good care he has taken of those under his charge.

Mrs. St. John, nurse in care of the girls, was obliged by ill health, after long and faithful service, to resign her position, which was taken by Miss Keeler, who, not proving equal to the duties required, gave way to Miss Davenport, who has for years been in charge of the sick in another institution, and comes very highly recommended.

Respectfully,

WM. HOLBROOK, *Physician.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To his Excellency THOMAS TALBOT, *Governor, and the Honorable Executive Council.*

I RESPECTFULLY submit the following Report of the receipts and expenditures of the State Reform School at Westborough for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879: —

RECEIPTS.

1878 — November:	Received from State Treasurer,			$6,730 71	
December,	"	"	"	4,184 30	
1879 — January,	"	"	"	2,639 47	
February,	"	"	"	6,469 02	
March,	"	"	"	2,563 52	
April,	"	"	"	4,358 47	
May,	"	"	"	3,561 83	
June,	"	"	"	3,951 02	
July,	"	"	"	8,353 66	
August,	"	"	"	5,092 12	
September,	"	"	"	2,726 06	
"	"	"	"	2,723 83	
					$53,354 01

Received for sales of sleighs, produce, &c., and labor of boys, —

1878 — December:	Sales of sleighs and produce	$760 00	
1879 — January:	Labor of boys	274 21	
"	Sales of sleighs, &c.	1,261 14	
February:	" " "	147 18	
March:	" " "	909 91	
"	Labor of boys	976 14	
April:	" "	233 97	
"	Sales of sleighs and produce	580 00	
July 24:	Labor of boys	388 24	
September:	" "	148 08	
"	Sales of produce, &c.	1,101 15	
			6,780 02
			$60,134 03

EXPENDITURES.

1878 — Nov.:	Paid bills audited on	Schedule	No.	1,	$6,730	71
Dec.	"	"	No.	2,	4,184	30
1879 — Jan.	"	"	No.	3,	2,639	47
Feb.	"	"	No.	4,	6,469	02
Mar.	"	"	No.	5,	2,563	52
April	"	"	No.	6,	4,358	47
May	"	"	No.	7,	3,561	83
June	"	"	No.	8,	3,951	02
July	"	"	No.	9,	8,353	66
Aug.	"	"	No.	10,	5,092	12
Sept.	"	"	No.	11,	2,726	06
"	"	"	No.	12,	2,723	83
						$53,354 01

Paid State Treasurer for sales, and labor of boys, —

1879 — January	$1,992	35	
March	585	09	
April	1,751	14	
June	580	00	
July	233	97	
August	388	24	
September	1,101	15	
"	148	08	
			6,780 02
			$60,134 03

S. M. GRIGGS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 6, 1879.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully submit for your consideration my First Annual Report of the condition of your school at Westborough, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879.

The statistical tables which follow, though perhaps of little interest to the general reader, are of material value to one who wishes to investigate the whole subject of "juvenile reform."

The social antecedents and moral surroundings out of which the necessity of this work springs, together with the practical results of the work itself, are herein shown more or less distinctly.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number Received and Discharged, and General Condition of the School, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1879.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1878		321
Received — Since committed	102	
Recommitted	4	
Returned by master	4	
Returned by Visiting Agent	3	
Returned by Superintendent Indoor Poor	1	
Returned voluntarily	2	
Returned by police	2	
Returned by parents	2	
Returned by institution officers	16	
	—	136
Whole number in school during the year		457
Discharged — On probation	167	
On trial	42	
Indentured	1	
To seek employment	6	
By elopement (twelve of whom have been returned)	16	
Discharged to Overseers of Poor	1	
Died	2	
	—	235
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1879		222

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number Discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average Number.
1878.			
October	20	46	307.54
November	15	13	299.96
December	9	8	297.61
1879.			
January	5	30	287.45
February	8	6	271.89
March	12	19	285.54
April	5	43	251.16
May	6	20	222.80
June	19	23	214.33
July	16	8	217.74
August	15	10	225.22
September	6	9	224.30
	136	235	258.79

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the past Year, and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable	2	39	41
Berkshire	2	191	193
Bristol	15	401	416
Dukes	–	5	5
Essex	16	833	849
Franklin	–	46	46
Hampden	5	269	274
Hampshire	2	66	68
Middlesex	18	834	852
Nantucket	–	16	16
Norfolk	4	904	908
Plymouth	6	79	85
Suffolk	17	1,078	1,095
Worcester	19	544	563
	106	5,305	5,411

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Disposal of those Discharged the past Year and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Sent to Eye Infirmary	–	1	1
Discharged by Board of Trustees	–	635	635
Discharged by expiration of sentence	–	326	326
Remanded to alternative sentence	–	134	134
Returned to masters	–	21	21
Discharged by order of court	–	11	11
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester	–	3	3
Discharged to be tried for burning the Institution	–	7	7
Sentenced to House of Correction at Worcester	–	18	18
Discharged to enter navy	–	3	3
Released to go to sea	–	2	2
Released to enlist in army	–	4	4
Pardoned by the executive	–	6	6
Delivered to Overseers of Poor	1	4	5
Released on probation to relatives	167	1,261	1,428
Transferred to Nautical School	–	185	185
Transferred to Bridgewater State Workhouse	–	16	16
Transferred to Monson Primary School	–	32	32
Eloped (12 of whom have been returned)	16	280	296
Permitted to go home, and did not return	–	1	1
On trial to farmers and other persons	42	568	610
To seek employment	6	18	24
Died	2	74	76
Indentured to Barbers	–	25	25
Blacksmiths	–	20	20
Boiler-makers	–	2	2
Bookbinders	–	2	2
Brass-founders	–	2	2
Brick-maker	–	1	1
Broom-maker	–	1	1
Butchers	–	7	7
Cabinet-makers	–	12	12
Calico-printers	–	2	2
Carpenters	–	11	11
Caterer	–	1	1
Cigar-maker	–	1	1
Clergyman	–	1	1
Clerks	–	14	14
Comb-makers	–	5	5
Coopers	–	10	10
Cotton-manufacturers	–	10	10
Daguerreotypist	–	1	1
Engineer	–	1	1
Engraver	–	1	1
Farmers and gardeners	–	953	953
Farmers and shoemakers	–	90	90

TABLE No. 4. — Continued.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Indentured to File-makers	–	2	2
Fresco-cleaner	–	1	1
Glass-blower	–	1	1
Gun and lock smith	–	1	1
Harness-makers	1	6	7
Hotel-keeper	–	1	1
Japanner	–	1	1
Jewellers	–	3	3
Lumber-dealer	–	1	1
Machine card-maker	–	1	1
Machinists	–	22	22
Marble-workers	–	4	4
Mahogany chair-makers	–	2	2
Masons	–	21	21
Merchants	–	8	8
Millers	–	3	3
Moulders	–	7	7
Mule-spinner	–	1	1
Nail-cutter	–	1	1
Pail-maker	–	1	1
Painters	–	21	21
Paper-hangers	–	2	2
Pianoforte-maker	–	1	1
Plumbers	–	3	3
Pocket-book maker	–	1	1
Printers	–	7	7
Prussian-blue manufacturer	–	1	1
Pump and block maker	–	1	1
Reed and harness maker	–	1	1
Rigger	–	1	1
Rope-makers	–	2	2
Sail-makers	–	4	4
Saw-maker	–	1	1
School, &c., attend	–	188	188
Sea-captains	–	15	15
Ship-carpenters and boat-builders	–	6	6
Shoe-tool-makers	–	3	3
Silver-platers	–	7	7
Sleigh-maker	–	1	1
Soap and candle maker	–	1	1
Spool-makers	–	2	2
Stone-cutters	–	7	7
Shoemakers	–	532	532
Stereotypers	–	9	9
Tack-makers	–	2	2
Tailors	–	2	2
Tanners and curriers	–	19	19
Teamsters	–	3	3
Tin and copper smiths	–	6	6
Trunk-makers	–	4	4
Upholsterer	–	1	1

TABLE No. 4. — Concluded.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Indentured to Veneer-sawyer . . .	–	1	1
Wheelwrights . . .	–	14	14
Wire-worker . . .	–	1	1
Wood-turners . . .	–	2	2
Woollen-weavers . . .	–	3	3
	235	5,746	5,981

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Length of Time the Boys have been in the Institution, who left the past Year, and since Nov. 30, 1853.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
In school less than one month . . .	–	5	5
1 month	–	29	29
2 months	–	53	53
3 "	–	44	44
4 "	–	47	47
5 "	–	55	55
6 "	–	71	71
7 "	1	70	71
8 "	1	87	88
9 "	–	108	108
10 "	2	223	225
11 "	1	120	121
12 "	6	132	138
13 "	6	109	115
14 "	9	118	127
15 "	5	115	120
16 "	5	162	167
17 "	15	126	141
18 "	9	115	124
19 "	3	111	114
20 "	6	129	135
21 "	8	126	134
22 "	3	202	205
23 "	6	127	133
24 "	9	196	205
25 "	10	119	129
26 "	9	106	115
27 "	1	89	90
28 "	5	76	81
29 "	8	70	78
30 "	7	118	125
31 "	4	77	81

TABLE No. 5 — Continued.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
In school 32 months	5	81	86
33 "	4	76	80
34 "	3	118	121
35 "	4	69	73
36 "	2	132	134
37 "	5	62	67
38 "	3	56	59
39 "	3	37	40
40 "	6	52	58
41 "	1	61	62
42 "	6	50	56
43 "	4	34	38
44 "	1	48	49
45 "	4	39	43
46 "	2	52	54
47 "	2	44	46
48 "	2	61	63
49 "	3	40	43
50 "	1	24	25
51 "	2	30	32
52 "	1	24	25
53 "	–	33	33
54 "	1	22	23
55 "	1	19	20
56 "	2	40	42
57 "	–	27	27
58 "	1	26	27
59 "	1	27	28
60 "	1	18	19
61 "	–	14	14
62 "	–	21	21
63 "	–	12	12
64 "	–	19	19
65 "	–	16	16
66 "	1	10	11
67 "	1	8	9
68 "	–	11	11
69 "	–	16	16
70 "	–	11	11
71 "	1	12	13
72 "	–	15	15
73 "	–	11	11
74 "	1	5	6
75 "	–	6	6
76 "	1	7	8
77 "	–	4	4
78 "	–	6	6
79 "	–	8	8
80 "	–	7	7
81 "	1	5	6
82 "	–	2	2
83 "	–	2	2
84 "	–	3	3

TABLE No. 5 — Concluded.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
In school 85 months	–	1	1
86 "	–	4	4
87 "	–	4	4
88 "	1	–	1
89 "	–	4	4
90 "	1	3	4
91 "	–	2	2
92 "	–	1	1
93 "	–	1	1
94 "	–	1	1
95 "	–	1	1
96 "	1	5	6
97 "	–	1	1
98 "	–	2	2
99 "	–	–	–
102 "	–	1	1
104 "	–	2	2
107 "	–	3	3
110 "	–	1	1
	219	4,702	4,921

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past year.
By Board of State Charities	1
By District Court	40
By Municipal Court	13
By Police Court	34
By Trial Justice	16
By Superior Court	2
	106

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Nativity of those Committed the past Year, and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Australia	–	1	1
Canada	3	51	54
England	4	100	104
France	–	1	1
Germany	–	5	5
Ireland	6	465	471
Italy	–	4	4
Mexico	–	1	1
New Brunswick	1	70	71
Newfoundland	1	5	6
Nova Scotia	–	47	47
Prince Edward Island	–	1	1
Portugal	–	1	1
Scotland	1	14	15
Switzerland	1	–	1
Wales	–	4	4
West Indies	–	2	2
Total foreign	17	772	789
Atlantic Ocean	–	1	1
California	–	4	4
Connecticut	3	71	74
District of Columbia	–	6	6
Georgia	–	3	3
Illinois	–	11	11
Kentucky	–	2	2
Louisiana	–	8	8
Maine	4	136	140
Massachusetts	66	3,276	3,342
Michigan	–	4	4
Minnesota	–	1	1
Missouri	–	1	1
New Hampshire	7	115	122
New Jersey	–	15	15
New York	3	174	177
North Carolina	–	2	2
Ohio	–	1	1
Pennsylvania	–	18	18
Rhode Island	2	54	56
South Carolina	–	2	2
Tennessee	–	1	1
Vermont	2	54	56
Virginia	1	14	15
Wisconsin	1	3	4
Unknown	–	8	8
Total American	89	3,985	4,074
Foreigners	17	772	789
Total American and foreigners	106	4,757	4,863

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed the past Year.

NATIVITY.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Canada	7	8
England	4	4
Ireland	52	50
Nova Scotia	1	2
New Brunswick	–	1
Switzerland	1	1
Scotland	1	1
Germany	3	1
Portugal	1	–
Total foreigners	70	68
Connecticut	1	1
Massachusetts	19	20
Maine	6	6
New York	–	1
New Hampshire	2	2
Rhode Island	1	1
Vermont	3	3
Total American	32	34
Total foreign	70	68
Unknown	4	4
Total American and foreign	106	106

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Ages of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six years	–	5	5
Seven years	–	25	25
Eight years	–	116	116
Nine years	–	229	229
Ten years	3	427	430
Eleven years	10	594	604
Twelve years	12	615	627
Thirteen years	13	706	719
Fourteen years	12	852	864
Fifteen years	21	722	743
Sixteen years	22	772	794
Seventeen years	11	247	258
Eighteen years and upwards	2	54	56
Unknown	–	23	23
Total	106	5,387	5,493

Average age, 14.23.

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing the Domestic Condition, etc., of Boys Committed during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents	10
no father	24
no mother	6
step-father	2
step-mother	6
intemperate father	51
intemperate mother	24
parents separated	3
been arrested before	83
been inmates of other institutions	32
other members of family arrested	49
used ardent spirits	24
used tobacco	67
Catholic parents	71
Protestant parents	35

TABLE NO. 11.

Occupation of the Fathers of Boys sent here during the Year, as near as can be ascertained.

BUSINESS.	Number.	BUSINESS.	Number.
Baker	1	Overseer	1
Blacksmith	1	Painter	2
Carpenter	4	Peddler	2
Clerk	1	Plumber	2
Cooper	1	Puddler	1
Currier	1	Soldier	1
Engineer	1	Saloon-keeper	1
Farmer	5	Scythe-grinder	1
Fisherman	1	Sailor	1
Gardener	2	Card-clothier	1
Harness-maker	1	Brakeman	1
Junk dealer	2	Shoemaker	11
Laborer	25	Teamster	3
Lithographer	1	Watch-spring maker	1
Machinist	2	Deceased	24
Mason	3		
Mill-hand	1	Total	106

TABLE No. 12.

Number of different Towns lived in by Boys Received the past Year.

TOWNS.	Boys.	TOWNS.	Boys.
1	45	6	5
2	20	7	3
3	18		
4	10	Total	106
5	5		

TABLE No. 13.

Number of different Tenements lived in by Boys Received during the past Year.

TENEMENTS.	Boys.	TENEMENTS.	Boys.
1	14	7	3
2	9	8	3
3	11	9	3
4	9	10 and upwards	20
5	25		
6	9	Total	106

TABLE No. 14.

Amount of Rents paid by Parents of the Boys received during the past Year, as near as can be ascertained.

AMOUNT PER MONTH.	Boys' Parents.	AMOUNT PER MONTH.	Boys' Parents.
$3 00	4	$9 50	2
4 00	9	10 00	5
4 50	2	12 00 and over	2
5 00	11	Own their house	23
6 00	8	Unknown	6
6 50	4	Boarding	11
7 00	7	Dead	10
8 00	1		
8 50	1	Total	106

TABLE No. 15.

Showing for what those Received during the past Year were Committed.

CAUSES.	Number of Boys.
Assault	1
Assault and battery	1
Breaking and entering	3
Breaking, entering, and larceny	20
Escaping from Lawrence Reform School	1
Felonious assault and robbery	1
Idle and disorderly	1
Incendiarism	1
Larceny	55
Malicious mischief	1
Stubbornness	9
Stubbornness and disobedience	2
Vagrancy	9
Manslaughter	1
	106

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the average Employment of Boys during the Year.

Employed farming and gardening	69
seating chairs	70
making shoes	3
in sewing-room	17
in laundry	9
in baking, cooking, and care of dining-room	10
in domestic work	10
at the steam-mill	2
at miscellaneous work	26
in halls and yard	15
in paint-shop	4
in sleigh-shop	15
in blacksmith-shop	8
Total	258

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the amount of Work done in the Work-rooms.

In the Chair-shop.	
Number of chairs seated	55,114
In the Laundry.	
Number of articles washed and ironed	112,298
In the Shoe-shop.	
Number of shoes made, pairs	404
Number of shoes repaired, pairs	1,514

In the Sewing-room.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	55	34
Blankets	–	86
Bed-ticks	99	415
Caps	133	–
Coats	26	–
Curtains	1	–
Dish-wipers	7	72
Holders	114	60
Ironing-sheets	2	18
Jumpers	13	744
Jackets	219	2
Mats	–	–
Mattress re-made	1	–
Mittens	72	–
Napkins	36	70
Overalls	18	18
Pants, pairs	658	1,716
Pillow-cases	237	193
Quilts	–	148
Stockings, pairs	1,007	7,412
Shirts	569	5,120
Suspenders, pairs	361	–
Sheets	237	410
Spreads	–	256
Towels	218	358
Table-cloths	–	2

Table No. 18.

During the year my average number has been 258.79

Dividing the current expenses ($53,354.01) by the average number of inmates (258.79), gives an average annual cost of $206.16, equivalent to an average weekly cost of $3.96.

Deducting receipts ($6,780.02) from current expenses ($53,354.01), and we find the real cost of running this institution to be, for the past year, $46,573.99.

Dividing this amount ($46,573.99) by the average number, and we find an average annual cost of $179.95, equivalent to an average weekly cost of $3.46.

In the general management of the school, and in individual discipline, the superintendent has endeavored to keep in mind the noble purpose of the originators of this benevolent enterprise.

Mr. Washburn in his inaugural address, Dec. 7, 1848, declared that "this institution was to present the State in her true relation of a parent seeking out her erring children, and laying aside the stern severity of justice while laboring for their reform."

It was to be emphatically a Reform School. It was not to be simply a place to punish criminals, or to protect the community from their depredations. The idea of saving the wayward or criminal boy was the grand and paramount thought of its early benefactors. There were already jails and prisons for the safe keeping and punishment of criminals.

It was expected that here kind and firm paternal discipline would restrain, correct, and educate these wards of the State. It was hoped and believed that many would become industrious and worthy citizens.

To secure this result has been my faithful endeavor through the year.

Antagonizing this effort, I found a class of criminal young men not wholly confined to the "Correctional" Department, many of them reckless and defiant, striving to create and maintain a spirit of determined opposition to that submission to proper authority which precedes all permanent reformation.

Hence officers encountered a popular element of insubor-

dination, which manifested itself on nearly every occasion of individual discipline, especially of the older and favorite boys.

There was little hope of improvement while this combination to defy authority, and foment disturbance, continued. The first thing, therefore, to be sought, was to secure a personal influence, through confidence and friendship, over the leaders in these riotous exhibitions. While holding all to a strict obedience of the rules, it was necessary to grant such favors as would convince them that their rational enjoyment was desired, as well as their submission to authority.

It had not been thought safe to give the same privileges to the majority, that were allowed to those in the higher grades; but after a full statement of my plans and wishes, and basing the continued enjoyment of favors upon not abusing the trust, all were alike given the freedom and privileges of the yard, and other pleasures from time to time, as were deemed wise.

The effect was most salutary. Gradually the lawless and clannish combination gave way; each individual stood upon his own merits; each had a motive to preserve order; the few determined spirits sought in vain for further popular support. Isolation and enforced restraint secured obedience and quiet. The end desired was gained. One after another worked up on his "grade," and was honorably released on probation. Most of them are doing well in their chosen field of toil.

The last six months have been in marked contrast with the commencement of the year; and, while there is yet room for improvement, I think we may well rejoice at this advance towards realizing the hope of the founders of this school of reform.

Industrial Department.

Believing there is "much in a name" to please and encourage, and that a constant reminder of one's past evil life and consequent disgrace tends to confirm and perpetuate the evil itself, your honorable predecessors have removed the implied censure contained in the old term "Correctional," and have given us the "Industrial" as more properly and happily defining the relation of the new building to those employed therein.

Here have been placed the older inmates, having the long-

est time to remain, and whose evident skill and taste gave promise of greater success, and profitable future employment.

There are nineteen boys in the sleigh-shop, nine in the blacksmith-shop, and seven are engaged in painting, varnishing, &c. In the selections made for the different trades, special care has been taken to adapt the work to the physical condition, skill, and choice of the pupil.

These lads manifest a good degree of interest in their respective employments, and some of them promise to become superior workmen.

Though this industry may be attended with considerable expense, considering the limited number employed, yet, looking upon the results, it is questionable whether any part of the appropriation is more wisely expended.

The general character of this department has completely changed. It is as free from disturbing elements as any other part of the institution. Its inmates are subject to the same general rules, enjoy the same privileges, and seem as contented and happy in their work and recreation as those in the

Reformatory Department.

At the present time there are about one hundred and eighteen boys in this division. They are employed in the chair-shop, in manufacturing shoes, in the sewing-room, in hall and house work, and in outside duties.

We would invite particular attention to the fact that discipline has been maintained, and obedience secured, without frequent resort to corporal punishment. Confinement accompanied with faithful admonitions, appealing to a sense of duty and right, together with a loss of grade, have been the prominent modes of correction.

As heretofore, deputations from this department have made excursions to neighboring towns and to the agricultural fair in this place. In every instance they have received the praise of the community whom they visited, for their good behavior. Their hours of school and labor have been the same as last year; and they are encouraged by the assurance that they will be recommended for an honorable release on probation as soon as they reach their "honor grade." Thus they are not soured by disappointment, or "institutionized" by a long stay, after being prepared to go. They are cheer-

ful and uncomplaining while performing their daily tasks, and receive needed admonition with respectful attention.

A gratifying improvement has been made in this department the past year.

Family Houses.

These three families constitute a most important and interesting feature of reform-school work.

Subjected to the constant supervision of those who feel a just pride in their respective households, enjoying almost entire freedom from physical restraints, and laboring and sporting under the exhilarating influences of outdoor life, they come as near to a good home as can be found away from the paternal roof. Here also they enjoy advantages for mental and moral improvement of the most promising character.

Nothing has occurred the past year to weaken my confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of this work.

The accompanying reports of the masters of these households will acquaint you with the details of their labor, their methods, and success.

These families will accommodate about eighty-eight boys.

Educational Advantages.

There are now seven schools taught by six teachers, three in the Reformatory Department, one in the Industrial, and one in each family-house.

These schools are continued through the entire year. The studies are such as will best prepare this class of boys for the common duties and avocations of life.

Many of the pupils show commendable interest and improvement in study. Their reading, writing, and drawing, as well as other common English branches, compare favorably with our district schools.

Many of these boys would have passed into manhood without being able to read or write, had it not been for the instruction here received.

I take great pleasure in commending the faithfulness and success of the respective teachers.

Instruction in Drawing and Singing.

Mr. A. A. Munsell has continued his labors in the depart-

ment of drawing, giving special attention to the teachers, in addition to his weekly lesson to the pupils.

Mr. Charles B. Hathaway has met the boys twice a week to instruct them in singing. The practical value of these efforts will be appreciated by those who are familiar with the work of the shops and with our social and religious gatherings.

The Sanitary Condition of the Institution.

There is no feature of this work of more vital importance than that which regards the health of all concerned.

I am happy to say that few public institutions have been so generously and wisely cared for in this respect. Its elevated position, insuring good air, rapid and thorough drainage; its nearness to Lake Chauncy, from which an abundance of soft and pure water for all purposes of cleanliness is constantly supplied; its provisions for ventilation; its neat and spacious hospital, with its manifold accommodations of bath-room, kitchen, and side-rooms, furnishing an abundance of fresh air and sunlight, and quiet isolation in case of protracted and severe sickness, — all combine to make it as nearly perfect in this respect as could well be desired.

It is doubtless owing in a good degree to these provisions, together with the watchfulness and painstaking care of our most faithful nurse and physician, that the general health of the inmates has been so good the past year. For a more particular account of the sickness and deaths, I refer you to the report of Dr. Harvey.

Improvements and Repairs.

Four months' labor has been expended in painting, papering, and general repair of the main building and the family-houses. Walls and ceilings have been kalsomined; floors have been newly carpeted, roofs painted, and new concrete walks laid. Water has been conveyed into two of the family-houses, supplying a great need.

A new centrifugal wringer has been added to the laundry, which is considered a most valuable accession; and such other repairs and improvements have been made from time to time, as were thought needful to keep the buildings, fences, roads, and walks in good condition.

The legislative appropriation for new boilers has been

wisely expended, in putting into the steam-mill two large boilers, in the place of three old ones which were considered unsafe; thereby saving fuel, and doing the work more expeditiously.

A permanent building for the storage of coal is greatly needed, near the steam-mill; and a coal-shed or large bins, into which the coal can be unloaded from the cars, at the "State Farm Station." This would remedy the inconvenience and extra expense of teaming so large a quantity of coal in the busiest season of the year.

A new and commodious stable and carriage-house should be built for the accommodation of the institution.

Also a team of horses is greatly needed. There is at present but one horse that can be relied upon, for any thing that requires continued labor, besides the regular farm team.

The Farm and Crops.

We think the Board may justly congratulate itself upon the substantial success that has attended the management of this department the past season. Not only do we reap an abundant harvest of a superior quality, but the condition of the stock, the well-tilled and neat culture of the crops, will attest to the care and interest felt in the diversified labor of the farm.

The full report of the farmer will furnish ample information in regard to the details of this work.

Religious Services.

Daily evening worship is held in the chapel and school-room of the main building, and in each of the family-houses. Catechetical instruction is given to such as desire to attend, on Saturday afternoon of each week, for the present.

The inmates of the institution, as heretofore, gather each sabbath morning for Sunday-school instruction, and in the afternoon for a preaching-service conducted by clergymen from the vicinity.

The legislative act of the last session, in regard to freedom of religious worship, has been fully complied with.

Expenses.

The expenses of the past year have been considerably

reduced. Departments have been consolidated, officers released, vacations dispensed with, and salaries reduced. We asked for $5,825 less than was appropriated the year before: the legislature gave us $9,125 less. We have endeavored to bring all our expenditures within the appropriation. We think, however, that tried and efficient officers should be well paid. It is no easy thing to secure men really adapted to this important and responsible work. The constant confinement, the liability to be called upon at all hours of day or night, during the entire seven days of the week, the irritating habits of the boys to be cared for, and the rare qualities needed to discipline and educate this class, make the services of a good officer too valuable to be lost for want of a little more compensation. I am happy to say that my officers have cheerfully complied with my wishes, and have, as a general thing, attempted to perform their respective duties in a faithful and acceptable manner.

Acknowledgments.

We would here express our thanks to L. J. Elwell & Co., of Westborough, for their frequent contributions of magazines, and to those friends who have gratuitously furnished us with the "Essex County Mercury," "Salem Register," "Woburn Advertiser," "Dumb Animals," and "Westborough Chronotype."

Respectfully submitted.

L. H. SHELDON, *Superintendent.*

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Board of Trustees.

The duties in this department have been unusually light during the greater part of the year, especially during the last three months. The following are the names of the diseases which have appeared within the year, and the number of patients treated for each: erysipelas, 2; rheumatism, 2; ophthalmia, 7; epilepsy, 1; epistaxis, 1; anæmia, 4; laryngitis, 2; bronchitis, 8; hæmoptysis, 2; febricula, 26; diarrhœa, 3; abscess, 8; colic, 1; tonsillitis, 15; fracture, 6; scald, 1; necrosis, 1; boils, 4; eczema, 1; herpes zoster, 1; sprains, 12; synovitis, 2; urticaria, 1; sores, 4; flesh-wounds, 15; hernia, 1; cold, 15; indigestion, 28; croup, 2. No record is made of slight ailments, nor of patients whose complaints do not require their detention in the hospital longer than twenty-four consecutive hours. There have been only two fatal cases. Fred Miller, eighteen years of age, died Oct. 13. He was a victim of a deplorable habit which gradually weakened his vital energies, and in time resulted in fatal anæmia. Jeremiah J. McConologue, eighteen years of age, died March 7, after a protracted and exceedingly painful sickness. His disease was necrosis, which involved the whole shaft of the right femur, and the articulating surfaces of the right knee and the right elbow joint.

The high reputation of the school in years past for cleanliness is still maintained. The diet is wholesome and abundant, and the general appearance of the inmates clearly indicates that in all respects their physical wants are thoughtfully cared for. It is due to Mr. Sheldon, the Superintendent, to say that he is as watchful for the physical as for the moral welfare of those committed to his charge, and that the suggestions which I have occasion to make in regard to sanitary measures receive prompt and considerate attention.

In my last annual report, the practice of confining incor-

rigible boys in cells, frequently in solitary cells, as one of the authorized modes of punishment in this institution, was referred to; and the deleterious effects upon the health of the individual likely to result, and in some instances had resulted from this form of punishment, were considered. I have nothing new to say upon this subject. I desire, however, to re-affirm the opinion given a year ago, that such practice "is a source of danger to both body and mind;" that "shutting up a boy for days and perhaps weeks, on diminished diet as is the case sometimes, in the gloom and stifled atmosphere of a sunless cell, is not only to ignore the laws of health, but completely to reverse them." *In loco parentis*, is the relation the management of this and the other institutions for juveniles in the State sustains to the erring children placed in its charge. I am glad to state that the present board of management of the school appear to be in full sympathy with the views here expressed; also that recently the number of cases of punishment by cell confinement, in proportion to the number of boys in the school, is considerably less than formerly; and that boys so confined are watchfully observed, and, if their condition seems to require it, they are given a proper amount of exercise daily in the open air. If in the future it should be deemed necessary to allow, in extreme cases, this form of punishment in order to maintain wholesome discipline, I earnestly recommend a regulation that no boy so punished shall be deprived of full diet for a period longer than twenty-four hours, and that the longest time of confinement allowed in any case be limited as much as possible.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. HARVEY, *Physician.*

Westborough Reform School, Oct. 1, 1879.

GARDEN HOUSE REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN, — The following Report of the Garden House, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, is respectfully submitted.

Average number of boys in Garden House during the year, 26.

The labor of the boys may be summed up as follows: —

	DAYS.
Work on farm	2,198
Work on roads	111
Domestic work	1,542
Miscellaneous work	1,455
Work in chair-shop	1,926
	7,232

Have caned 5,336 chairs, as follows: 4,437 "Grecians," and 899 "diners."

The boys have been disposed of as follows: —

Transferred to Farm House	2
Died	2
Released	18
Returned to institution	17
Number in Garden House at present	25
Whole number in house during the year	63

Respectfully,

C. W. AINSWORTH.

GARDEN HOUSE, Sept. 30, 1879.

PETERS HOUSE REPORT.

WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 1, 1879.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully submit the following Annual Report of the family at the Peters House for the year ending Sept. 30: —

The whole number of boys in this department during the year has been 41; monthly average, 19; present number, 15; 17 have been sent to their own homes, or provided with suitable ones; 6 returned to the main building; 3 attempted to elope, but were returned within eight hours.

They have been employed four months, eight hours per day, and the remainder of the year six hours, as follows: —

	DAYS.
Gardening	857
Roads and walks	954
Domestic work	1,516
Miscellaneous work	926
Ornamental gardening	1,178
Chair-work	1,258

Number of chairs caned, 2,725.

Respectfully submitted.

PHILIP R. MORSE, *Master.*

FARM HOUSE REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully submit my Second Annual Report of the Farm House family.

During the year the boys have been contented and industrious, and there has not been an eloper for the past year.

The whole number of boys in the family during the year has been 82; average monthly number, 28.

Thirty-eight have been indentured or sent to their homes, and eight have been returned to the main building.

The boys have performed 8,371 days' labor, of eight hours each, divided as follows: —

	DAYS.
Domestic work	1,847
Miscellaneous work	1,063
Farm work	1,559
Work on roads	65
Gardening	2,076
Chair-work	1,761

Number of chairs caned, 4,110.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. MERRILL, *Master.*

FARM HOUSE, Sept. 30, 1879.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN, — In presenting my Annual Report, I desire to acknowledge that kind Providence which has given us so favorable a season for success in my department of labor. With the single exception of apples, the crops have all been very good, and the products of the farm compare favorably with those of preceding years.

DAIRY.

The yield of the dairy, as will appear from the statistics herewith furnished, has been as good as could be expected from the present stock of cows.

HAY.

The crop of hay has been nearly equal to that of last year, though the amount now on hand is less, as will be shown by the report of the appraisers, owing to the fact that less was kept over from the last year's product than the year before.

PIGGERY.

The piggery is in good condition, and its products have been quite satisfactory. The stock on hand is equal to that exhibited at the New England Fair.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Some improvements have been made on the farm by mowing brush, breaking up pasture-land that had become overgrown with moss, and unproductive, and by reclaiming meadow-land.

MUCK.

The desirableness of securing a quantity of muck for dressing upon portions of the farm having been suggested, an

attempt was made to accomplish it. A line of boys was detailed for the purpose; but they proved too small to do any effectual service, and the larger boys could not be spared from their regular and appointed work. An attempt was then made to hire men from outside to perform the work; but the demand for that class of laborers was so great, and at higher wages than the institution is accustomed to pay, that men could not be obtained, and the attempt failed.

The following is a detailed statement of farm operations, and products pertaining to the department of labor under my charge: —

Labor of Men.

	DAYS.	
First quarter on farm	243	
" " for institution	61	
		304
Second quarter on farm	186	
" " for institution	54	
		240
Third quarter on farm	257	
" " for institution	62	
		319
Fourth quarter on farm	255	
" " for institution	25	
		280
Total days work		1,143

Labor of Horses.

First quarter on farm	493	
" " for institution	120	
		613
Second quarter on farm	15	
" " for institution	56	
		71
Third quarter on farm	230	
" " for institution	44	
		274
Fourth quarter on farm	222	
" " for institution	15	
		237
Total days work		1,195

LABOR OF OXEN.

First quarter on farm	172	
" " for institution	6	
		178
Second quarter on farm	90	
" " for institution	15	
		105
Third quarter on farm	200	
" " for institution	20	
		220
Fourth quarter on farm	150	
" " for institution	8	
		158
Total days work		661

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk.

	CANS.		VALUE.
In October	473	(at 25 cents)	$118 25
November	616	"	154 00
December	522	"	130 50
January	570	"	142 50
February	662	"	165 50
March	757	"	189 25
Total for six months			$900 00
In April	767	(at 20 cents)	$153 40
May	740	"	140 00
June	714	"	142 80
July	661	"	132 20
August	519	"	103 80
September	511	"	102 20
Total for six months,	3,912		$782 40

Beef.

	POUNDS.
Consumed in October	0
November	1,261
December	1,165
January	2,341
February	1,656
March	0
April	1,190
May	0
June	2,056
July	1,326
August	476
September	0
Total	11,471
Value	$801 37

Pork.

	POUNDS.
Consumed in October	1,250
November	1,280
December	4,475
January	2,795
February	2,715
March	2,880
April	1,440
May	0
June	0
Total	16,835
Value	$1,003 20

Veal.

Consumed in October	0
June	147
December	125
Total	272
Value	$24 39

Vegetables.

	VALUE.
Asparagus	$135 00
Strawberries	5 00
Lettuce	8 80
Rhubarb	2 00
String-beans	18 75
Shelled beans	44 25
Green peas	31 85
Early beets	46 65
Early potatoes	91 35
Green corn	100 00
Cucumbers	26 90
Tomatoes	45 40
Cabbages	31 00
Summer squash	4 50
Onions	8 00
Pears	12 00
Melons	80 00
Grapes	30 00
Total	$721 45

PRODUCE SOLD.

Quarter ending Dec. 31.

Apples, 204 barrels	$204 25
Cabbages	142 02
Onions, 214 bushels	117 65
Beets	7 62

Pigs	$60 75
Calves	21 75
Total	$554 05

Quarter ending April 1.

Pigs	$40 15
Calves	23 73
Total	$63 88

Quarter ending July 1.

Asparagus, 154½ boxes	$301 24
Strawberries	133 79
Pigs	200 00
Calves	22 95
Total	$657 98

Quarter ending Oct. 1.

Pigs	$66 75
Grapes, 94 boxes	

LIVE STOCK ON HAND, SEPT. 30, 1879.

Horses	5
Cattle.	
Oxen	6
Cows	30
Yearling	1
Bull	1
Total	38 head.
Swine.	
Fattening	45
Breeders	17
Pigs	85
Total	147 head.

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE.

Produce Consumed during the Year.

	VALUE.
Milk, 7,512 cans	$1,682 40
Beef, 11,471 lbs.	8 01 37
Pork, 16,835 lbs.	1,003 20
Veal, 272 lbs.	24 39
Vegetables	599 45
Fruit	122 00
Total	$1,232 81

Produce Sold.

	VALUE.
Vegetables	$568 53
Fruit	338 04
Animals	436 08
Total	$1,342 65

The annexed schedule shows the amount of live stock and farm-products on hand as appraised by Messrs. Dexter Newton and Moses Pollard.

	VALUE.
Horses.	
Jennie	$100 00
Bill	50 00
Jack	50 00
Pair red horses	350 00
Cattle.	
3 pair oxen	$510 00
4 Ayrshire cows, $70	280 00
26 Guernsey cows, $50	1,300 00
1 Ayrshire yearling	40 00
1 Ayrshire bull	50 00
Hogs.	
44 fat hogs, 14,255 lbs., at 6 cents	$855 30
17 sows for breeding	264 00
82 small pigs	169 00
Miscellaneous.	
147 fowls, 50 cents	73 50
97 tons of English hay, $14	1,358 00
21 tons of meadow-hay, $9	189 00
9 tons mowed oats, $13	117 00
½ ton bedding-hay	4 00
12 bushels rye, 75 cents	9 00
6 bushels popping-corn, $1.25	7 50
220 bushels field-corn, 70 cents	154 00
4 bushels sweet-corn for seed, $2	8 00
Corn-fodder	60 00
Cabbage-fodder	40 00
61 barrels apples, $2	122 00
20 bushels second quality apples	5 00
80 bushels pears, 75 cents	60 00
¼ bushel quinces	1 00
4,000 lbs. grapes, 2 cents	80 00
1,840 bushels potatoes, 60 cents	1,104 00
340 bushels small potatoes, 35 cents	119 00
360 bushels beets, 35 cents	126 00
425 bushels onions, 90 cents	382 50
100 bushels parsnips, 40 cents	40 00

	VALUE.
6 tons carrots, $10	$60 00
24,000 heads cabbages, 5 cents	1,200 00
3 barrels pickles, $5	15 00
2 tons mangel-wurtzels, $4.50	9 00
150 bushels ruta-bagas, 25 cents	37 50
1,400 lbs. squash, 2 cents	28 00

Coal-Sheds.

Before closing this Report, I wish to call the attention of the Trustees, as in my report of the last year, to the great need of coal-sheds at the railroad-station. As a matter of economy in farm-work, it is of special importance. Eight or nine hundred tons of coal usually arrive at the station during the haying season, the busiest and the warmest of the year, and must be removed at once, however it may interfere with the successful and timely gathering-in of the hay-crop, or however exhausting the heat; and a large share of this is dumped outside the building to be re-shovelled in fall or winter, and placed in its proper deposit. With a cheap receptacle for it near the station, the teaming might be postponed until the cooler weather of the autumn, when, without interference with other and pressing farm-work, it could be transported at less expense, and with a great saving of labor. The amount saved would far exceed the cost of the sheds.

Cows.

I would respectfully suggest also that an improvement might be made in the live stock by disposing of some of the cows, and filling their places with those more profitable. A judicious selection of cows of the best milking qualities would doubtless show a decided gain in the products of this department.

Horses.

Two of the horses also are too old for profitable service; and a change for younger ones seems very desirable, and might probably be more advantageously made now than at a later day.

Plan of Farm.

Another want of great importance to the interests of the institution seems to be a *plan of the farm*, that the one having charge of it may know its exact limits and bounds, and that

the fences between it and the adjoining farms should be legally divided and put on record; thus avoiding contention, and saving the expense and trouble of fencing where the abuttors should be responsible for it.

These suggestions are respectfully submitted to the Trustees for their consideration, in the hope that the interests of the institution in this department may thereby be promoted.

C. GODDARD, *Farmer.*

Sept. 30, 1879.

STATEMENT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED.

Provisions and Groceries.

40,369	pounds beef	$2,559 96
2,071	" mutton	194 27
6,289	" fresh fish	344 85
755½	" poultry	112 94
	Peaches	6 00
	Oranges	7 49
	Salt fish	80 17
15	hogsheads molasses	579 36
113	pounds soda	4 55
	Soap	288 13
501	barrels flour	2,954 10
108	hams cured	21 60
5	pork-barrels	2 50
45	sacks salt	40 29
	Bristol brick	85
2	pounds tartaric acid	1 20
1	barrel rice	16 92
120	pounds candy	14 40
7	barrels split pease	42 25
26½	gallons oysters	23 30
697	pounds cheese	64 21
1	" citron	18
105	" shells	4 50
606	" oatmeal	27 24
331	dozen eggs	66 88
2,904	pounds butter	616 35
3	gross matches	6 00
71½	pounds squash	2 89
229	" tea	102 05
4,512	" coffee	715 01
5	barrels sand	7 50
9	pounds extract lemon	15 87
60	" corn-starch	5 00
2	" mace	2 20
21	barrels sugar	543 05
	Vinegar	70 93

61	bags Indian meal	$68 30	
17	" rye meal	26 00	
1	gross stove-polish	5 75	
6	dozen bluing	4 25	
22	boxes raisins	42 73	
2	bushels malt	3 50	
100	pounds ginger	8 63	
13	" cloves	5 54	
1	" cinnamon	40	
101	" pepper	15 50	
377	" lard	25 45	
112	" soda	5 04	
159¾	bushels beans	265 63	
196	pounds tripe	17 88	
5	" nutmeg	4 50	
1	" mustard-seed	30	
1	bushel cranberries	2 00	
186	" potatoes	163 48	
16	dozen lemons	2 94	
12	pounds nuts	1 38	
10	bunches celery	85	
38	barrels crackers	120 08	
119	pounds prunes	7 14	
25	" cream-tartar	6 75	
1	dozen horse-radish	70	
2	pounds oxalic acid	70	
	Yeast-powder	8 55	
	Chocolate	1 30	
18	pounds cherries	3 60	
15	" lobster	1 20	
312	" dried apple	36 04	
13	dozen shoe-blacking	17 26	
1,400	pounds chloride of lime	19 85	
			$10,438 01

ORDINARY REPAIRS.

	Engine repairs	$59 00	
	Telephone	256 28	
	Door-roll	50	
2	pounds rosin	10	
3	doors	8 60	
3	boilers insured	40 00	
	Lumber	312 14	
20	gallons lard-oil	13 50	
348	pounds sheet-iron	17 03	
968	" fence-wire	97 45	
3	dozen sheets emery-cloth	1 68	
3	barrels charcoal	2 80	
4	window-stones	5 00	

	Locks and keys	$36 75	
	Butts and hinges	5 45	
7	brackets	2 10	
	Steam-pipe and fittings	242 44	
	Nails, screws, and bolts	26 46	
	Glass	29 18	
10	pounds sash-cord	2 35	
1	box chimney-cement	50	
	Gutters and conductors	15 22	
106	feet drain-pipe	13 97	
3	gal. cleats	50	
	Mason-work	334 40	
	Repairing slate-roof	4 45	
42	yards paper-border	1 26	
	Plumbing	5 75	
60	chestnut ties	3 00	
2	trowels	1 23	
	Carpenters' tools	4 09	
4½	pounds lead-pipe	23	
2	barrels coal	1 80	
	Paint and painters' supplies	189 19	
	Pump-repairs	2 16	
6	pounds glue	1 20	
199⅔	square feet iron-cloth	42 55	
	Mineral-knobs	1 02	
	Grate-bars	12 67	
	Laying concrete walks	304 00	
13	files	1 76	
135⅓	wire-screens	5 56	
2	whitewash-brushes	7 00	
78	pounds zinc	7 12	
6¾	pounds solder	1 69	
	Tin	2 90	
			$2,124 03

Clothing.

3	dozen buckles	$ 25	
	Sewing-machine repairs	17 57	
	Shoe-laces	22 60	
	Pinking-iron	20	
1,268	yards flannel	216 92	
3	dozen wax	1 07	
265½	pounds yarn	251 56	
½	gross thimbles	60	
	Knitting-machine repairs	17 58	
964½	feet upper leather	163 92	
1,404¾	pounds sole-leather	382 63	
	Shoe-kit	107 02	
80	dozen handkerchiefs	53 21	

	Tacks	$5 99	
7	pounds cotton	5 00	
66	dozen spool thread	45 00	
2	pounds skein thread	96	
715½	yards drilling	72 41	
110¼	" denim	12 69	
3	gross buttons	2 55	
36	yards linen	9 36	
107	pairs boots, shoes, and slippers	99 60	
94½	yards print	6 14	
14 5/12	dozen hats	43 72	
12	army overcoats	44 40	
179½	yards cassimere	32 31	
5	dozen suspenders	9 50	
1	pair mittens	1 10	
1½	M needles	2 36	
1,035¼	yards cotton kersey	517 62	
58	coats and vests	189 50	
	Indelible ink	80	
31	shirts	8 80	
1	gross socks	14 40	
267¼	yards shirting	25 39	
2	pounds beeswax	66	
	Pins	2 97	
2	gross braid	1 41	
			$2,389 77

Live Stock Purchases.

3	pair oxen	$501 00	
28	hens	14 00	
12	cows	592 69	
			$1,107 69

Furniture, Beds and Bedding.

222	quilts	$133 20	
3	mattress-needles	25	
	Brooms and brushes	147 67	
	Tacks	72	
3½	dozen dusters	26 45	
1	bread-knife	60	
1	gross spoons	6 00	
1	jar-holder	15	
1	dozen thermometers	2 25	
	Lanterns	3 02	
902	yards sheeting	95 00	
6	mats	20 25	
	Twine	4 48	
	Tin and earthen ware	9 17	
1	gas-torch	1 50	

	Wooden-ware	$18 35	
5	dozen jar rubbers	90	
	Wringer and repairs	316 25	
	Curtains and fixtures	6 45	
	Stencils	1 15	
	Stove-furniture	86 82	
	Lamps and chimneys	23 83	
	Crockery and glassware	172 34	
2	pairs scissors	1 50	
	Tuning piano	3 50	
	Combs	5 00	
6	dozen napkins	8 25	
	Carpeting and mats	80 66	
1	dozen silver soap	88	
	Wadding	24	
	Baskets	22 33	
	Acid and tripoli	75	
	Hand-bell	1 13	
	Washing-machine	16 50	
	Window-screening	6 55	
	Wall-paper	2 34	
16	yards cambric	2 35	
	Picture-knobs	25	
6	looking-glasses	90	
1½	reams wrapping-paper	8 56	
	Repairing sofa	3 00	
	Repairing clocks	4 65	
1 1/2	dozen clothes-lines	5 80	
3	boxes clothes-pins	3 00	
2½	yards table oilcloth	1 12	
1	faucet	75	
			$1,256 81
	STATIONERY		101 60
	DRUGS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES		105 44
	GRAIN AND MEAL FOR STOCK.		
416	bags meal	$440 06	
883	" corn	665 56	
286	" oats	323 67	
28,220	pounds bran	120 11	
	Grinding corn	18 61	
			$1,568 01
	BURIAL EXPENSE		49 00
	FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
910	tons coal	$4,003 29	
96	barrels gasolene	609 37	

343	gallons kerosene	$47 92		
40	" lard-oil	30 00		
9	" alcohol	22 55		
				$4,713 13
	Horse and Cattle Shoeing			129 67
	News, Sunday-School, and Waste Paper.			
	Newspapers	$64 90		
	Sunday-school papers	35 23		
	Waste paper	50 20		
				$150 33

Raw Material and Instruction for Sleigh Manufactory.

Wood Department.

	Lumber	$419 90	
10	pounds stove-pipe	1 00	
60	files	18 18	
	Use of sleigh-rack	1 25	
	Storage	25 00	
619	sets straps	45 59	
400	yards oil-cloth	96 00	
	Freight on sleigh stock	6 00	
843½	feet dash-leather	68 25	
9	dozen pair shaft-tips	7 30	
	Labor	528 18	
12	dozen whip-sockets	48 00	
2	reams sand-paper	6 38	
	Nails	25 78	
	Screws	31 32	
	Tools	27 25	
6	pair wheels	21 25	
1	glue-brush	35	
1	glue-kettle	60	
3	yards enamel-cloth	75	
58½	dozen pairs shafts	262 12	
			$1,640 45

Paint Department.

Paints and oils	$630 21	
Labor	459 31	
Sand-paper	3 56	
Muslin	52	
		$1,093 60

Blacksmith Department.

12 tons coal	$76 82	
1 die-box	1 74	
1 bolt-cutter	7 50	
Files	12 72	
6 taps	3 60	

6 dies	$10 80	
15 dozen bits and drills	20 22	
2 pounds borax	60	
5 gallons oil	5 50	
100 pounds nails	8 00	
997 pounds malleable iron	126 54	
Labor	68 00	
259 pounds steel	8 87	
6 screw-wrenches	2 50	
30,125 pounds of iron	923 38	
6 pounds chalk	35	
	$1,277 14	
		$4,011 19

Postage and Telegrams.

Postage-stamps	$100 12	
Telegrams	26 85	
		$126 97

Farming Tools, Horse and Wagon Furniture, and Repairs to Same.

Horse and wagon furniture and repairs	$388 53	
Lawn-mower	13 20	
Farming-tools	167 68	
Doctoring cattle	10 00	
		$579 41

School Property.

Pens	$35 18	
2 gross crayons	2 50	
1 gallon ink	2 00	
2 gross slate-pencils	1 30	
Paper and envelopes	3 75	
School-books	28 46	
		$73 19

Petties.

Repairing drums	$2 25	
Repairing badges	1 30	
Tissue-paper	1 00	
Watch-clock dials	1 85	
Acid and tripoli	1 45	
Oyster-shells	1 68	
Use of diagram	1 50	
15 gross combs	56 25	
Shelf-paper	1 20	
3 base-balls	2 00	
33 pounds bug-powder	60 00	
Bristol-board	16	
		$130 64

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.

Expressing	$243 06	
Freighting	650 86	
Railroad-tickets	131 20	
Travelling expenses	274 13	
Return of boys	279 80	
Expense of bound-outs	51 07	
		$1,630 12
SALARIES, WAGES, AND LABOR		22,101 02
TRUSTEE EXPENSE		228 85
PLANTS, SEEDS, AND FERTILIZERS		339 13

SUMMARY.

Provision and grocery supplies	$10,438 01
Ordinary repairs	2,124 03
Clothing	2,389 77
Live-stock purchases	1,107 69
Furniture, beds, and bedding	1,256 81
Stationery	101 60
Drugs and medical supplies	105 44
Grain and meal for stock	1,568 01
Burial expense	49 00
Fuel and lights	4,713 13
Horse and cattle shoeing	129 67
News, Sunday-school, and waste paper	150 33
Raw material and instruction for sleigh manufactory	4,011 19
Postage and telegrams	126 97
Farming-tools, horse and wagon, furniture and repairs to same	579 41
School property	73 19
Petties	130 64
Transportation and travelling expenses	1,630 12
Salaries, wages, and labor	22,101 02
Trustee expense	228 85
Plants, seeds, and fertilizers	339 13
	$53,354 01

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand.

Wood	$71 00	
Vegetables and seed	3,428 30	
Fruit	269 00	
Hay, grain, and fodder	1,952 50	
		$5,720 80

Live Stock.

1 bull	$50 00	
6 oxen	510 00	
31 cows	1,620 00	
8 horses	790 00	
44 fat hogs and 81 pigs	1,024 30	
17 breeding-sows	264 00	
147 fowl	73 50	
		$4,331 80

Farm and garden implements	$1,795 55	
Carriages, harnesses, and robes	801 90	
Fire-engine, hose, ladders, and extinguishers	1,033 50	
		$3,630 95

Personal Property at Steam Mill.

3 boilers, 3 steam pumps, and fixtures	$7,000 00	
New lumber	130 50	
Gas-pipe, fittings, and tools	215 00	
Nails and screws	26 40	
Fire-rakes and grate-bars	16 00	
Mechanics' tools	26 30	
Paints, oil, and glass	158 84	
1,178 tons coal	5,301 00	
Oil, gas-generator, and filings	2,922 00	
Soap and potash	295 32	
Boxes, barrels, &c.	83 20	
Rags	6 00	
Miscellaneous	825 77	
		$17,006 33

Furniture, Etc.

For use of officers	$9,937 50	
For use of boys	4,296 10	
Cooking-apparatus and school-furniture	4,993 74	
Medicine, medicine-case, and dental instruments	75 00	
Clothing for boys	8,655 69	
Dry goods	2,373 83	
Groceries, crockery, and provisions	977 45	
Musical instruments and cases	157 10	
Library for boys	1,550 00	
School-books in lower library	269 93	
Personal property at Garden House	743 18	
Personal property at Peters House	890 84	
Personal property at Farm House	1,242 59	
Benches, tools, and stock in chair-shops	733 54	
Sleigh department	8,773 01	
Telephone	247 49	
Preserves, jellies, &c.	94 15	
		$46,011 14
		$76,701 02

Real Estate.

Buildings.

Main building and new yard fence	$157,000 00	
Farm House	4,100 00	
Garden House	6,500 00	
Peters House	2,500 00	
Steam mill, not including boilers and machinery	2,000 00	
Farm barn	6,000 00	
Piggery	2,000 00	
Chair, tool, and cart house	700 00	
Hennery	150 00	
Ice-house	200 00	
Garden tool-house and chair-shop	500 00	
Greenhouse at Peters House	600 00	
Shed at Peters House	200 00	
Barn at Peters House	450 00	
Shop at Peters House	75 00	
Horse-barn, soap-house, and shed	550 00	
Cottage-house	1,200 00	
Fruit-house	50 00	
New cart-house at farm-barn	1,200 00	
Gas-house	150 00	
Sleigh store-house	1,300 00	
		$187,425 00

Land.

Home farm, 185 acres	$16,300 00	
Warren farm, 30 acres, 35 rods . . .	3,500 00	
Sibley pasture, 28 acres, 120 rods . . .	750 00	
Woodland, 19 acres	800 00	
		$21,350 00
Total of real estate		208,775 00
Total of personal estate		76,701 02
		$285,476 02

DEXTER NEWTON,
MOSES POLLARD, } *Appraisers.*

A true copy.
Attest: L. H. SHELDON, *Supt.*
WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 1, 1879.

LIST

OF

SALARIED OFFICERS AND ALL EMPLOYÉS,

WITH THEIR SALARIES.

Luther H. Sheldon, Superintendent	$1,600
William Scott, Assistant Superintendent	900
Henry L. Chase, Clerk	550
Samuel M. Griggs, Treasurer	150
Edwin B. Harvey, M.D., Physician	250
Sarah H. Sheldon, Matron	400
Frances C. Ela, Assistant Matron	240
Sarah E. Goddard, Assistant Matron	234
Mary W. Cummings, Assistant Matron	186
Thomas H. Treadway, Teacher	600
John M. Adams, Teacher	500
Walter F. Merrill, Teacher	275
Laura Clark, Teacher	275
Margaret W. Perkins, Teacher	275
Arvesta M. Wells, Teacher	275
James W. Clark, Engineer and Carpenter	700
C. W. Ainsworth, Sarah M. Ainsworth, } charge of Garden House, 30 boys	700
Philip R. Morse, Pamelia B. Morse, } charge of Peters House, 24 boys	700
George W. Merrill, Lucy M. Merrill, } charge of Farm House, 30 boys	700
Stephen Armitage, Overseer Chair and Shoe Shops	500
Chester L. Chamberlin, Baker	500
T. B. Adams, Blacksmith	450
Weston A. Curtis, Carpenter	450
John H. Cummings, Filling Vacancies	400
Festus Faulkner, Overseer Sleigh-shop	400
Stephen W. Perry, Watchman	384
Charles Traverse, Watchman	375
Edward P. Sheldon, Watchman	375

Ithamar Whiting, Hall-man	$375
Austin R. Adams, Hall-man	375
John T. Perkins, Man-of-all-work	375
Lydia J. Perry, Nurse	300
J. H. Craig, Mill-hand	275
Jennie W. Rowe, Cook	247
Ella I. Gould, Cook	247
Ellen L. Hutchinson, Seamstress	228
Sarah E. Goss, Laundress	228
Elizabeth True, Assistant Cook	186
Marion C. Chase, care of Boys' Dining-rooms	186
Charles Goddard, Farmer	550
Willard O. Benson, Farm-hand	276
Edward J. Blanchard, Farm-hand	240
David M. Bailey, Instructor, Sleigh-shop	450
Albert L. Walsh, Instructor, Paint-shop	450

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln	1853
1853,	James M. Talcott	1857
1857,	William E. Starr	1861
1861,	Joseph A. Allen	1867
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson	1868
1868,	Benjamin Evans	May, 1873
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd	Aug. 1878
Aug. 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions, and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847	Nanum Fisher*	Westborough	1849
1847	John W. Graves	Lowell	1849
1847	Samuel Williston	Easthampton	1853
1847	Thomas A. Green*	New Bedford	1860
1847	Otis Adams*	Grafton	1851
1847	George Denney*	Westborough	1851
1847	William P. Andrews*	Boston	1851
1849	William Livingston*	Lowell	1851
1849	Russell A. Gibbs*	Lanesborough	1853
1851	George H. Kuhn	Boston	1855
1851	J. B. French*	Lowell	1854
1851	Daniel H. Forbes*	Westborough	1854
1851	Edward B. Bigelow*	Grafton	1855
1853	J. W. H. Page*	New Bedford	1856
1853	Harvey Dodge	Sutton	1857
1854	G. Howland Shaw*	Boston	1856
1854	Henry W. Cushman*	Bernardston	1860
1855	Albert H. Nelson*	Woburn	1855
1855	Joseph A. Fitch	Hopkinton	1858
1855	Parley Hammond	Worcester	1860
1856	Simon Brown	Concord	1860
1856	John A. Fayerweather	Westborough	1859
1857	Josiah H. Temple	Framingham	1860
1858	Judson S. Brown	Fitchburg	1860
1859	Theodore Lyman	Brookline	1860
1860	George C. Davis*	Northborough	1873
1860	Carver Hotchkiss	Shelburne	1863
1860	Julius A. Palmer*	Boston	1862
1860	Henry Chickering	Pittsfield	1869

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1860	George W. Bentley	Worcester	1861
1860	Alden Leland	Holliston	1864
1861	Pliny Nickerson	Boston	1868
1861	Samuel G. Howe*	Boston	1863
1862	Benjamin Boynton*	Westborough	1864
1863	J. H. Stephenson	Boston	1866
1863	John Ayres	Charlestown	1867
1864	A. E. Goodnow	Worcester	1871
1864	Isaac Ames	Haverhill	1865
1865	Jones S. Davis	Holyoke	1868
1866	Joseph A. Pond*	Brighton	1867
1867	Stephen G. Deblois	Boston	1878
1868	John Ayres	Medford	1874
1868	Harmon Hall	Saugus	1871
1868	L. L. Goodspeed	Bridgewater	1872
1869	E. A. Hubbard	Springfield	1877
1871	Lucius W. Pond	Worcester	1875
1871	John W. Olmstead	Boston	1873
1872	Moses H. Sargent	Newton	1877
1873	A. S. Woodworth	Boston	1876
1873	Edwin B. Harvey	Westborough	1878
1874	W. H. Baldwin	Boston	1878
1875	John L. Cummings	Ashburnham	June 30, 1879
1876	Jackson B. Swett	Haverhill	1878
1877	Samuel R. Heywood	Worcester	June 30, 1879
1877	Milo Hildreth	Northborough	June 30, 1879
1878	Lyman Belknap	Westborough	June 30, 1879
1878	Franklin Williams	Boston	June 30, 1879
1878	Robert Couch	Newburyport	June 30, 1879
1878	John T. Clark	Boston	June 30, 1879
July 1, '79	Lyman Belknap	Westborough	Still in office.
" 1, 1879	Anne B. Richardson	Lowell	Still in office.
" 1, 1879	M. J. Flatley	Boston	Still in office.
" 1, 1879	Milo Hildreth	Northborough	Still in office.
" 1, 1879	George W. Johnson	Brookfield	Still in office.
" 1, 1879	Samuel R. Heywood	Worcester	Still in office.
" 1, 1879	Adelaide A. Calkins	Springfield	Still in office.

* Deceased.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

Ladies and Gentlemen, — I have the honor of submitting my first report, which is the twenty-fourth in the history of the institution.

During this time 1,053 girls have been committed to this school; and I judge from facts obtained from letters and from other sources, that a very large per cent are saved to society through the salutary training they received while here. Of course we should exercise caution, and not overstate the benefits derived by these girls; yet we see great progress in some of them: especially is it noticeable when we look back a few months, and compare the past with the present. We are aware that this class mature early, and that the average age of those committed the past year has been nearly fifteen years, while in the earlier years of the school it was twelve and one-half years. Such a fact must make a very material difference in our expectations, making the work less hopeful, although, on the contrary, calling for greater zeal and energy.

General Progress.

This school was humanely established for the purpose of reform. Girls of whatever race or color, whose tendencies were bad and whose *drift* was downward, are placed here under wholesome restraint. It is our aim and hope to eradicate old habits, and establish new and better ones.

Some of these girls are more susceptible of good influences than others, yet, taking the school as a whole, we have great reason to be encouraged.

Schools.

We have two schools (the Senior in No. 2, and the Junior in No. 4) of about thirty girls each. The remainder are in the afternoon sewing-room. I think we should have a third school instead of this sewing-room, as our girls are not sufficiently advanced in their studies to graduate. The sewing can all be accomplished in the several houses. Our schools compare favorably in many respects with any in our State. In reading and writing many of them are excellent. In this department we have competent and faithful teachers, and we hope for great things in the future.

Homes for Girls.

Not only should we be very particular *with* whom girls are placed at service, but see that parties who take them possess the requisite qualifications to train and properly look *after* them. Again, on the other hand, it is indispensable for good order, and our credit, that *only* those be sent out who merit the transfer by good conduct. The girls find that a good character is considered in this matter of promotion, as well as capacity.

Work.

Work is a very essential element of reform. "Idleness is the parent of mischief." Work of itself is not degrading, but ennobling. As a help to discipline, work holds an important place, and it is very difficult to correct bad habits without work. In this connection I will say that we have aimed at a systematic change of house and shop girls monthly. In making selections for the field, choice has been made of those who need out-of-door exercise.

We do not propose to demonstrate that any great gain arises from employing girls in the field, — that is, financially.

Hosiery Work.

Since Jan. 1 we have had a hosiery work-room. Beginning with five girls, we have increased to twenty-five. Messrs. Carter & Wilson of Lawrence have this business in charge; and, while it is fairly remunerative, it is healthful rather than

otherwise. We are now earning about eighty dollars per month. The arrangement, so far, is satisfactory to all parties, and is a success. The fact that we employ twenty-five girls steadily at work is to quite an extent solving the problem, how shall we discipline girls? Restlessness will work itself off if the hands and head are busy at something useful.

Change of Officers.

Quite a number of changes have occurred the past year, and we have made it our aim to select persons of character and experience to fill the different positions. Success depends very much upon the character and fitness of subordinate officers in an institution of this kind.

Farm.

We have a farm of 175 acres, capable of keeping fifty cows with our facilities for making manure.

We are giving increased attention to the reservoirs, and intend to utilize every thing that can be profitably used to enrich the farm. Mr. Whitney, who has been farmer quite a number of years, left April 1; and he is succeeded by Henry E. Swan, of Tyngsborough, a man of energy and experience. We are quite sure that new life will be infused into this department. There is a great amount of work necessary to attain such results as we desire, yet you will see by the farmer's report that progress in the right direction is being made.

Repairs.

During the year we have made improvements by painting, white-washing, giving attention to drains, putting in new traps, &c.

No. 5 is being renovated at considerable expense. A room has been fitted for hosiery-work, and important repairs have been made in the different houses.

At the barn, changes have been made to accommodate eight extra head of cattle. The yard has been enclosed by a substantial board fence; eight strong gates have been put up in the lane to the pasture; a mile of fence has been set, &c. Telephones have been put in from the office to the different houses and the barn. These and other improve-

ments, give matters a thrifty appearance, and increase the comfort and convenience of all concerned.

Conclusion.

We cannot close without a recognition of that benign Providence that has permitted us to pass through the year with almost uninterrupted health, and that in so many ways has prospered our school. We see a marked change for the better in discipline, and an improvement is noticeable, in language, upon the play-ground and elsewhere. We wish to add a word of appreciation of loyal and faithful officers who are working with us for one common end, and we hope that in the future we shall see the happiest results from our labors.

Respectfully submitted.

N. PORTER BROWN, *Supt.*

STATISTICS.

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1878	75	
received from indenture	15	
received from the courts	35	
		125
Number in the school, Oct. 1, 1879		76
still under indenture	35	
at service, on probation	42	
indentured, and become twenty-one years of age	5	
delivered to friends	4	
placed at service, and returned	2	
delivered to Board of State Charities	4	
discharged as unsuitable	1	
sent to Tewksbury	1	
sent to Consumptives' Home	1	
Number under indenture, Oct. 1, 1878		46
returned, and placed at service	4	
returned, and delivered to Board of State Charities	1	
escaped from indenture	3	
returned, and now in the school	3	
still under indenture	35	
		46

Of the number now in the institution, there were born, —

In Massachusetts	53	
Rhode Island	1	
Vermont	1	
New Hampshire	1	
New Jersey	1	
Pennsylvania	2	
Indiana	1	
Tennessee	1	
Canada	3	
England	4	
Nova Scotia	1	
Prince Edward Island	1	
Ireland	2	
Unknown	4	
		76
Of American parentage	23	
American (colored)	6	
French Canadian	2	
Nova Scotian	1	
Portuguese	1	

Scotch	2	
German	1	
English	2	
French	2	
Irish	36	
		76

Of the number now in the institution, —

Both parents living	32	
One parent living	32	
Orphans	10	
Unknown	2	
		76

Lived at home	32	
from home	44	
		76

Could read and write when committed	55	
read, and not write	12	
neither read nor write	9	
		76

Attended some religious service, —

Regularly	60	
Seldom	13	
Not at all	3	
		76

Of those now members of the school, there are, —

Of ten years of age	1	
twelve	2	
thirteen	4	
fourteen	6	
fifteen	24	
sixteen	19	
seventeen	12	
eighteen	1	
nineteen	4	
twenty	1	
		74

Average age, $15\frac{3}{5}$ years.

Of those committed this year, when sent to us there were, —

Of ten years of age	2	
twelve	2	
thirteen	3	
fourteen	5	

fifteen	11	
sixteen	13	
seventeen	1	
		37

Average age, $14\frac{3}{5}$ years.

Committed on charge, —

Of stubbornness	16	
larceny	8	
lewdness	4	
vagrancy	8	
obtaining goods by fraudulent order	1	
		37

Received this year, —

From Suffolk County	5	
Middlesex County	10	
Worcester County	3	
Berkshire County	3	
Bristol County	3	
Essex County	8	
Hampden County	3	
Franklin County	1	
Plymouth County	1	
		35

Of the whole number since the opening of the institution, we have received, —

From Suffolk County	311	
Middlesex County	192	
Essex County	156	
Worcester County	126	
Bristol County	87	
Norfolk County	56	
Hampden County	34	
Berkshire County	31	
Hampshire County	19	
Plymouth County	19	
Barnstable County	13	
Franklin County	9	
		1,053

DR. STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL *in account with* FRANK B. FAY, *Treasurer*, *Oct.* 1, 1878, *to April* 1, 1879. CR.

1878.			1878.		
Oct. 1,	To salaries, labor, &c.	$2,476 50	Oct. 1,	By balance on hand	$2,055 74
	provisions and groceries	1,299 01		errors and discounts	47 33
	clothing, furniture, &c.	947 80		sales of produce	81 80
	Trustees' expenses, Oct. 1, 1877, to Oct. 1, 1878	357 84		received of State Treasurer	6,110 94
	repairs and utensils	340 26			
	fuel and lights	151 91			
	grain for stock	279 29			
	transportation and travelling expenses	65 87			
	medical supplies	33 81			
	chapel services	60 00			
	miscellaneous	98 65			
1879.	paid State Treasurer	1,500 00			
April 1,	paid H. C. Greeley, Treasurer	684 87			
		$8,295 81			$8,295 81

CHELSEA, April 1, 1879.

E. & O. E., FRANK B. FAY, *Treasurer.*

DR. STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL *in account with* HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer.* CR.

1879.			1879.		
Ap. to Oct	To amount paid for salaries	$4,406 38		By cash from Treasurer, F. B. Fay	$684 87
	for labor	1,305 74		from State Treasurer	13,111 22
	for clothing and dry-goods	296 76		from girls' labor (knitting)	439 78
	for flour	510 27		from farm produce sold	507 77
	for groceries, provisions, &c.	1,450 23		from men's hose sold	44 17
	for fuel	779 47		from M. E. Sprague	3 30
	for grain for stock	370 26			
	for furniture, crockery, &c.	197 19			
	for repairs, blacksmithing, &c.	1,694 16			
	for medicines	24 01			
	for stock for farm	602 00			
	for Trustees' expenses	139 59			
	for freight	46 59			
	for miscellaneous expenses	1,288 57			
	State Treasurer	995 02			
	To balance to Cr.	684 87			
		$14,790 11			$14,791 11
			Oct. 15,	By balance cash on hand	$684 87

H. C. GREELEY, *Treasurer.*

CLINTON, Oct. 15, 1879.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.

In accordance with the usual custom I herewith submit, for your consideration, a report of the receipts and expenditures of the farm for the year ending Oct. 1, 1879.

The *apparent* net earnings of the farm the past year, as shown by the schedule, are somewhat less than its *real* earnings, as the decreased value of farming tools and carriages, as appraised, is charged to the farm, thus reducing the value of its products upward of six hundred dollars.

We have also labored under a disadvantage in the matter of help. The assistance which we have derived from the girls is small, owing to the fact that those employed in outside labor have been selected from the smaller class, and from those whose health would be benefited by out-door exercise.

The whole number of days' labor performed by the girls in out-doors work has been 950 of six hours each, much of which time has been expended in labor upon the roads and walks, and in various kinds of light work about the grounds. One of the farm-laborers has been employed as "chore-man" the greater part of each day, which has detracted somewhat from the labor of the farm, but which was unavoidable.

The stock has been improved during the past season by disposing of some of the older cows, and supplying their places with some choice-grade Ayrshires. Six cows have also been *added* to the herd, which I now think will compare favorably with other herds in the vicinity. The income from the dairy must necessarily be small, owing to the *very* low prices which we obtain for its products. Other things are to be considered than the direct proceeds of the dairy.

The increase of manure will, of course, increase the products of the farm. About fifteen acres have been fertilized and seeded with grass the present fall. Some improvement has also been made by underdraining. The reservoirs have been enlarged, and a new one dug, the contents of which we hope to utilize in improving the farm. We have made arrangements for the throwing out of five hundred loads of muck for use as an absorbent another year.

PRODUCE ON HAND.

	Oat-fodder	$12 50
44	tons hay	550 00
10	" Hungarian	100 00
4	" corn-fodder	25 00
	Rye, unthreshed	30 00
	Rye-fodder	18 75
	Meadow hay	10 00
11	bushels beans	17 00
	Tomatoes	12 50
325	bushels onions	325 00
60	" beets	20 00
15	" parsnips	10 00
268	" mangolds	60 00
142	" carrots	35 00
62	" sweet turnips	20 46
380	" potatoes	228 00
478	gallons cider	47 80
170	" vinegar	28 90
650	pounds marrow squash	9 75
3½	tons Hubbard squash	140 00
1,300	cabbages	75 00
	Melons	25 00
1,000	celery	50 00
140	pounds grapes	8 40
30	cords manure	150 00
	Sundries, produce	192 25
		$2,201 31

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

385	bunches asparagus	$30 85
394	boxes strawberries	52 35
60,920	pounds milk	769 44
44	boxes raspberries	6 60
27	" currants	2 70
12	bushels pease	15 00
48	" potatoes	36 00

12	bushels peaches	$36 00
20	" pears	20 00
11	" tomatoes	8 25
18	" apples	9 00
125	dozen sweet corn	18 00
	Melons	15 00
	Cabbage	6 00
	Shell beans	5 00
11	dozen lettuce	6 60
285	pounds winter squash	5 76
	Sundries, vegetables	36 91
		$1,079 40

PRODUCE SOLD.

96	dozen lettuce	$55 91
1,175	boxes strawberries	174 49
17¼	bushels peaches	52 41
	Calves	35 28
32,622	pounds milk	275 20
		$630 43

SUMMARY.

Cr.

Produce on hand	$2,201 31
Vegetables consumed	309 96
Milk used at school	769 44
Amount of sales from April 1	630 43
Increase in value of stock	246 00
Labor for school	565 25
Keeping horses	316 38
	$5,038 77

Dr.

Expenses of farm for the year	$2,198 04
Decrease in valuation of farm tools and carriages	677 01
Salary of farmer	650 00
Labor of girls	171 00
Balance in favor of farm	1,342 72
	$5,038 77

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY E. SWAN.

LANCASTER, Oct. 1, 1879.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Real Estate.

Chapel	$3,000 00	
House No. 1	8,500 00	
No. 2	8,500 00	
No. 4	8,500 00	
No. 5	3,500 00	
Superintendent's house	3,000 00	
Hosiery-shop	400 00	
Farmer's house and barn	1,200 00	
Wood-house	200 00	
Ice-house	200 00	
Store-house at No. 3	25 00	
Large barn	4,000 00	
Reservoir-house	200 00	
Wood-lot, ten acres	250 00	
Farm, 175 acres	6,000 00	
		$47,475 00

Personal Property.

Property in the house of Superintendent	$592 75	
in house No. 1	702 72	
No. 2	675 00	
No. 4	593 85	
No. 5	410 00	
In chapel, including library	655 00	
Provisions and groceries	289 00	
Other goods in store-room	158 00	
Dry-goods	327 25	
Fuel	850 00	
Valuation of stock	1,796 00	
Produce of farm on hand	2,201 31	
Farming tools and carriages	1,276 49	
Amount of personal property	10,527 37	
Amount of real estate	47,475 00	
Total	$58,002 37	

GEO. W. HOWE,
S. R. MERRICK, } *Appraisers.*

Worcester ss.

Sept. 27, 1879.

Then personally appeared the above-named George W. Howe, and S. R. Merrick, and made oath that the inventory by them subscribed is to the best of their knowledge and belief correct.

Before me,

J. L. S. THOMPSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

N. Porter Brown	*Superintendent*	$1,200 00
Mrs. S. M. Brown	*Superintendent's Assistant*	350 00
Miss S. P. Pearson	*Matron Family No. 1*	350 00
Mrs. Olivia Safford	" " *No. 2*	350 00
Mrs. M. H. Brewster	" " *No. 4*	350 00
Miss A. D. Holmes	*Teacher No. 1*	300 00
Miss C. C. Chamberlain	" *No. 2*	300 00
Miss A. C. Darling	" *No. 4*	300 00
Miss D. A. Thurston	*Housekeeper No. 1*	250 00
Mrs. M. A. Sprague	" *No. 2*	250 00
——— ———	" *No. 4*	250 00
George M. Morse, M.D	*Physician*, without support	100 00
Henry E. Swan	*Farmer* " "	700 00
Henry C. Greeley	*Treasurer* " "	200 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

THE health of the inmates of the State Industrial School for Girls in Lancaster, during the past year, has been unusually good. There has been no death and no very severe sickness.

During the autumn and winter there were a great many cases of colds, catarrhs, and sore throats, in House No. 5; but since that house has been closed, there has been hardly a case of the above diseases in the institution. This building is an old one, the location damp, the drainage faulty, and the water-supply from wells. To a complication of these defects I attribute the large amount of ill health in House No. 5. The sanitary condition of the three buildings now occupied, I consider excellent.

It is very noticeable that the health of all the girls improves under the diet and discipline of the school. Girls that come in pale and wan soon grow stout and robust.

I would call your attention to the fact, that there is but *one* staircase to each of the houses; that the furnace is situated underneath this staircase; and in case of a fire the only means of escape would be very likely to be cut off, and the result would be disastrous to the life and limb of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. MORSE, M.D.

CLINTON, Sept. 24, 1879.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Massachusetts

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

BOSTON:
Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 Franklin Street.
1881.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable Council.

A FULL year of service of the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools having expired, they present an account of their stewardship for that period of time.

The three months succeeding their accession to office and immediately preceding the close of the financial year were almost entirely devoted to learning the condition of the institutions. Since Sept. 30, 1879, there have been held twelve regular and eleven special meetings of the full Board, nearly all of them at the institutions, and usually occupying a large part of two days. Besides these the several committees assigned to the more detailed work of each institution have held monthly and in some instances bi-monthly meetings. They have endeavored faithfully to perform their duties; and, if there have been shortcomings, it has not been from a want of personal attention to the interests committed to them. To "make haste slowly" has been their motto, only because they wished to make progress surely. As no individual can lay claim to the name of Christian who disregards the important command of the Founder of Christianity, — "Love thy neighbor as thyself," a command inculcating the individual duty of charity and charitable work, — so has no community or state a right to the name which does not recognize in the injunction a "higher law" than its own, and one that should underlie its own.

Believing that the establishment by the State of these institutions was the outward expression of a recognition of this "higher" than the common law, the Trustees have endeavored never to forget that they were the servants of the State, to discharge its imperative duty to its unfortunate and erring children, — the duty of trying to prevent the unfortunate from becoming the criminal, and to arrest the career of the criminal. This delegated duty was paramount to all others, or they were unworthy of the trust reposed in them. Sympathizing with that correct tone of public sentiment which sees no real charity in extravagance, they have made an attempt to retrench all expenses not necessary to the prosecution of the work they were appointed to further, and to bring all officials subject to their direction to a realizing sense of the necessity for such a course. But all retrenchment is not economy, and it has been their purpose to avoid that false economy which is extravagance in the end.

If the results of their course in this respect are not satisfactorily apparent, the failure must be attributed to the necessity of conforming, with reduced numbers, to a system intended for much larger ones.

With this preface the Trustees will first call attention to the

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Numerically this school remains much the same as for the last few years; and so it must remain for some time to come, unless Massachusetts with an increasing population can so stem the tide of ignorance, intemperance, and other vices, as to present all its people so industrious, self-reliant, and self-supporting as, except in misfortune, to need no assistance. Until this can be accomplished, the school at Monson must continue large, and must demand large appropriations from the State treasury. The work of caring for the orphaned, the forsaken, and the destitute, appeals at once to the hearts of all; and the justice and wisdom of providing for those who, through no fault of their own, are dependent, and who, if not thus cared for, will become worse than dependent, — criminal, — is apparent to the common sense and good judgment of legislatures and communities alike. There can be

but one opinion of the duty of the State to the unfortunate and innocent children finding a shelter at Monson.

But to award a shelter only would be but to do a small part of the work to which these children are entitled by their unmerited misfortunes and their inevitable helplessness. The decree that the sins of the fathers will be "visited upon children and children's children," does not preclude that service of humanity which will arrest some of their ills.

The early attention of the Trustees was called to the crowded condition of the institution, and to the evils resulting from the congregate system in operation, at Monson. One remedy for this state of things was found in the help afforded by the newly appointed Board of Auxiliary Visitors in securing homes, and in watchful care of them after they were placed in these homes. This new branch of charitable work was referred to in last year's report, at which time promise had been given of its organization. The promise was fulfilled before the beginning of the calendar year. It has more than realized the expectations of those most sanguine of its success, and to-day it forms an important branch of the Massachusetts system of charities.

An act authorizing the "boarding out" of younger, defective, and helpless children passed the legislature of last year, and thus another means was offered of reducing the numbers at the school. A selection of such children has been made, and they are about to be placed in respectable private families, where, by the payment of the small sum the act permits, they will be insured the care and influences they need. These younger ones and all girls will be subject to the visitation of the women of the Board of Auxiliary Visitors, while the boys will be as hitherto under the care of the male visitors of the Department of In-door Poor.

To modify somewhat, while they cannot change, the present system, and to lessen some of its evils, the school has been separated into four divisions, with intelligent supervision over each. The effect of this watchful care of the younger children is already apparent to those who had before observed their entire ignorance of even the decencies of family life. By giving to each child something to belong exclusively to him or her, by furnishing to each necessary toilet-articles,

with the place in which to keep them, with a regulation that the rights of ownership are to be strictly observed, a sense of personal responsibility has been realized not attained by years of precept without the practice. An attempt has been made, and with some degree of success, to eliminate the element of pauperism from the institution. The children have been removed from its influence, except in the cases of mothers and infants, just as far as they can be while the law permits adult paupers for any cause to be sent to Monson. The Trustees still question the wisdom of sending, except in rare cases, those known as "court children" to the Primary School. Their influence is often most undesirable; and they respectfully request the consideration of this subject by the Superior Board, which alone has the power to transfer to the two institutions where they undoubtedly belong.

Diet.

The food of the children has been considered, and the superintendent has arranged a dietary commending itself as nutritious and economical, while it is sufficiently appetizing to be eaten with relish. Milk to a larger quantity than the farm will supply has been provided, the Trustees believing that to be cheapest which most conduces to health and strength. The arrangements of the tables have been improved, attention given to serving the food, and to the manners of the children there. Attention to details like these has a humanizing and an educating effect, and every movement in this direction by the superintendent consistent with proper economy has been encouraged. It must be remembered that the children of the Primary School are for no fault of their own deprived of the advantages of other children in more fortunate circumstances; and that to raise them up strong, intelligent, self-reliant, and well-ordered citizens for the State that provides for so doing, nothing should be neglected, even if apparently of trifling importance, which tends to that result. To send them forth again no wiser, no more self-supporting, and no better than those through whose vice or thriftlessness they have become dependent, would be folly indeed.

Employment.

The Trustees found two industries, so called, at Monson. To both they soon took exception, and both were discontinued from causes fully set forth in the report of the superintendent. It was thought far better to give the children instruction and daily practice in the domestic work of the house, the out-door work of the farm and the garden, than to waste their growing strength on employments neither profitable to the State nor to them. The sewing for the establishment is done by the boys and girls under competent instruction. The boys, under a tailor, have acquired a degree of proficiency in making their own clothes not to be expected. The rooms formerly used by the silk-work and for the chair-seating have been utilized as reading and recreation rooms, thus supplying a most pressing want.

After the day's work is over, instead of wearing the weary hours away till bedtime in the dingy, ill-lighted, and ill-ventilated basement, as they had hitherto done, the children now sit in well-aired, light, and cheerful rooms, to read a magazine or library-book, or to play the simple games which have been provided for them. The basements, renovated, made lighter, better ventilated, still serve a useful purpose, as will be seen by reference to the superintendent's report.

The Schools.

The most important change in the schools has been the appointment of a woman as principal, the office having formerly been filled by Mr. Tibbetts, the assistant superintendent. She is to teach the most advanced school, and to have the supervision of the others. If equal to the position, it is expected she will so bring all to her standard of excellence that an inevitable improvement will be made in all, and a striving to reach to her requirements.

Music is taught by one of the teachers, and the schools seem to be moving and working harmoniously. Early in the year a Kindergarten was started for those so young that before that time they had simply been kept out of harm's way from one meal to another, and then till bedtime. Thus with no occupations, with no play except that of the rudest kind, they were as innocent of any mental development as

the calves or the kittens, and much more troublesome than either could be. When they entered the school for the youngest pupils, it required much energy, as well as ingenuity, to awaken their dormant faculties. The Kindergarten has supplied the much-needed occupation and recreation, and the effect is already apparent in the ideas it has implanted of mutual helpfulness and in a general awakening of mental powers.

Repairs.

Repairs have been made, resulting in important improvements, in the parts of the building devoted to the officers and teachers, as well as in those parts devoted to the children. These repairs have been made from the appropriation for current expenses, but should largely come under the head of extraordinary ones. They will, of course, increase the *per capita* cost of support; but it is believed they have been made in the interest of true economy, and that little will be required in this way during the next year. In this year, however, no repairs have been made or changes effected in the hospital, where most important ones are imperatively needed.

The Hospital.

This department of the institution has been unsatisfactory to every one connected with it, and its unsuitableness, nay, its unhealthfulness, is apparent on even a hasty visit to its illy contrived rooms. The health officers of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, have pronounced it unfit for occupancy; and their opinion has been confirmed by all medical men who have examined it. A plan is now under the consideration of the Trustees for a reconstruction of the old building, or for an entirely new one, which has been recommended by the physicians of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. A special appropriation will be necessary for either; and it is hoped it may be secured at an early day, as, though the health of the institution as a whole is good, there can never be a time when hospital quarters of considerable size are not needed for the constantly recurring cases of slight illness or accident incident to so large a number of children. Among the children resident at Monson — some of them for a long time — are

a considerable number of cases of chronic disease, which need the attention of specialists, and which have not in the past been considered, either from the supposition on the part of those in charge that they were hopeless cases, or from the belief that they were not warranted in spending the money necessary for their required treatment. The Trustees of the present Board dissent from either conclusion, and believe it to be their duty to ascertain what may be done for the restoration of bodily health to those to whom its loss is the loss of their only heritage, and to take such measures as shall ameliorate their condition, if there can be no complete restoration. They have therefore taken steps to have an examination of all the children; and treatment in accordance with the advice of competent surgeons and specialists will be given.

There are many other subjects connected with this most interesting branch of the State work which might with propriety find place in this report; but all of importance will be found in that of the superintendent.

The Trustees have endeavored to secure to the helpless little ones of the Primary School the whole benefit of an institution so generously supported by the State, and to carry out as far as practicable the suggestions made by them in their last year's report.

They have removed them, as far as can be done without further legislation, from pauper influence; they have secured to them intelligent supervision; they have considered and improved the dietary; they have abolished the so-called industries, because they believed them hurtful to the children and of no pecuniary profit; they have caused them to be instructed in household labors, domestic duties, and farm and garden work; they have established a Kindergarten; have authorized a female principal of the schools; have encouraged interesting and profitable chapel services; and have constantly endeavored to instil into the minds of all who are in charge of them, that they are to be regarded as individuals having a name and an identity, to which they have a right as well as to a number in the record-books or to a place assigned them in schoolroom, dormitory, or chapel. This individuality, with ideas of ownership and the rights of ownership, is to be considered, just as far as the congregate

system will permit, as a most important step towards a sense of responsibility and independence. They have encouraged the superintendent in his plans for recreation and reading rooms, and for the improvement of their condition generally. All this, and more than can be enumerated here, they have considered only their duty as the servants of the State, to do for those who, if rescued now from poverty, from ignorance, and from crime, shall in their maturer years of honesty, industry, and self-reliance, pay back to the State both the principal and interest of its expenditure for them in their years of helplessness and need.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL AT WESTBOROUGH.

The design of this institution is the "reformation of juvenile offenders." "It is to take those who might otherwise be subjected to the degradation of prison discipline, and separate them from vicious influences, to teach them their duty to God and their fellow-beings, prepare them to earn an honest livelihood by honorable industry in some trade or agricultural employment, and to give them such an intellectual education as will fit them properly to discharge the common business of life." This quotation from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to erect a "State manual-labor school" embodies all the objects of this institution to-day as then. As trustees of an institution with such avowed objects, the first duties were to give attention to the boys themselves, and to consider as subordinate all other work not directly bearing upon their welfare. One of the first subjects demanding their consideration was

Discipline.

To secure proper discipline without severe punishment was the earnest desire; and at each visit to Westborough a portion of time was spent in examining the records of punishment, the offences for which such punishment were given,

and in conference as to a course which would render them less frequent and less severe if they could not be altogether avoided.

Severity was altogether discountenanced, and as large liberty as could be granted with safety recommended. If this liberty has sometimes been abused, it does not disprove the value of a lenient policy. Privileges and pleasures as inducements to good conduct, with the deprivation of them for lapses from obedience, are more conducive to good feeling than an assertion of absolute authority, from which the average boy in any class rebels. The leniency shown in several instances has resulted, in some cases, in an effort to improve, which, incited by gratitude, would not probably have otherwise been made.

That is a safe method, in moral as well as in physical disease, which tries the gentler remedies, sometimes even the remedy of letting alone, before resorting to that heroic treatment which should be a last resort in both. That there are cases requiring this last resort, is not to be denied, and the last year has proved no exception to former years in this respect; but the cases have been less numerous than in some previous years, and the Trustees consider the fact a subject for congratulation. Punishments justly inflicted, and in proportion to the offence, will not excite vindictiveness, and are recognized by the boys themselves as a necessity. But penalties or rewards are not all that is required in the work at Westborough. They may secure a degree of order necessary to the institution; but the study of individual character, to adapt to it just the treatment it needs, and at the same time preserve a uniformity of discipline suitable to the whole, is a difficult task, and one that requires genius for its thoroughly successful performance. It is not claimed that this is, or can often be, done; but something approaching such a discharge of duty must be attained, or the work is a failure.

To effect the moral changes necessary — to bring the dishonest to an appreciation of strict integrity, the brawling and brutal to a condition of quiet and gentleness, the lawless and disorderly to obedience and order, the idle to industry, the mischievous to usefulness, the stubborn and ignorant to submission and docility, and the whole to a conformity to the

general rules — requires no common ability, and the employment of the most varied resources; and yet this must to some extent be done, or, as has been before said, the work is a failure. It was not part of the expectation of the early friends of this school, that the reformation of the boys committed to it could be effected by precept alone or by the constant teaching of the rules of morality. Other agencies were to be employed; and the very name, "Manual-Labor School," by which the projected institution was called by the commissioners, is an indication of what many of those agencies were to be. Among these, work upon the farm has always been considered first in importance.

The Farm.

The last year has been no exception to former ones in the interest felt in, and the attention given to, agricultural labor for the boys. More work has been done by them than in many previous years, a larger number of acres were brought under cultivation, and there has been a consequent increase of crops. The small fruits and vegetables have been cultivated with great success, and have been a source of good profit, besides contributing to the necessary amount and wholesome variety of food for the institution. Indeed, it is believed that the proportion of food raised upon the farm this year to the whole amount used, is larger than ever before, and that, with careful cultivation of the reclaimed portions as well as of that hitherto used, it may in the future be the principal source of the food required by the institution. It is no unimportant result to bring about this state of productiveness as a matter of economy; but this increase of farm-work, as considered in its effect upon the boys, becomes a still more important consideration, if we may trust the judgment of those most learned in the work of juvenile reform.

Industrial Pursuits.

In the school at Westborough there are many boys who are, from various causes, unfit for farm or garden work; and for these the work of the shops must be the main resource. The report of the superintendent will give the number thus employed, with the results of their labor. To those having an aptitude for mechanics, the shops afford ample opportunity

for ordinary work, and the instruction received there is often the means of securing remunerative and honest employment after leaving the institution. But it is the desire of the Trustees to give some who show special ability for such work, some elementary instruction, which, in the words of Mr. Atkinson, who has prepared a paper on this subject at the request of the Committee on Prisons, shall "so train the eye, hand, and muscles intelligently to accuracy and readiness," as to secure for them, on their going out from Westborough, employment in some department of skilled labor. It has been thought that a part of the income of the Lyman Fund might most profitably be employed in this direction; and it is proposed at no distant day to secure its benefit to the boys in this manner. No employment tending to an honest living should be overlooked; but, if peculiar excellence can be attained, no means should be neglected leading to such a result.

Schools.

The schools are two less in number than last year. With one or two exceptions they have been presided over by the same teachers, who are doing their work faithfully. Improved appliances for instruction are supplied, and every incentive offered for the acquirement of useful knowledge. Valuable additions to the library have been made, and the boys have been abundantly provided with good and wholesome magazine-reading.

Trust-Houses.

The "Trust-houses" have been doing the work for which they were opened, and with but one change in their administration. The master and matron of the "Peters House" resigned during the winter, and their places have been supplied. The Trustees cannot but express continued satisfaction with these houses as offering some of the advantages of that family system they consider superior to all others. They consider the present sleeping accommodations of these houses as insufficient, and are now considering the subject of improved ones, which, they are of opinion, may be arranged without large expense.

Health, Diet, etc.

The health of the boys has been almost without an exception good this year. But one death has occurred, and to this reference will be made in the report of the physician. The regular life, the simple, nutritious food, and healthful occupations all contribute to this result.

Attention has been given to the diet of the boys, and some alterations and some improvements made. The milk, which had formerly been skimmed, and butter made from the cream for the use of the institution, has been given unskimmed to the boys, the Trustees believing that no use could be made of it so profitable as this.

The dishes for table use, which, since the disturbance occurring in 1877, had been of tin, have been substituted by those of crockery, with knives, forks, and spoons of improved quality. The tables have also been divided into smaller ones, accommodating but six at each, presenting a more home-like and attractive appearance. The boys have appreciated the change, and expressed their gratification. It is believed even matters of apparently trifling importance are indirect agencies in the work of reform, and should not be disregarded.

Entertainments.

Among these indirect agencies the Trustees have recognized the gratification of the innocent desire for recreation and amusement.

To this end they have provided games and the opportunities for playing them; have encouraged athletic sports of various kinds; and have caused several evening entertainments to be given in the chapel, consisting of music, of the exhibition of stereoscopic pictures, with other exercises interesting to the boys.

Consolidation, Expenses, etc.

The amount appropriated for Westborough by the legislature of last year, forty-six thousand dollars, was smaller than in any year since 1863, and for the coming year a smaller sum still will suffice. It is a delicate and a difficult matter for one not entirely familiar with the peculiar circumstances

Table referred to on p. 15, line 18.

YEARS.	Average No. of Boys in the School.	Amounts drawn from the State Treasury.	Gross Average weekly cost of each Boy.	Amounts returned to State Treasury.	Net Average weekly cost of each Boy.
1873 . . .	289.03	$56,961 10	$3 78	$11,366 87	$3 03
1874 . . .	323.07	54,179 02	3 22	13,085 59	2 44
1875 . . .	334.46	53,913 29	3 10	12,001 69	2 41
1876 . . .	347.79	43,395 27	2 40	7,632 64	1 98
1877 . . .	327.08	52,650 57	3 09	5,702 59	2 76
1878 . . .	316.41	82,431 62	5 01	6,756 41	4 60
1879 . . .	258.79	53,354 01	3 96	6,780 02	3 46
1880 . . .	206.88	49,185 94	4 57	8,988 07	3 73
Total . .	2,403.51	$446,070 82	$29 13	$72,313 88	24 41
Average each year for eight years.	300.44	55,758 85	3 64	9,039 21	3 05

and conditions of each year, to institute comparisons between one year and another. Special causes, not apparent or easily ascertainable by those having no personal and practical acquaintance with the transactions of the whole period, may operate to increase or lessen the expenses of different years. But it is evident that the continued decrease in the number of inmates in the school, while materially diminishing the aggregate expense of maintaining the institution, has also the effect of increasing the average weekly cost of each inmate.

All the general expenses of the school — such, for instance, as the salaries of the superintendent, clerk, engineer, baker, farmer, and overseers of the several workshops, also the expenses of heating and of the water-supply — are nearly the same for two hundred as for four hundred boys; and the distribution of these expenses among the smaller number greatly increases the relative weekly average cost.

It will be seen by the following table that for the past eight years the average yearly expenditure was $55,758.85; the average number of boys in the institution in each year, 300.44; the average weekly gross cost of each boy, $3.64; and the average net cost of each boy, $3.05; while for this year, with an average attendance of only 206.88 boys, the average gross weekly cost has been $4.57, and the average net weekly cost has been $3.73. The Trustees, during the past year, have endeavored, by a consolidation of the institution, to meet this difficulty. By discontinuing the use of such parts of the buildings as could be dispensed with without detriment to the usefulness and efficiency of the school, and by diminishing the number of its officers and employees, they have attempted to reduce the running expenses of the establishment to the lowest possible limits, and to contract the scale of the institution in correspondence with its diminished numbers.

The details and the immediate results of this contraction will fully appear in the report of the superintendent. The full effect of these measures of retrenchment will not be clearly evident until the close of the next financial year, when the Trustees hope that, notwithstanding the smaller number to share the expense, the *per capita* cost will more nearly approximate to that of former years.

A special appropriation was made for boilers by the legislature of 1878. The boilers were in process of setting at the time of the writing of last year's report. Two are now doing the work formerly done by three. The following schedule, from the auditor's report for 1880, will give the items of expense : —

AUDITOR'S REPORT, JANUARY, 1880.

Detail No. 90, State Reform School.

(*Resolves 1879, Chap. 13, Chap. 296.*)

Boilers and repairs	$1,933 65
Steam-fittings	345 11
Mason-work	180 39
Fire-brick	22 82
Teaming	10 00
Freight	2 61
	$2,494 58

The old boilers were sold for $250, and that sum returned to the State treasury.

A large coal-shed, for the storage of six hundred tons of coal, has been erected from the appropriation of last year. This improvement in the interest of economy, being a permanent addition to the value of the property, would more properly be a matter for a special appropriation, and, being included in the amount expended for ordinary repairs and alterations, seems to increase the *per capita* average.

The act of last year, chapter 208, abolished the offices of Treasurer of the State Reform and State Industrial Schools; and the duties of these offices, which had been previously performed faithfully and efficiently by Hon. J. M. Griggs of Westborough and Hon. H. C. Greeley of Clinton, were transferred to the superintendents at Westborough and Lancaster, who were appointed by the Trustees to act as treasurers of their respective institutions without increase of salary.

These duties, which are not onerous, are satisfactorily performed ; and the present arrangement is less complicated, equally safe, and more economical.

The consolidation of schools, the dismissal of officers under such a reduced system, and other curtailments, have

not, it is believed, injured the school in any way; and the Trustees are desirous to continue still further this work of lessening expenses. They have no sympathy with that laxity of principle which permits the spending the money of the State with more freedom than their own; but in the short-sightedness of parsimony they would not forego a necessary expenditure to accomplish the object for which the school was instituted.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT LANCASTER.

In the history of this school for the past year there is much which may justly be considered subject for congratulation, while there is also some cause for regret, perhaps discouragement. Looking at the work from the standpoint of those who founded the school, and regarding steadfastly the object they had in view, the Trustees cannot but rejoice in a fair degree of success. In chapter 75, section 20, of the General Statutes, are set forth the duties of trustees to the girls under their care. In the review of their last year's work they feel that they do not claim too much when they state that they have conscientiously and unitedly labored to fulfil every condition of the statute. If the results have not been all they or the public could have desired, it will be regretted by none more than by themselves. From 1856 until to-day this work "for the instruction, employment, and reformation of exposed, helpless, evil-disposed, and vicious girls," has been going on with greater or less degree of success. Since the fire of 1877, destroying one house at a time when all were filled to their utmost capacity, the school has never risen to its maximum numbers. Some of the causes for this decline are obvious. Immediately after the fire it became necessary at once to reduce the school to limited quarters, which was accomplished by placing out all for whom places could be found, whether deemed really suitable or not, and by discharging all who were near majority. Then the remaining houses were filled to an extent entirely disapproved by the early friends of the school, and by the then existing Board of Trustees.

Commitments, from necessity, almost entirely ceased, and the girls who would have been sent to Lancaster were otherwise disposed of. Since that time commitments have varied from no distinctly traceable cause. The increase has been considerable for weeks at a time, and then for a corresponding period entire cessation would ensue.

At the writing of the report of last year, the school numbered, at the institution, seventy-six. Between its writing and the printing, an addition of twelve was made to the numbers. One of the houses had been vacated, and the three in use were crowded to such an extent as to warrant, in the opinion of the Trustees, preparations for re-opening No. 5, which, while in disuse, was undergoing repairs.

But the policy advocated by the Trustees, of placing the girls in families as soon as could be done with safety to employer and employed, again reduced the numbers; the commitments became again less frequent; and the house has not yet been opened, though the school has several times, during the year, been larger than could be conveniently accommodated in the three houses.

No. 5 is ready, in excellent condition, its drainage sound, its one large room converted into a convenient schoolroom, and all its interior arrangements much improved. How many girls in our towns and cities are wandering at will about the streets, thriftless and unemployed, exposed to all evil influences, and fast drifting into a criminal career, who, once within its walls, would begin a life of wholesome restraint, learn the homely duties of domestic life, receive the regular instruction of the school, training in some industrial pursuit, and, better than all, would learn to control their vicious desires, and take their first steps in a correct, honest, and useful life!

Who is responsible for the fact that they are permitted thus unchecked to follow their downward career while the State has provided just the refuge from temptation, just the discipline and the instruction, they need, it is not easy to say. Has the fact that one dollar per week is now required, where formerly but half that sum was exacted, from the town to which the girls belong, any significance as connected with this fact of fewer complaints and fewer commitments? If public complaints are less from the above-cited cause, are not

the private ones from parents and relatives less because they realize, more surely than formerly, that they are to be deprived of all benefit from the wages of the girls, and all control over them during minority?

It is almost certain that both these causes have operated to diminish the numbers at Lancaster, that parents will not make a complaint until obliged by complete inability to control a child, and that from the former cause authorities are slow to convict and commit to the school. It has taken a long time to make the parents of girls sent to Lancaster understand that their control ceases with their entrance there; and almost incessant trouble is caused by their efforts for their release on the plea that they need the wages they might earn. They will stop at no obstacle to attain their object; and it is no uncommon occurrence for petitions, signed by respectable and responsible persons, to be presented to the Trustees for the release or discharge of girls who have been at the school less than a year, and of whose improvement or progress towards reform these persons know absolutely nothing, except from the statement of the person most interested. A case has occurred during the last year where a petition, signed by numerous prominent and influential citizens, was sent to the Trustees for the release of a girl whose conduct had been any thing but correct during her stay at the school, who ran away after having been there less than four months, was secreted by her relatives, who systematically deceived and misled the police for three months, and who, when returned to the school at the end of that time, soon made a plan, which was fortunately frustrated, for another escape.

The Trustees do not learn that a single inquiry was made by one of the gentlemen signing that petition, as to the merits of the case, either of the police who could have given them correct information in regard to the girl or her record (which, alas! was too well known to them), or to other persons in the immediate vicinity fully cognizant of the facts; and this is but one of many similar instances, every year, of the thoughtlessness of well-meaning individuals, who, moved by an impulse of pity and sympathy for a misfortune, take this way to relieve it. If the judges of the courts before which these offenders are brought, if the officers who arrest, and the community which suffers from the influence of these

unrestrained and unfortunate girls, would inform themselves fully in regard to the remedy the State has provided in the Industrial School at Lancaster, would visit it, and would closely scrutinize all its workings, it is believed that there would be little difference of opinion as to the value of an institution thought by wise and good men to be an imperative necessity twenty-five years ago, and still believed to be such by wise and good men to-day.

It was said by a gentleman high in authority within a few days, that, if but one girl in a year was thoroughly reformed, the cost of such reform was of comparatively small importance. It was refreshing to hear this expression of the opinion that an individual soul is of higher cost than can be computed by dollars and cents. Let it be made known to him and to others who regard this question of the saving of these girls as of more importance than any saving of income to the State, that not one alone, it is believed, but more than one-half of those committed, are saved from lives of immorality and vice, and are restored to respectability and to usefulness, — usefulness to themselves and to the community. But, in the matter of dollars and cents, which is the cheaper to the State, — to keep them for a few years, even at a considerable cost, until they are "mentally and morally able to stand alone," and then to send them out to take their places as self-supporting citizens, or to let them drift on and on until they cannot be arrested in their course, and are to be forever a State charge, either as incompetents or as criminals? The answer is too plain to require demonstration. Another cause operating to keep down the numbers at Lancaster is the course adopted by the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, which is present by its agent at the trials of all juvenile offenders, and takes into custody all who, in the judgment of that agent, can with safety be placed in the Primary School or in families. The policy is a wise one in most instances; but there have been cases where the result has proved that the safer course would have been to give the offender a period of preparation for family life at the Industrial School. The expediency of sending this class to Monson has been commented on in the report of that institution. Discrimination of the offences and of the offenders is respectfully recommended, as also a consideration

of the fact that there is no desire on the part of any connected with the schools to retain those committed to them longer than is necessary for a preparation, by training in work, in neatness, and in obedience, for homes in well-ordered families. The Trustees sympathize entirely with the work outside, and are firmly of the opinion that the best work of the schools is a preparation, not a substitute, for the home-training, of which their inmates have had the misfortune to be deprived, and from which, if it can now be given, there is the greatest hope of continuance in well-doing. While reference is made to the comparatively small number now in the school, it must be borne in mind that the number to-day represents less than one-half of those under its jurisdiction and care. With a conscientious desire to further their best interests, none of the girls have been allowed to remain in the institution after being considered fit for domestic service, and opportunities for such service presenting themselves; so that to-day, including those still under the care and subject to the direction of the school, but placed "on probation," with the number inside, there are a hundred and fifty. The fact must also be borne in mind, that the expense of outfit for all the girls so placed is paid from the yearly appropriation, and thus apparently increases the *per capita* cost of those who are retained in the school. Facilities for placing out the girls have increased since the appointment of the Board of Auxiliary Visitors by the superintendent of the Department of In-door Poor; and this visitation and watchfulness has resulted in good to those placed out.

Family System.

The family system inaugurated with the opening of the school has been always strictly regarded, and is believed to-day, as then, to be the only true system for the reform of girls of the class sent to Lancaster. The opportunity for care and special attention to individuals could scarcely be found in any other, and in this opportunity lies one great element of success in the work. In the desire to save expense, there is a temptation to reduce the number of houses and officers; but this cannot be safely done, it is believed. One who has become a valued authority in matters of this kind says, "Economize with what penny-

wisdom we may, the separate sleeping-room is a vital requisite to reformation of all offenders, and proves, in the end, pound-saving instead of foolishness." The number of separate dormitories in the houses, as they were originally constructed, will not admit of a larger number than at present in each, and though, if remodelled or added to, might be increased with no more officers than at present, it is still a question if the work, with proper attention to individuals, could so well be done. Within a few months an Industrial School has been started in England for a class similar to that at Lancaster, in which the number for each house is limited to twelve, it being stated that the chances of reform, with a number not larger than that named here, were much greater than with more.

Classification.

There have always been those of the opinion that a strict classification should be made at Lancaster, and that the comparatively innocent should be saved from the risk of contamination from the older and more vicious girls. That it is desirable to bring about such a result, no one can doubt; but it is a grave question, still unsolved by those truly skilled in the work of reform, whether this can be successfully done, and whether, if done, the loss of the good element in a house might not result in greater detriment to those who would be influenced by it, than any injury the comparatively good would receive from association with the bad.

The girls whose written record is best at the school, who need the least correction, are not always the farthest on the way to reform; and often those who tax the patience and the ingenuity of teachers and matrons, to keep them within the bounds of order and obedience, are really trying the most sincerely to overcome the evil within them; and a classification must be based somewhat upon outward behavior. To exclude from the better ones the latter class would be manifest injustice, but would almost certainly be done. As an illustration, the cases of three or four girls who, two years ago, were deemed almost if not quite "incorrigible," may be cited. A recommendation from those having them in charge, that they might be sent to Bridgewater as "unsuited to

the discipline at Lancaster," was seriously considered by the Trustees, and, but for the objection of one or two of the Board, would have been acceded to. As it was, they were retained at Lancaster, and to-day every one of these girls is reported as "doing well" in the family where she has since been placed.

Had a strict system of classification been in operation, who can tell what would have been the result to these girls, who, by the rules of any such system, must have been included among those shut out from the association of the better class? The encouragement they have had, the helps they have received, the experiments that have been tried until a right course was found, have all been means to bring them to their present condition. They remained unstigmatized members of the common family until "patience had its perfect work," and to-day they bear voluntary and cheerful testimony to the value of the discipline to which they were subjected. As a still further illustration of the fact that the basest and most depraved might, by outward fair seeming, be still retained, while the less guilty are punished, attention may be called to the two attempts by girls at the Industrial School to burn the buildings, — the first, a successful one, occurring in 1877; the other, fortunately discovered in time, during the last year. In neither of these cases were the perpetrators of the act exceedingly troublesome girls, or those who would have been thought capable, under any circumstances, of such a diabolical deed. In the former instance, indeed, the girl who planned and successfully carried out her plan was on the "roll of honor," and for long-continued good conduct was acting as a monitor in the house to which she set fire. In neither case would these girls have been withdrawn from association with those known to be correct. These last cases prove that repression is not reform, and this fact must constantly be borne in mind. Mistakes which arise from that appearance of reform are the greatest objections to a system of useful classification. Those who are capable of doing the greatest harm to companions are those who can so hoodwink matrons and teachers as to create a belief in an actual reformation; and it is only by careful study and constant watchfulness that their real characters are found out. If they stand well on the

books of the teacher; if they obey the rules of the house, commit no overt act, — it will at once be seen that there will be difficulty in assigning them to a house where perhaps those really troublesome, but far less vicious ones than themselves, have already been placed, and, with less of the good to counteract than in the other houses, are to be the victims of their corrupting influence.

A discriminating matron, sensitive to both good and evil influences, should attempt to make the good the preponderating ones by constant recognition, while watchfulness will prevent in a measure the ill effects of the bad. This subject has received the serious consideration of the present Board of Trustees, but they find themselves no more competent to grapple with its real difficulties than their predecessors have been. They can only enjoin the constant care which is necessary even in real family life, and far more so in that at Lancaster, which can be at best but an imperfect type of such life.

Separate Workrooms.

As one means of discipline, an occasional isolation is secured by the large, cheerful, and well-ventilated workrooms prepared during the last few months for those who are uninfluenced by other methods. Placed in one of these rooms with an allotment of work for each day, allowed exercise at stated hours in the company of a matron or teacher, with the same diet as the rest of the family, and occupying their dormitories at night, these girls are subject to no severity of discipline, but are prevented, for a time at least, from injuring their companions, and, by engrossing labor of hand and head, are saved from themselves and their own evil passions.

Remunerative Labor.

Another direct and important agency in the work at Lancaster has been secured in the knitting-shop, to which reference was made in last year's report, the promise then of its continued usefulness being fulfilled by this year's experience. It has been a source of considerable profit, as will be seen by the superintendent's report, and has been a still more valuable aid in discipline by providing work necessarily occupying both the mind and the hand, and by exciting an

interest in its performance no other industrial pursuit introduced at Lancaster has been able to do. The opportunity offered by the proprietor for the girls, after their allotted work, to earn daily something for themselves, has created a healthful stimulus, and the little sums placed to their credit have in several instances grown to considerable amounts. At the end of each quarter a certain number of girls are taken from the shop for the work of the houses, for which a corresponding number supply their places in the shop.

The Schools.

Three hours of each day are devoted to the schools, in the exercises of which all participate.

They are in as satisfactory condition as can be expected, made up, as they are, of those who, until their entrance there, have rarely known continuous and systematic instruction, and whose lives have not been of a kind to give them any taste for learning. Then they are constantly drawn upon by the removal of the oldest and most intelligent girls, as they are placed in families.

To teach what will be directly useful to them as they go out into the world, and to teach that thoroughly and effectively, is the main object. To impart general intelligence, to awaken the mind to a quick apprehension of what is presented, is of far more importance than to crowd it with facts of no practical use, and which will preclude the attainment of more valuable knowledge. The opportunities for this acquirement are far better here than any this class have probably had or would have outside, and should be improved to a degree proportionate to their probable future needs. But that which can only be learned from text-books and school-teachers is far from being the most valuable part of their education. To give them the knowledge of domestic affairs — of cooking and other household work, sewing, of knitting, of cutting, making, and mending their own clothes, and of all other work with which women ought to be familiar — becomes a duty of the first importance, and is never to be lost sight of even in view of that which, though remunerative to the State now, may, if exclusively taught, prove very costly in the end.

Health.

There have been no serious cases of acute diseases, and no death during the year at the institution. Two girls belonging to it, but in other homes, have died of consumption, — the common ending of the lives of those whose constitutions are impoverished and weakened by the hereditary transmission of the seeds of disease.

Dr. Francena Porter, formerly physician to the institution, has been re-engaged, and is again doing good service in a way too obvious to those cognizant of the antecedents of these girls, and of their inherited tendencies, to need any explanation. The simple facts that none are confined to their beds with acute illness, that all look robust, and are improved with the regularity of their lives at Lancaster, do not imply that the regular visits of a female physician are unnecessary.

To those most deeply concerned in the welfare of these girls, the work of the physician is considered a most valuable aid, not only to the physical but to the moral health of those under her care.

Repairs, Farm, etc.

The reports of the superintendent and farmer will give all information in regard to repairs, to the farm and its earnings. Suffice it to say that the repairs have been quite extensive, and necessarily so; some of them in consequence of the inevitable wear of twenty-five years, and others necessitated as measures of health, and suggested by the health-officers of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity.

As has been stated, the report of the farmer will speak for itself; but the Trustees cannot forbear expressing their gratification at the results of this year. It is believed that its earnings have been greater than ever before; and that, had there not been a most exceptional drought, seriously affecting the crops from the light dry soil of which a large part of the farm is composed, they would have been still more considerable. The stock has been improved and increased, with little demand beyond the farm production for its support. With another and more favorable year, still larger results may be looked for. As it has been omitted from its appropriate place in the report, it may not be out of order here to

state that girls have still, to a considerable extent, been employed upon the farm, a selection being made from those who most needed the out-door life.

In conclusion, the Trustees feel that there is cause for satisfaction in the present condition of the Lancaster School, — in the evidently sincere desire often expressed by many of the girls to lead a better life; in the effort to improve the advantages offered to them; in the good order and discipline maintained without severe punishment, and with little punishment of any kind; in the faithful discharge of duty by superintendent, matrons, and teachers; in the industry which has resulted in pecuniary profit, with no omission of duties in other departments; and in the success which has attended the labors on the farm.

They regret with deep concern the attempt made in the early spring by three of the girls to burn the house in which they were living; but, great as was the crime, they do not, under the circumstances, consider it more a source for discouragement than some other offences less disastrous in results. They also regret, that, with great economy and entire faithfulness in management, the expenses of carrying on the institution have been large, because they cannot decrease proportionally with the numbers. If it were because the institution is not needed that its numbers are small, there would be real cause for gratification; but no one who takes an interest in these matters can believe such a state of things has arrived in Massachusetts as that; and, if all who would be benefited by its influences were sent to Lancaster, its three houses would be more than full, while its expenses would scarcely be more than at present

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL

AT

MONSON.

1880.

BOSTON:
Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 Franklin Street.
1881.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I HEREWITH respectfully submit a report of the affairs of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880.

My term of service does not go back to the beginning of the year to be reviewed, as I became Superintendent Dec. 11, 1879, less than ten months ago.

By the records, there were in the institution, Oct. 1, 1879, 475 persons as pupils or inmates, 19 of whom were adults, they being mothers of children here. During the year, 233 persons were admitted, 6 of whom were adults; 265 were sent out into homes found for them, or were discharged to friends, 10 of whom were adults; and 5 have died. There are remaining 437 persons, 15 of whom are adults. The largest number at any one time was 487; the smallest number, 407; the average number, 448+.

During the year, there have been changes in the buildings and upon the premises, by alterations and additions, — changes in officers and organization. All the changes were undertaken with a view to promote economy and efficiency in administration; the enjoyment, freedom, and improvement of the children under care.

CHANGES IN BUILDINGS AND UPON PREMISES.

A commodious room for meat, milk, butter, and other provisions, with space for six tons of ice, has been built. The storerooms for edibles have been rebuilt and made acceptable, and such stores are assembled therein. To the officers' department has been added a spacious and well-arranged pantry and wash-sink for dishes. The clothing-rooms have been remodelled and newly appointed, and the scattered

clothing assembled in kinds. One bath-tub, water-closet, and slop-sink have been put in for the use of officers, one bath-tub and four water-closets for the use of the children, and one bath-tub for the use of adults. New rooms for employees are nearly completed, and minor changes have been made for personal comfort and general convenience. These beside ordinary repairs.

For the Enjoyment, Freedom, and Improvement of the Children.

New recreation-rooms, for both boys and girls of the several ages, have been fitted up in attractive style, with pictures, games, papers, magazines, &c. The wash and bath rooms of the girls have been improved by uncovering the old retaining-wall some feet from the building, removing the intervening dirt, putting in large windows, re-laying the floor, painting the walls, and providing each girl with hair and tooth brushes, combs and mugs, with a separate place for them for each girl. A similar improvement of the boys' washroom is nearly completed. This improvement involved the discontinuance of the cells in the basement, heretofore found necessary. The boys have been fitted with slippers for house wear, in place of going barefoot therein. A grand piano has been purchased for the chapel.

Four verandas have been built upon the playgrounds of the girls, smaller boys, and hospital-children, the larger of which is 120 feet long. The high, tight fences, dividing and hiding the playgrounds, have been taken down, and low, open ones substituted therefor. The high fence in front of a portion of the main building has been removed. The hospital has received a set of blinds.

Change of Officers.

Since the 11th of December, 1879, twenty-one officers and employees, then here, have gone from the service of the institution, and two who were subsequently appointed. Some of these went upon their own motion, and some upon invitation. Five of the places made vacant have not been refilled. The assistant superintendent and principal of the schools, Mr. J. C. Tibbetts, retired after a service of more than five years, because it was determined to employ a lady

principal and have the assistant-superintendency remain vacant. Mrs. M. H. Brewster, the matron, resigned to give attention to her personal affairs. The other changes were with teachers, assistant matrons, and less important officers and employees.

Although some of those who have gone filled their places well, we have been fortunate in securing other competent persons, some of whom are superior to those who went away.

Change in Organization.

The employment of a lady principal, the separation of the children into divisions, the increase of supervisors from two to four, and greatly improving the quality of the supervision of the girls and the smallest boys, in the services of two educated and refined ladies, make the important changes in organization.

The children's kitchen, dining-hall, and the laundry have been united in management, and put in charge of a man, his wife, and a female assistant, with good result.

The work of the assistant matrons has been re-arranged, and their duties newly defined.

The organization of the hospital force has been determined upon, but is not yet in operation. It will consist of a nurse in charge, with two assistants and kitchen-woman.

The organization of the institution is now represented by a superintendent, principal of schools, seven teachers beside the principal, who teaches; four supervisors of children, a matron, three assistant-matrons, a housekeeper, a seamstress in charge of sewing-room; three officers in charge of children's and inmates' kitchen, dining-hall, and laundry; a chief nurse, with two assistants and kitchen-woman, at hospital; a watchman, clerk, an engineer and fireman, a baker, carpenter, painter, shoemaker, a driver, a farmer and assistants. The physician is a non-resident. He visits the institution daily, or oftener if there is occasion for so doing.

Religious Services.

Religious services are had in the chapel Sunday mornings. They include a sermon. The preaching is by clergymen of different denominations. During the ten months past, 23 different clergymen have conducted the services; many of them prominent preachers.

The Catholic clergyman of Palmer has a large class to which he gives catechetical instruction on Sunday afternoons, often with the assistance of his parishioners. He has also met them a few times on Saturday.

The several teachers hold Sunday sessions of their schools an hour each, afternoons, at which times they give moral instruction and readings, and prepare concert-exercises for Sunday evenings, they taking turns in furnishing such exercises each week. A chapel service is held each evening, singing being an important part of it. It is conducted by the Superintendent.

The coming of different clergymen on Sundays gives to the service zest and special interest. I am of opinion that the service thus conducted is better for the children than it could be by a chaplain or stated supply.

Schools.

The Kindergarten which was begun in March has been a success. It has given direction, employment, and fair deportment to twenty-five rude, uncouth children, who, for the lack of better opportunities, gave exercise to good health and exuberance of spirit in honest rioting and mischief.

It may be early to speak of the change in the principalship of the school from a man to a woman. The difficulties I anticipated have not come. The benefits do appear. The prospect is encouraging. The schools are considered to be prime factors in the administration of the institution. It is the purpose to have the work of the supervisors complement that of the teachers. The means for recreation and enjoyment now at command are intended and used as helps to the schools, as rewards of merit, — the withholding of them as means of discipline.

One evening in each month is made the occasion, in the chapel, of presenting the rewards of good conduct to two pupils of each school whose behavior has been most satisfactory for the month previous in and out of the schools. The rewards are substantial, — standard books of biography, natural history, works of fiction, &c., — suited to ages and capacities. Good effects from such gifts are realized.

Industries.

At the beginning of my term the outside industries of cleaning silk and seating chairs were in operation. With your approval they were soon after discontinued.

In the silk-work between 60 and 70 boys were employed a half of each day. The institution contributed their labor, a room with steam-power, and the board of the company's overseer. The largest gross sum received therefor per month was $21.90.

At the chair-work between 40 and 50 boys were employed one-half of each day, in charge of an institution officer. The institution not only failed to receive a farthing for the work done, but was brought into the contractor's debt by his reckoning. The objection to the continuance of these industries was not mainly on account of the lack of revenue therefrom, but it was to their infringement on the boys' schooling.

At present all the children fit to work, 135 boys and 44 girls, are employed on the farm, and about and in the buildings, as follows: —

In the sewing-room	32 girls.
In the wards and other parts of the house	12 "
In the tailor-shop	18 boys.
In the dining-hall	18 "
In the kitchen	3 "
In the shoe-shop	5 "
In the bakery	5 "
In the laundry and washroom	8 "
In the hospital	2 "
In the wards and at miscellaneous work in and around the house and grounds	26 "
On the farm and at the barns	50 "

A tailor's shop has been established, in which the boys' clothing is mended and their new garments are made. The outgoing of the children to places makes frequent changes among the workers.

The Children.

The average age of the children is about nine years; the number under seven years of age is nearly two hundred. It will thus be seen that a large proportion of the children

cannot be self-caring, but must be cared for in nearly all their personal wants. Nearly all of them, before coming to the care of the State, had been without wholesome restraint or correct training; yet they take quite readily to better things, and in their strivings and attainments there is much of promise. The few bring discouragement; the many, encouragement. It must be considered that the restraints and requirements of behavior are necessarily much greater in an institution than in a family. The noise and freedom of a household of children, which may be allowable and right, cannot be permitted in proportion in an institution a hundred times greater in numbers than a household. Yet, with the stricter judgment and standard of an institution, the children of this school compare well with those of families in behavior. Altogether they are worth the expenditure, and worthy the care of the State.

The Farm.

The farm is viewed and used as the "commissariat" of the school. Its products and yield for the year have been satisfactory. A statement of them will appear herewith. The neat-cattle are a few less than a year ago, but are more valuable, because the older and poorer ones have given place to younger and better ones. The yield of hay is within a few pounds of last year, and the yield of potatoes and roots much larger. Other yields compare favorably with those of former years.

The boys have done good service upon the farm during the season. There are now several boys who can milk.

Health and Living.

For a remarkable record of mortality, sickness, and health, I refer you to the annual report of the physician. Only five deaths for the year.

Good living, regular habits, and cleanliness, skilful treatment and nursing, with Divine favor, have brought such unusual health and restoration.

It may be well to observe in this connection, as cause of health, that the children have had, this year, on an average, a quart of pure full milk a day, or an aggregate amount of nearly a hundred and seventy-five tons in the year.

REMARKS. — CONCLUSION.

The accompanying statistics will give additional and quite full information concerning officers, children, farm-products, industries, &c., as will the reports of the physician and principal of the schools of their departments.

In submitting my report to you, I have to acknowledge the favor of God, your generous support and personal kindness to me, the help of the officers and employees of the institution, and to say that the work here given me to do, grows to me in magnitude and importance; and I am often led to ask myself, Am I sufficient for it? To have such an intimate relation with so many human beings needing special help and guidance, is impressive and yet inspiring.

I try to guide my administration by that golden rule of action, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GARDINER TUFTS, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.
Number in the institution Oct. 1, 1879 .	318	138	19
admitted from State Almshouse at Tewksbury	64	34	6
received from Superintendent Indoor Poor	31	15	–
returned, having been released on trial in previous years . .	25	16	–
returned, having been released on trial since Sept. 30, 1879 . .	15	20	–
returned, after eloping from place .	4	–	–
recaptured, after eloping from institution	3	–	–
discharged by Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity . . .	30	24	10
placed out on trial during the year,	118	75	–
released on expiration of sentence (truants)	2	–	–
eloped	7	–	–
died	3	2	–
remaining Oct. 1, 1880 . . .	300	122	15
Total 437			

Note. — The seven elopements here reported were all prior to Dec. 11. No successful elopement has since taken place, and in only one case was an eloper absent over night.

Whole Number of Persons in Institution.

Sept. 30, 1880	437
" " 1879	475

Average Number of Persons supported in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1880	448+
" " " 30, 1879	501

Number of Children placed out in Families on Trial.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1880	181
" " " 30, 1879	153

Number of Children returned from Place.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1880	76

35 of these were placed out during the year, 41 during previous years.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879	39

29 of these were placed out during the year, 10 during previous years.

Number of Children sent to the Institution by Superintendent of In-door Poor (taken from Court).

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1880	46
" " " 30, 1879	34

Number of Deaths in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1880	5
" " " 30, 1879	14

Largest number in the institution at any one time during the year,	487
Smallest	407
Average	448+

Correspondence.

Number communications received since Dec. 11, 1879	2,570
" " written and sent since Dec. 11, 1879	2,486

NOTE. — No record of correspondence prior to that date.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

Blacksmithing	$147 30
Books and school supplies	589 28
Brooms, brushes, baskets, and wooden ware	175 65
Cereals for table	177 88
Clothing, boots and shoes	3,165 05
Coal	3,320 71
Dry-goods	3,205 05
Express, freight and passenger fares	1,120 89
Fish — all kinds	628 69
Fruit and vegetables	371 35
Furniture, beds and bedding	1,157 68

Gasoline		$306 45
Glassware, crockery, and table-ware		230 25
Grain, feed, and meal for stock		1,450 54
Ice		336 79
Improvements and repairs — extraordinary:		
Wages	$2,473 43	
Materials	4,003 23	
		6,476 66
Improvements and repairs — ordinary:		
Wages	$873 00	
Materials	1,107 64	
		1,980 64
Leather and shoe-findings		249 87
Meat — all kinds		2,095 11
Medicines		137 79
Milk		622 08
Miscellaneous		953 43
Piano		300 00
Provisions and groceries:		
Butter and cheese	$1,321 97	
Coffee	233 23	
Flour	4,549 46	
Light groceries	534 77	
Molasses	450 92	
Pease and beans	75 10	
Rice	123 95	
Sugar	743 64	
Tea	139 06	
All other provisions	871 61	
		9,043 71
Salaries and wages, other than those classed under the head of improvements and repairs		15,099 50
Seeds, plants, and agricultural implements		222 75
Soap and soap-stock		289 12
Stationery, postage, telegrams, and newspapers		332 07
Straw, hay, and pasturage		239 12
		$54,425 41

Note. — This institution is wholly supported from the State treasury by annual legislative appropriations. It has no fund from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. The appropriations of the State are made for calendar years. The reports of institutions are for years ending Sept. 30. Although the expenditures are kept within the annual appropriations, they may be larger for the parts of the two years which make the institution one, than for either one of the calendar years; as they are for the institution year now reported upon, which embraces three months of 1879 and nine months of 1880.

The weekly *per capita* cost of the institution, including all ordinary and extraordinary expenses, and excluding all receipts, is $2.33+; including receipts, $2.31; excluding extraordinary expenses, $2.02+.

SUPERINTENDENT AND DISBURSING OFFICER *of the State Primary School, in Account with State Treasury.*

DR.

To cash received from appropriation for 1879 . . .	$14,205 99
" " " " " 1880 . . .	40,219 42
" " for board, labor, and sales . . .	618 96
	$55,044 37

CR.

By disbursements for the three months from Sept. 30, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880, as per schedules on file in State Auditor's office	$14,205 99
disbursements from Dec. 31, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880, as per schedules on file in State Auditor's office . .	40,219 42
payments to State Treasurer, as per his receipts . .	618 96
	$55,044 37

FARM PRODUCE.

Hay	154 tons
Rowen	30 "
Rye-straw	1½ "
Hungarian	3 "
Mowed oats	10½ "
Corn-fodder	2 "
" " green	100 "
Rye-fodder, "	20 "
Milk	144½ "
Potatoes	1,771 bushels
" sweet	20 "
Mangolds	2,400 "
Sugar-beets	200 "
English turnips	780 "
Carrots	700 "
Rye	10 "
Wood	20 cords
Lumber	1,000 feet
Beef	5,332 pounds
Pork	12,997 "
Veal	957 "
Poultry	339 "
Eggs	429 dozen
Calves raised	5
" sold	39
Pigs raised	93

GARDEN PRODUCE.

Apples — winter	200 barrels
" early	71 bushels
" cider	400 "
Beans — string	4½ "
" shelled	9 "
Corn — sweet	70 "
Cucumbers	48 "
Cabbage	1,337 heads
Beets — turnip	173 bushels
Celery	450 bunches
Currants	198 quarts
Onions	46 bushels
Pease	12 "
Parsnips	50 "
Rhubarb	2,000 pounds
Raspberries	50 quarts
Strawberries	256 "
Squashes — winter	4 tons
" summer	1,150 pounds
Tomatoes	81 bushels
Asparagus	13 "

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE IN SEWING-ROOMS.

Garments Made.

Aprons	144
Caps	343
Chemises	211
Curtains	55
Drawers	385
Dresses	407
Elastics	103
Holders	56
Hoods	56
Mittens	188 pairs
Napkins	72
Nightdresses	144
Overalls	9 pairs
Pants, cotton	64 "
Pants, woollen	293 "
Pillow-slips	71
Pillow-ticks	50
Ruffs	48
Sacks	27

Sacks, waterproofs	48
Sheets	324
Shirts	863
Skirts	186
Spreads, hemmed	105
Table-cloths	6
Ticks	50
Tiers	416
Towels	354
Towels, roller	48
Under-vests	16
Under-waists	11
Waists	216
Waterproof capes	48
	5,417
Winter jackets for boys	125

In addition to the above work, the mending and repairing, amounting in the aggregate to about 12,000 pieces, was done in the sewing-rooms, except that for the smallest children, which was done in the wards.

List of Officers and Employees, with their Compensation, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880.

Rate.	NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Time of Service.	Compensation.	Totals.	Remarks.
$1,800	J. H. Bradford	Superintendent	Oct. 1, 1879, to Dec. 11, 1879,	$355 00	$1,648 14	Also acted as chaplain.
1,600	Gardiner Tufts	"	Dec. 11, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	1,293 14		
1,000	J. C. Tibbetts	Assistant superintendent and principal of schools,	Oct. 1, 1879, to Sept. 15, 1880,	958 33	958 33	Office abolished Sept. 15.
1,000	John N. Lacy	Engineer	" 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	999 99	999 99	
600	George H. Fisherdick	Farmer	" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	600 00	600 00	
500	S. A. Andrews	Supervisor	" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	500 84	575 84	
450	O. A. Flint	"	Aug. 1, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	75 00		Office established Aug. 1.
360	J. M. Sisk	Driver	Oct. 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	303 33	303 33	
360	William F. Floyd	Cook	" 1, 1879, to Dec. 13, 1879,	73 00	73 00	Discontinued.
360	Elon G. Buss	In charge of dining-hall	March 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	210 00	210 00	
240	George Bradstreet	Watchman	Oct. 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880,	120 00	448 01	
240	Stillman J. Baker	"	" 1, 1879, to March 22, 1880,	114 00		
240	B. A. Hunt	"	April 1, 1880, to June 25, 1880,	56 67		Discontinued.
360	Joseph F. Scott	"	March 22, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	157 34		
480	Edward Goodes	Shoemaker	Oct. 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	480 00	480 00	
360	F. B. Shepard	In charge of work-boys	" 1, 1879, to Feb. 9, 1880,	97 96	97 96	Discontinued.
300	E. G. Buss	Gardener	" 1, 1879, to March 1, 1880,	106 48	249 98	
270	Stillman J. Baker	"	March 22, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	138 50		
500	Frank Duffy	Baker	Oct. 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	487 72	487 72	
300	John Keefe	Blacksmith	" 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880,	68 58	68 58	Discontinued Jan. 1.
–	Frank Woods*	Painter	" 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	465 13	465 13	
540	Walter S. Haskell	Carpenter	Dec. 21, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	418 50	418 50	
216	John T. B. Bailey	Teamster	Oct. 1, 1879, to April 24, 1880,	115 20	508 87	
300	George W. Keyes	"	" 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	285 00		
240	Walter J. Pierce	"	April 17, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	108 67		
180	James Lalley	Nurse	Oct. 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	180 00	180 00	
200	Thomas Moran	Assistant farmer	" 1, 1879, to March 1, 1880,	73 35	557 96	
200	Frank Marcoux	" "	" 1, 1879, to Feb. 1, 1880,	66 68		
200	Joseph Morgan	" "	" 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880,	50 01		
270	Samuel C. Rogers	" "	Feb. 17, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	168 52		
240	Andrew Warriner	" "	" 19, 1880, to Aug. 12, 1880,	116 58		
180	Charles N. Green	" "	April 14, 1880, to May 15, 1880,	15 50		
240	Wesson W. Pierce	" "	July 19, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	53 33		
240	James McDowell	" "	Sept. 9, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	13 99		

300	Simon Katz	Tailor	July 19, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	59 06	59 00	Established July 19.	
180	Patrick Riley	Fireman	Oct. 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	180 00	230 33		
132	Thomas Flynn	Assistant fireman	May 15, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	50 33			
216	Frank Whittemore	Laborer	Aug. 4, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	34 80	34 80		
96	James McGowan	" &c.	Oct. 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880,	72 00	72 00		
96	William Kelley	Hostler	" 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	96 00	96 00		
60	Samuel Kelley	Laborer	" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	60 00	60 00		
400	William Holbrook, M.D.	Physician	" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	399 99	399 99	Non-resident.	
400	Charles S. Hart	Clerk	Feb. 1, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	240 00	240 00		
500	Miss Genevieve Mills	Principal of schools	Sept. 1, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	41 67	41 67	Established Sept. 1.	
300	Mrs. J. H. Bradford	Matron	Oct. 1, 1879, to Dec. 11, 1879,	59 16	353 62		
400	Mrs. M. H. Brewster	"	Dec. 15, 1879, to Aug. 19, 1880,	272 19			
400	Mrs. Lucy B. Cook	"	Aug. 22, 1880, to Sept. 8, 1880,	16 67			
400	Mrs. Eliza Howe	"	Sept. 22, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	5 60			
250	Mrs. J. C. Tibbetts	Assistant matron	Oct. 1, 1879, to Sept. 15, 1880,	240 50	684 70		
250	Mrs. A. S. Daniels	" "	Sept 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	21 00			
250	Mrs. M. J. Hamilton	" "	Oct. 1, 1879, to April 16, 1880,	137 20			
250	Mrs. Anna Grellett	" "	" 1, 1879, to Feb. 19, 1880,	98 00			
250	Miss Addie Swinerton	" "	Feb. 15, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	156 50			
250	Mrs. L. R. Winston	" "	Aug. 15, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	31 50			
300	Miss E. J. Doubleday	Hospital matron	May 3, 1880, to June 30, 1880,	47 50	47 50	Established May 1.	
250	Mrs. M. C. Platt	Housekeeper	Oct. 1, 1879, to Nov. 25, 1879,	38 50	233 69		
250	Mrs. C. A. St. John	"	Dec. 24, 1879, to Feb. 9, 1880,	27 20			
250	Mrs. A. S. Daniels	"	Feb. 9, 1880, to June 15, 1880,	87 00			
250	Mrs. A. M. Flint	"	June 13, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	80 99			
360	Miss M. E. Duncan	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880,	240 00		Also music for chapel services, &c.	
250	Miss N. J. Rice	"	" 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	251 00			
250	Miss E. M. Fullington	"	" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	251 00			
250	Miss Sara Hamilton	"	" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	241 20			
250	Miss Josie Hamilton	"	" 1, 1879, to April 24, 1880,	142 80			
250	Miss Clara S. Clark	"	" 1, 1878, to Sept. 1, 1880,	230 00	2,019 90		
250	Miss Emma C. Dibble	"	" 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	219 84			
250	Miss Ellen S. Dibble	"	Jan. 1, 1880, to Sept. 1, 1880,	187 06			
250	Miss Miriam M. Smith	"	March 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	146 00		Kindergarten.	
250	Miss Helen J. Barrett	"	Aug. 1, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	60 00		Also music for chapel services, &c.	
250	Mrs. A. S. Daniels	"	June 15, 1880, to Sept. 1, 1880,	51 00			

* $1.75 per diem.

List of Officers and Employees, &c. — Concluded.

Rate.	NAME.	Nature of Service.	Time of Service.	Compensation.	Totals.	Remarks.
$250	Mrs. M. E. Metcalf	Laundress	Oct. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880,	48 30		
250	Mrs. R. F. Hoar	"	" 1, 1879, to Nov. 25, 1879,	38 50	240 38	
250	Mrs. J. A. Buss	"	Jan. 9, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	153 58		
250	Mrs. C. A. St. John	Nurse	Feb. 1, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	167 00	263 94	
250	Miss S. E. Davenport	"	Oct. 1, 1879, to Feb. 15, 1880,	96 94		
360	Mrs. Eunice E. Allen	In charge of dining-hall	Jan. 5, 1880, to March 1, 1880,	56 00	56 00	Established Jan. 5.
250	Mrs. S. A. Andrews	In charge of sewing-room,	Oct. 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1880,	250 00	250 00	
120	Miss Anna McGowan	Supervisor	" 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880,	60 00		
250	Miss Frances Richardson,	"	July 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	63 00	128 60	
250	Miss Bessie A. F. Ames	"	Sept. 22, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	5 60		Established Sept. 22.
175	Miss Etta M. Melvin	Assistant laundress	March 6, 1880, to " 1, 1880,	99 64	220 97	
144	Miss Fannie Meeney	" "	Oct. 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	133 48		
180	Mrs. Jane Darmody	In charge of orphan ward,	" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	180 00	180 00	
120	Mrs. Margaret Connell	Cook	" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880,	108 02	108 02	
120	Mrs. Mary Trainor	Hospital cook	" 1, 1879, to April 26, 1880,	69 00	69 00	
180	Mrs. Belle B. Briggs	Assistant nurse	May 15, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1880,	67 50	67 50	
300	Miss Lettie L. Haskell	Clerk	Oct. 1, 1879, to Feb. 15, 1880,	119 16	119 16	

Note. — This list is intended to cover only those who are or have been employed in ordinary institution work. Those employed on extraordinary repairs, or in other unusual or intermittent services, are not included.

Names of present officers and employees are printed in small capitals.

RECAPITULATION OF INVENTORY.

Taken as of Sept. 30, 1880, by Messrs. D. B. Bishop *and* Enos Calkins *of Palmer.*

Real Estate.

Land	$22,665 43	
Buildings	90,600 00	
		$113,265 43

Personal.

Products of farm on hand	$5,735 22	
Carriages and agricultural tools	3,590 75	
Machinery, &c.	7,727 20	
Personal property, superintendent's and officers' department	5,132 68	
Personal property, inmates' department	5,870 23	
Beds and bedding, inmates' department	4,667 79	
Clothing, boots and shoes	3,867 72	
Dry-goods	1,561 32	
Groceries and provisions	1,462 14	
Medicines	270 00	
Fuel	3,144 00	
Heating, water, and gas	17,000 00	
Library and school supplies	681 00	
Live-stock	6,026 20	
Miscellaneous	529 28	
		67,265 53
		$180,530 96

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

I PRESENT for your consideration the following report of the schools for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880: —

The number of children in the schools is 403. Of these, 115 are girls, 288 boys.

The average age is about nine years. The first, second, third, and fourth schools number boys only; the fifth school, girls only; the sixth, seventh, and eighth are mixed schools. From the first five are drawn the workers. In the first school all are half-day pupils; in the second, all with one exception; in three others, a number of the pupils attend both sessions.

The first school was, for eight months of last year, taught by Miss M. E. Duncan, who resigned her position early in June, after five years of most efficient service. Mrs. A. S. Daniels supplied the vacancy temporarily. On the 1st of September the schools came under the direction of the present principal of the schools.

There are in the first school 53 boys. The average age is thirteen years. The afternoon school has two grades; the morning school one, corresponding to the second grade in the afternoon. Admission to the second grade requires the Franklin Elementary Arithmetic, completed to long division; Harper's Primary Geography, to map of Europe; Sheldon's Fourth Reader, half finished.

The second school, Miss N. J. Rice, teacher, numbers 57. The average age of boys is twelve years. The school is divided into two morning, two afternoon grades. In this school the Franklin Elementary Arithmetic is commenced, and completed as far as long division; Harper's Primary Geography is commenced, and completed as far as map of Europe; Appleton's Third Reader is finished; and Sheldon's Fourth Reader, half finished.

The third school, Miss E. C. Dibble, teacher, numbers 48. The average age is ten years. There are three grades in reading; three in arithmetic. The only text-book used at present is a reader, but a primary arithmetic will soon be introduced. First lessons in geography are given in general exercises.

The fourth school, Miss E. M. Fullington, teacher, numbers 58. The average age is nine years. There are two grades. All read, spell, write, and have oral and written exercises in notation, numeration, addition, and subtraction of simple numbers; also general exercises.

The fifth school, Miss E. S. Dibble, teacher, Mrs. H. E. Dart substituting, numbers 58 girls. The average age is eleven years. In this school, under one instructor, are gathered girls of the ages and capacity of boys in the first, second, and third schools. There are four grades at the present time. What was the first grade, and the most advanced in all the schools, was broken up a short time ago; the girls, with one exception, having left the institution. For admission to this school are required addition and subtraction of simple numbers, and Second Reader finished. The advanced grade are studying fractions in Eaton's Intellectual Arithmetic, reviewing the Franklin Elementary Arithmetic, and beginning geography with books, which have just been supplied.

The sixth school, Miss S. Hamilton, teacher, numbers 46, — girls, 21; boys, 25. The average age of girls is eight years; boys, seven years. The girls are prepared for the fifth, the boys for the fourth school. The number of grades is three. All read, write on slates, and spell. The first and second grades have oral and written exercises in addition and subtraction. The third grade are beginners.

The seventh school, Miss H. J. Barrett, teacher, numbers 48, — girls, 21; boys, 27. The average age is six years. There are two grades. The first read in Edwards's First Reader, spell, write on slates, and count. The second grade read from charts, and are taught objectively.

The eighth school, the Kindergarten, Miss M. M. Smith, teacher, opened March 8, 1880, with 22 children. It now numbers 35. Of these, 15 are girls, 20 boys. The average age is four years. The method of instruction is the usual one in the Kindergarten, — object-teaching. The older children

have had, and still use, the first, second, third, seventh, eighth, and ninth "gifts;" also bead-work, chain-work, sewing, weaving, paper-folding, and clay-modelling. The younger children use the first, second, eighth, and ninth "gifts," bead-work, chain-work, and modelling. Singing and games are also introduced.

The children in all the schools, with the exception of the Kindergarten, write either in copy-books or on slates.

One Friday in each month is given to letter-writing. General exercises are introduced in each school, so far as there is time for them. Instruction in the third, fourth, and fifth schools is attended with special difficulty, from the fact that in the first two something over one-half of the pupils, and in the last a smaller proportion, are in school during both sessions, while the rest attend only half the day.

An attempt is being made to re-classify the children in the schools, but the work is not completed. Some difficulties arise which are not found in the ordinary public school. These are frequent change among the pupils, the average time a child remains in the institution being two years; the occasional overcrowding of the lower schools by an arrival of ten, fifteen, or twenty small children, and consequent irregular promotion in *all* the schools; and the presence of a few children mentally deficient. One boy in the fourth, and two in the third school, cannot be classified, because of their inability to acquire. However, there is no doubt something can be done towards a proper grading of the schools, and that clearly defining the work of each school, and establishing a system of regular promotions, will greatly aid both teachers and pupils.

The schools are in session six hours in the day, recesses included; five days in the week; forty-seven weeks in the year. Also, the children assemble in their respective schools for an hour on Sunday. The method of instruction varies in the different schools, each teacher choosing that which in her judgment best meets the needs of her pupils. The International Series of lesson-papers is furnished to two of the schools. For the Sunday-evening chapel-service some one of the schools prepares a concert-exercise, which occupies ten or fifteen minutes in the recital. These are carefully selected and arranged by the teachers; and the work of preparation,

even more than the recital, has proved a benefit to those participating. A teacher acts as monitor at all chapel-services, and in the children's dining-room at dinner and supper, each in turn assuming the duties for a period of a week. Though not obliged to be with the children during recreation-hours, the teachers find it both pleasant and expedient to spend an occasional hour with their pupils in the play-rooms.

I believe my acquaintance with the schools, though brief, is long enough to permit me to say that each teacher makes the happiness and highest good of her pupils her first consideration, and will give, without stint, of both time and strength to aid you in your good work.

Respectfully,

GENEVIEVE MILLS, *Principal.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School, Monson, Mass.

I HAVE the honor to present you with the annual report of the medical department of this institution for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880: —

Number remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1879	27
Number admitted during the year	534
Number deaths	5
Number discharged	532
Number remaining in hospital	34

No name recorded, unless they remained in hospital over twenty-four hours. Of the deaths, one each occurred in December, March, June, July, and September. One died of acute congestion of the brain; one, of Pott's disease of the spine; one, of hereditary syphilitic disease; one, of consumption; and one, of pyæmia.

The mortality report shows that this is the smallest that there has ever been in the institution. Only two of the deaths were from acute disease. Of the most prevalent, or the largest number of cases treated, measles lead off with a hundred and seventy-five cases, introduced by a boy from the district court at Palmer. From this one case the rest soon followed, and there were over a hundred cases at one time.

Great credit is due to the superintendent for the timely preparation of suitable wards for this great number of sick children that required so much care day and night; and to the faithful nurses, and a kind Providence, we are under profound gratitude for bringing all safely through, not losing one of them.

Of sore eyes, about sixty cases this year against over a hundred last year, twenty cases of fever, six fractured bones, sprains, mumps, chicken-pox, croup, sore heads, running ears, coughs, colds, diarrhœa, diphtheria, teething, and about all

the diseases children are heir to, we have had here, and probably shall have so long as this is a home for children.

I would earnestly recommend the Trustees to do all that lies in their power to furnish better accommodations for the sick, so that the acute can be separated from the chronic cases; the contagious, from the non-contagious. All must be aware of the real necessity of having acute cases of typhoid-fever kept in a still, quiet place, to give the physician and nurse an equal chance with the disease; and in the present hospital there is no place where proper care can be given to acute cases.

With the exception of a few cripples and chronic cases, the children as a whole seem to be in excellent condition in health and spirits.

Respectfully,

WM. HOLBROOK, *Physician.*

Palmer, Sept. 30, 1880.



ESTABLISHED, 1846

ENLARGED, 1870

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

WESTBORO, MASS.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1880.

BOSTON:
Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 Franklin Street.
1881.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To his Excellency JOHN D. LONG, *Governor, and the Honorable Executive Council.*

I HEREWITH submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the State Reform School from Sept. 30, 1879, to April 20, 1880: —

RECEIPTS.

1879.				
Nov. 11	Received from State Treasurer		$3,050 45	
Dec. 1	" " "		2,961 18	
1880.				
Jan. 5	" " "		12,291 21	
12	" " "		518 34	
March 1	" " "		2,445 29	
15	" " "		1,999 94	
April 15	" " "		4,242 23	
				$27,508 64
	For sundry Sales and for Labor of Boys.			
1879.				
Oct. –	M. Hildreth, sale of old boilers		$250 00	
–	For sales of sleighs		390 00	
1880.				
Jan. –	" labor of boys		1,000 00	
Feb. –	" " " "		558 02	
–	" sales of sleighs		1,400 00	
March –	" " "		157 00	
–	" " "		755 00	
April –	" " "		492 40	
–	" " produce		363 39	
				5,365 81
				$32,874 45

EXPENDITURES.

1879.			
Nov. –	Paid bills audited on schedule No. 1	$3,050 45	
Dec. –	" " " No. 2	2,961 18	
1880.			
Jan. –	" " " No. 3	12,809 55	
March –	" " " No. 4	4,021 26	
–	" " " No. 5	1,999 94	
April –	" " " No. 6	2,666 26	
			$27,508 64
	Paid State Treasurer for Sales and Labor of Boys.		
1879.			
Nov. –	For sales old boilers and sleighs .	$640 00	
1880.			
Jan. –	" labor of boys	1,000 00	
March –	" " "	558 02	
–	" sales of sleighs	1,400 00	
April –	" " "	1,404 40	
–	" " produce . . .	363 39	
			5,365 81
			$32,874 45

S. M. GRIGGS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, April 22, 1880.

ACTING TREASURER'S REPORT.

To his Excellency JOHN D. LONG, *Governor, and the Honorable Executive Council.*

I RESPECTFULLY submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the State Reform School at Westborough from April 20, 1880, to Sept. 30, 1880: —

RECEIPTS.

1880.				
April –	Received from State Treasurer .		$2,721 53	
May –	" " " .		2,369 88	
June –	" " " .		6,788 02	
July –	" " " .		3,133 20	
Aug. –	" " " .		3,209 54	
Sept. –	" " " .		3,455 13	
				$21,677 30
	For sundry Sales and for Labor of			
1880.	*Boys.*			
May –	For sales of sleighs		$180 00	
July –	" " "		584 50	
–	" " produce . . .		815 50	
Sept. –	" " " . . .		1,202 98	
–	" " hand-carts . . .		93 50	
–	" labor of boys		745 78	
				3,622 26
				$25,299 56

EXPENDITURES.

1880.			
April –	Paid bills audited on schedule No. 7,	$2,721 53	
May –	" " " 8,	2,369 88	
June –	" " " 9,	6,788 02	
July –	" " " 10,	3,133 20	
Aug. –	" " " 11,	3,209 54	
Sept. –	" " " 12,	3,455 13	
			$21,677 30
	Paid State Treasurer for Sales and		
1880.	*Labor of Boys.*		
May –	For sales of sleighs	$180 00	
July –	" " "	584 50	
–	" " produce . . .	815 50	
Sept. –	" " " . . .	1,202 98	
–	" " hand-carts . . .	93 50	
–	" labor of boys	745 78	
			3,622 26
			$25,299 56

L. H. SHELDON, *Acting Treasurer.*

SEPT. 30, 1880.

LYMAN FUND.

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer, in Account with* INCOME OF FUND.

DR.

1879.				
Oct.	1.	Balance on hand	$2,225 57	
Dec.	1.	Interest on town of Marlborough note,	450 00	
		Dividend, Boston and Albany Railroad stock	400 00	
		Dividend, Boston and Maine Railroad stock	30 00	
1880.				
Jan.	9.	Interest on 4 per cent government bonds	20 00	
Feb.	7.	Dividend on Fitchburg Railroad stock,	180 00	
		Interest on Boston and Albany Railroad bonds	70 00	
		Coupon Old Colony Railroad bond	30 00	
April	1.	Interest on 4 per cent government bonds	20 00	
		Interest on Marlborough town note, 5 months 12 days	405 00	
		Dividend, Boston and Albany Railroad stock	400 00	
		Dividend, Boston and Maine Railroad stock	35 00	
June	8.	Marlborough town note paid; due May 12	15,000 00	
		Balance of interest on Marlborough town note	13 81	
July	1.	Interest 3 months, 4 per cent government bonds	20 00	
		Dividend, Fitchburg Railroad stock, 60 shares	180 00	
Aug.	5.	Interest on Boston and Albany Railroad bonds	70 00	
		Coupon Old Colony Railroad bond	30 00	
				$19,579 38

Cr.

Payments as authorized by vote of the Trustees: —

1879.				
Oct.	1.	Charles B. Hathaway, musical service, 2 weeks	$16 67	
	31.	United-States bonds, 4 per cent, $2,000 at 2⅛	2,042 50	
Nov.	6.	Railroad-tickets	15 30	
		Ward & Gay's bill	85	
		Frost & Adams, for drawing-material,	8 72	
		Frost & Adams, drawing-material	50	
		A. H. Munsell, teaching drawing	62 50	
		S. R. Leland & Co., bill	12 75	
		Banfield, Forrestall, & Co., bill.	12 40	
		William J. Marshall, illustrated lecture	23 00	
		Charles B. Hathaway, musical services, 1 month	33 34	
Dec.	3.	R. H. Smith & Co., stamp	2 00	
		S. R. Leland, singing-book	5 25	
		P. H. Perrin, 100 ornamental trees	100 00	
		P. H. Perrin, 9 ornamental trees	9 00	
		Frost & Adams, pencils	4 80	
		S. R. Leland & Co., drum-head	1 25	
		Railroad-tickets	17 00	
		C. L. Gorham & Co., repairing piano,	50 00	
		Charles B. Hathaway, musical service, &c.	36 08	
1880.				
Jan.	5.	Smith & Co., table for Trustees' room,	45 00	
		A. H. Munson, drawing services, 3 months	62 50	
		N. H. Ensley, lecture	5 00	
		Christmas entertainment for school	29 00	
		Railroad-tickets	15 30	
		Charles B. Hathaway, musical service, 1 month	33 33	
Feb.	17.	Charles B. Hathaway, musical service, 1 month.	33 33	
March	12.	Charles B. Hathaway, musical service, 1 month.	33 33	
		A. H. Roffe & Co., books for library.	74 75	
		A. W. Lovering, agent, books for library	25 95	
		Lee & Shepard, books for library	36 00	
		Estes & Lauriat, books for library	52 90	
		Carried forward		$2,900 30

1880.			
		Brought forward . . .	$2,900 30
March	12.	Moses H. Sargent & Sons, books for library	43 26
		J. T. Gardiner, lecture . . .	10 00
		Mrs. Emma Malloy, paper, "The Morning"	5 00
April	9.	Knight, Adams, & Co., bill . .	14 00
		A. H. Munsell, drawing services, 3 months	62 50
		Charles B. Hathaway, musical services, 1 month	33 33
		C. L. Gorham & Co., tuning piano and string	2 70
		Entertainment for boys . . .	17 00
May	7.	Charles B. Hathaway, musical service, 1 month	33 33
		E. H. Bigelow, lithographic view of Westborough	3 00
		F. H. Pope, chapel entertainment .	8 00
		Railroad-tickets	17 00
June	5.	Charles B. Hathaway, musical service, 1 month	33 33
	8.	Town of Marlborough loan . .	10,000 00
		40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock	4,400 00
July	1.	Charles B. Hathaway, musical service, 1 month	33 34
		A. H. Munsell, drawing service, 3 months	62 50
		Railroad-tickets	15 30
	19.	Frost & Adams, drawing-material .	22 13
		Entertainment July 4 . . .	25 00
		Security Safe Deposit Company, box in vault	10 00
	30.	Alfred Clifford, musical instruction, 1 month	33 33
		S. S. Ashley, Johnson's Cyclopædia, 4 vols.	43 00
Aug.	27.	Entertainment for boys . . .	10 00
		De Wolfe, Fiske, & Co., Dr. Wines's book	4 50
		Alfred Clifford, musical services, 1 month	33 33
	30.	Balance carried forward . . .	1,704 20
			$19,579 38

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer.*

NORTHBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1880.

Examined, and found correct.

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1880.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

MARY LAMB FUND.

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer, in Account with* INCOME OF FUND.

DR.

1879.				
Oct.	1.	Cash on hand	$1,509 41	
1880.				
Jan.	1.	Interest on 4 per cent government bonds, 3 months	10 00	
April	1.	Interest on 4 per cent government bonds, 3 months	10 00	
July	1.	Interest on 4 per cent government bonds, 3 months	10 00	
				$1,539 41

CR.

Payments as authorized by vote of the Trustees: —

1879.				
Oct.	31.	United-States bonds, 4 per cent, $1,000 at $2\frac{1}{8}$	$1,021 25	
		Balance carried forward . . .	518 16	
				$1,539 41

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer.*

NORTHBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1880.

Examined, and found correct.

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1880.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

NORTHBOROUGH, MASS., NOV. 5, 1880.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN FUND, *Sept. 30, 1880.*

	PAR VALUE.
100 shares of Boston and Albany Railroad stock . . .	$10,000 00
60 shares of Fitchburg Railroad stock	6,000 00
10 shares Boston and Maine Railroad stock	2,000 00
Two $1,000 bonds of Boston and Albany Railroad Company,	2,000 00
One $1,000 bond of Old Colony Railroad Company . .	1,000 00
40 shares of Citizens' National Bank stock, Worcester . .	4,000 00
Note of town of Marlborough	10,000 00
Two $1,000 government bonds, 4 per cent	2,000 00
Sept. 30, 1880, cash	1,704 20

INVENTORY OF MARY LAMB FUND, *Sept. 30, 1880.*

One $1,000 government bond, 4 per cent	$1,000 00
Sept. 30, 1880, cash	518 16

Yours respectfully,

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen, — I respectfully submit for your consideration my second annual report of the condition of your school at Westborough for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880.

The history of this Reform School for the past year presents many marked changes, and in some respects radical improvements. In order to give clearly the most important facts confirming the above statement, I will group what I have to say under such headings as will indicate the more striking features of the past year's administration.

Consolidation.

The decrease of commitments, and the prompt release of boys when reaching their Honor Grade, if they have suitable homes, early began to reduce our numbers. In fact, it became evident the previous year that this would be the result of these agencies, and it at once became necessary to so curtail expenses that the *per capita* cost should not exceed that of the past.

It requires a certain number of employees to perform the duties demanded while occupying the entire building; and, to materially lessen the expenses of the institution, certain portions of the building must be vacated, fewer officers employed, and more work put upon those retained.

In carrying out this work of consolidation the past two years, sixteen employees have been dismissed, and the labor of others has been augmented. For example: one night watchman in the sleeping-hall is doing the work which previously occupied three; all the boys in the Reformatory Department

being transferred to the Industrial sleeping-hall. The same union was made in the new dining-room, releasing one lady overseer. Three schools were placed under two teachers; two sewing-rooms were united, and one seamstress dismissed; one chair-shop was abolished, one hall-man is dispensed with, one assistant matron released; the two dining-rooms for officers are united, thus saving the expense of one cook and several helpers, the fuel of one range, and the heating and lighting of a number of rooms, especially the two large sleeping-halls formerly occupied by the Reformatory boys.

Though these and other changes have increased the amount of labor required of remaining officers, and in some instances interfered with the order and quiet of the inmates for a time, no serious evil has resulted therefrom.

This work has progressed as rapidly as the circumstances would permit; and, wherever any further union of labor can be made without detriment to the institution, it will be cheerfully accomplished.

In the same interest of *economy*, not only have departments been united, and the salary and board of many officers saved, but the wages of all, with one or two exceptions, have been reduced.

The official duties of treasurer, one-half the expense of the chaplain, a considerable part of the work formerly attended to by the assistant superintendent, now devolves upon this office, saving to the State in this one officer $1,110.00. The reduction in the amount paid for "salaries and labor" is $7,352. The whole sum expended for the school in 1878 was $63,687.55. The amount appropriated in 1879 was $55,875. Deducting the sum paid into the State treasury, viz., $8,988.07, as the earnings of the institution for the year ending Oct. 1, 1880, the actual expense to the State the past year has been $40,197.87. This makes the net *per capita* cost $194.30 a year, or $3.73 a week. It would reduce it somewhat, if we should deduct from this expenditure the cost of coal-house and other permanent fixtures.

The appropriation for this legislative year is $46,000. Up to the present time $30,364.76 have been used. If the same ratio of expense should continue for the remaining three months, there would be a balance of between five and six thousand dollars to be returned to the State.

While we make this exhibit we see some

Dangers in this Direction to be avoided.

Judicious economy should be earnestly sought in every department; yet there is danger of crowding so much work upon men employed three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, under the pressure of almost ceaseless anxiety, that good officers will be driven from their position, and new and inexperienced men will have to take their place, often to make an entire failure after a short trial. So many changes have been necessitated here the past season, that many boys have taken advantage of the fact, and as a result we have had more than our usual number of successful escapes, though doubtless many of them will be gathered up as cold weather comes on. We cannot expect that new men, with little or no knowledge of this class of boys, will exercise the same watchfulness and care as the one who has grown cautious and sharp through personal oversight and experience.

It is wise, in this matter, to "make haste" with caution, if not "slowly," as the old proverb hath it.

Discipline.

It has been the constant aim of the administration to educate those placed in this Reform School to appreciate and act upon the principle that well-doing secures not only universal approbation, but freedom from punitive regulations. Hence a system of discipline which subdues passion, convinces the conscience, and secures the acknowledgment of wrong done and efforts for a better life, has taken the precedence over merely coercive expedients. While superior physical force may compel submission, and personal fear hold the wayward one in check for the time being, they produce no permanent reform. Remove the pressure, and the old habit, intensified by revengeful passion, breaks out with redoubled force. Therefore we have relied more upon direct personal effort, and the power of a sympathetic, kind, and firm hold upon mind and heart, than upon the infliction of physical pain or protracted confinement. In fact, chastisement is well-nigh a relic of the past. I do not say that no age, or disposition, or circumstances, can ever justify such a resort; for that would not be wise or true. There are

exceptions to every general rule. But I do say: secure the conscience and the heart of the child, and a good foundation for the work of reform has been laid, and any thing besides this is only temporary.

The conviction of each boy that the length of his stay here depends upon himself; that good conduct advances, and bad conduct retards, the time of his release; that obedience and a right course of behavior secures favors, and an opposite one subjects him to suspicion and discipline, — and you have an ever-present motive pressing its claims upon the mind of the boy.

I know this idea is not popular with those who find it less irksome to throw a disobedient boy into a cell, or to subject him to a severe chastisement, and then leave him to his own reflections, or turn him loose with body and mind smarting under this summary disposal of his case. I know this personal effort with the wayward and stubborn child is a tax upon time and patience; but if you can save him, and make an industrious, virtuous, and kind-hearted son and brother and worthy man of him, it certainly is time and patience well employed. If you fail, you will ever have his conscience on your side, and the conviction that you have firmly and kindly done your duty.

Such has been our earnest purpose; and that such efforts have not been entirely fruitless, the general spirit and conduct of the boys, as well as the reports from one hundred and seventy-nine released on probation, plainly show. Out of this number one hundred and fifty-six have been spoken of as doing well, working steadily, and earning very good pay. Twelve were reported as doing "poorly," and eleven decidedly bad.

A false impression is often made on the public mind by the notoriety given to the few who pursue a criminal life after their release, while the many who return to their homes, or are bound out and do well, are lost sight of. The reports of the Visiting Agency show a more reliable and satisfactory result.

Improvements.

The idea of making the whole institution as homelike as possible has led to many important changes.

Boys committed to the school may be divided, according to temperament and character, into three classes. The first are comparatively mild-tempered and well-disposed, but have been enticed into some indiscretion or criminal act by others. Such are at once placed in the Trust-Houses, and come immediately under the social and elevating influence of a well-regulated family. There are no prison surroundings. It is a remarkable fact, that these boys seldom ever attempt to escape, but become the best inmates of the family.

The second class are more advanced in evil-doing, and need more restraint and supervision. They are placed in the Reformatory division. The third are older, for the most part, and are better fitted for the labor of the blacksmith, sleigh, and paint shops. They are at once placed in the Industrial Department. This division is not based upon grades, as formerly, but upon personal characteristics which naturally fit them for these places and the kind of labor there required.

Again, the long prison-like tables in the boys' dining-room have been divided and changed about, so that six boys sit at each table; and the tin-ware heretofore used has been exchanged for neat and suitable crockery.

The luxuries of the farm, such as asparagus, strawberries, grapes, melons, apples, &c., have been freely distributed to the entire school. Pure and unskimmed milk has been given them for their coffee in the morning, and for their evening meal. And no pains have been spared, by social entertainments and otherwise, to make their lives as pleasant as possible while remaining in the institution.

Improvements in the buildings and surroundings have not been overlooked. A very essential and useful coal-shed, one hundred feet long and twenty-four feet wide, has been built at the "State Farm Station." This will enable us to transfer the large amount of coal needed at the institution, at a time when the men and teams are at leisure, and save much waste and expense in the transportation. The ice-house has been shingled, the horse-barn and shed repaired, and such other minor improvements made as have been deemed necessary from time to time.

The locks in the new sleeping-hall have been so altered that all the doors on each corridor can be thrown open in a moment, and every boy released in case of danger.

The Industries of the School.

The major part of the work in the various requirements of housekeeping has been performed by the boys under the supervision of their respective officers. The entire clothing of the school, together with other sewing for the need of the institution, numbering over 14,000 articles made and repaired, has been attended to in our sewing-room. About 89,000 pieces have been washed and ironed in the laundry; 541 pairs of shoes have been made, and 1,046 repaired; about 32,000 chair-seats have been caned. The work in the sleigh and paint shops has progressed steadily and successfully; and, although the blacksmith-shop was closed for a time on account of the resignation of Mr. C. B. Adams, it is now accomplishing all we can wish.

About 300 sleighs have been completed, and 145 are nearly finished, and will be ready for sale when the season opens.

These various industries have gone forward without any serious interruption. The few cases of disorder requiring notice have been for comparatively mild offences, involving no one beside the individual reproved. The general aspect of these rooms for labor has not differed materially from similar toil by paid employees.

The boys in the Trust-Houses have worked in their own shops during the inclement season, and on the farm in all suitable weather. The labor performed by these families, both as to character and amount, deserves special commendation. In this connection we may properly speak of

Farm Labor and Farm Products.

One of the most important factors in the problem of juvenile reform is the well-managed farm.

The absence of physical restraints, and the constant pressure of personal oversight, the stimulus of steady progress in the growth of crops, in cleanliness of soil, in neatness and perfectness of culture, have a marvellous tendency to educate in the right direction both mind and habits of life.

A field of plants, with the rows as straight as a line can be drawn, with no unsightly weeds, daily pushing on towards perfection, is a constant reminder of what each boy has to do for mind, heart, and character.

It was in view of this fact that we were led to give unusual prominence to farm operations the past season; and I think I may truthfully say, with very gratifying results, both as to the improvement of the boys and the increased products of the soil.

Especial pains have been taken to cultivate such crops as would most profitably employ the labor of children and youth, and so follow each other as to furnish work for the entire season.

It is no easy matter to arrange a succession of vegetable growth, and adjust the amount to be cared for to the hands employed, so as to have just enough to do, and all neatly and thoroughly attended to and judiciously marketed or consumed. This has been the aim so far as the labor of the Trust-Houses has been employed. At the same time the roads and walks have been kept in good repair; the lawns and flower-gardens have afforded a constant source of pleasure both to visitors and to ourselves. From early spring to late autumn the market and our own tables have been supplied with a series of farm products; 2,666 bunches of asparagus were sent to market, — besides the large amount consumed at home, — bringing in $310.73.

4,622 quart boxes of strawberries were gathered from the vines planted last year, which, after supplying our own tables and giving the boys a liberal feast, sold for $452.65. Nearly three acres have been set for the next season. About nine hundred bushels of onions have been finely harvested, which sell for a dollar a bushel delivered, three tons of superior marrowfat squashes, and large quantities of beets, carrots, turnips, cabbages, potatoes, and nearly ten acres of corn, each of which have amply repaid the clean and thorough culture bestowed upon them.

While the crops of the season have engrossed so much attention, farm improvements have not been neglected.

Shade-trees have been set along the entire line of the farm on the main road, and securely protected by stakes and straps, and the ground enriched with compost about each tree.

An unsightly and unproductive marsh, in full view of all who visit or pass the institution, has been drained, covered with soil, enriched, and seeded down, so as to give us two heavy crops of grass a season and of fine quality. The brush

in pastures is being removed, and old pasture-land rejuvenated by culture and a liberal supply of compost. A large quantity of absorbents has been deposited in the cesspools and wherever they can be utilized, which will supply a bountiful harvest of plant-food for the next year. The saving of this great institution waste is an important item in our farm history.

In the special attention given to the culture of crops, other departments of farm husbandry have not been overlooked The herd of cattle has been improved by fattening the least valuable, and the selection and purchase of extra milk stock. The attention paid to the increased supply of green food by raising two soiling-crops in one season from the same piece of land has greatly augmented our supply of milk, and left our herd in a far better condition for winter service. As good milk enters so largely into our "bill of fare," this department of the farm is one of especial importance. I am gratified by the interest awakened in this direction.

Neither should I overlook the piggery in this connection. The sales from this essential requirement of every good farm have been confined to the young stock. They amount to $327.45. The large amount of pork fattened here is mostly consumed in the institution. This is still further worthy of notice as the source of a considerable proportion of our compost for increasing farm products.

One most marked and pleasing feature of farm work this season has been the manifest improvement in the *methods* of culture. This has not only secured the most remunerative crops, but has delighted the eye, and educated the boy to the idea of doing every thing in the best possible manner.

The plaudit of "well done" has not only been sought as the fruit of moral training, but also in this branch of youthful toil. The commendations of visitors must have been especially gratifying to those who have manifested such a laudable pride in this work.

For more specific notice of our hay-crop, fruit, and vegetables, I must refer you to the tabular statement which accompanies this report.

Health of the Inmates.

It is a matter for profound thanksgiving that the founders

of this Reform School were led to select this particular location for the experiment. The pure air, the abundance of water, the splendid drainage, the pleasant surroundings, all conspire to impart vigor and freedom from disease to the physical system. The particular attention paid to cleanliness of person, to sufficient and nutritious food, to regular habits of labor, recreation, and rest; the constant use of disinfectants where offensive odors are likely to generate; and the close scrutiny and faithful attention of the hospital-physician to all matters pertaining to the sanitary welfare of the institution, — have secured to us, under a favoring Providence, our entire freedom from any protracted disease the past year.

The one case of fatal sickness, and the slight and temporary illness of others, are fully noticed under the "Physician's Report."

Educational Interests.

These are by no means confined to our six schools, which have not differed materially from those maintained the last year. The selection of a valuable assortment of instructive and entertaining books, and of a number of deservedly popular magazines by your committee, have awakened a new interest in reading among the older boys, and have done much toward improving their minds.

Popular lectures and familiar talks on practical and scientific topics have aided in this work. Especial attention has been given to writing, drawing, and music, while the usual branches taught to this class of pupils have not been neglected. There being no vacations in these schools, it will be seen that those who wish to improve have as good a chance to gain knowledge as they would be likely to have at their own homes.

Commendable improvement has been made by most of the scholars, and but a few have shown a positive disinclination to apply themselves to the work of the schoolroom.

It is a happy thought, that many of this class gain here, in this mental training, what they never would have known if they had pursued their own chosen way of idleness and truancy.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

While the physical, educational, and industrial welfare of the youth committed to this school have been so well provided for, their moral and religious training has not been overlooked.

In addition to the usual sabbath and chapel service, all such boys as have been disposed have assembled in accordance with the wish of Rev. Father Chronin for catechetical instruction on the weekday, and once in two weeks for their usual service on sabbath morn. These general exercises have been supplemented with private efforts to instruct and guide in the paths of virtue and truth. It is to be hoped that this labor has not been wholly in vain, but that the future life of many a boy may prove that much good seed has been sown.

General Review.

In looking over the entire work of the past year, I think we may congratulate ourselves that some progress has been made in the right direction. While it is true that not all has been accomplished in this work that we could desire, yet the general quiet of the school, the cheerful spirit, and the absence of any combined manifestation of sympathy with wrong-doing, has been very gratifying.

I would also, in this connection, express my thanks to those friends who have generously supplied us with reading-matter: the "Essex County Mercury," "Salem Register," "Woburn Advertiser," "Dumb Animals," and "Westborough Chronotype."

Respectfully submitted.

L. H. SHELDON, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICS.

Table No. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and General Condition of the School, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1879		222
Received — Since committed	95	
Re-committed	5	
Returned by institution officers	15	
Returned by police	8	
Returned by parents	5	
Returned voluntarily	2	
Returned by Superintendent of In-door Poor	1	
	—	131
Whole number in school during the year		353
Discharged — On probation	79	
On trial	32	
To seek employment	5	
To almshouse	2	
To State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity,	1	
Eloped (seventeen of whom have been returned),*	38	
Died	1	
Expiration of sentence	1	
	—	159
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1880		194

* Since this report was written, two more boys have been returned.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted	Discharged.	Average Number.
1879.			
October	8	5	223.32
November	12	7	225.60
December	7	20	221.67
1880.			
January	7	10	215.09
February	11	7	216.10
March	10	23	209.64
April	14	19	205.13
May	12	31	195.45
June	14	5	186 10
July	15	11	193.19
August	15	14	197 45
September	6	7	193.86
	131	159	206.88

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable	3	41	44
Berkshire	–	193	193
Bristol	12	416	428
Dukes	–	5	5
Essex	13	849	862
Franklin	–	46	46
Hampden	16	274	290
Hampshire	–	68	68
Middlesex	12	852	864
Nantucket	–	16	16
Norfolk	1	908	909
Plymouth	4	85	89
Suffolk	14	1,095	1.109
Worcester	20	563	583
	95	5,411	5,506

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Disposal of those discharged the past Year and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Sent to Eye Infirmary	–	1	1
Discharged by Board of Trustees	–	635	635
Discharged by expiration of sentence	1	326	327
Remanded to alternative sentence	–	134	134
Returned to masters	–	21	21
Discharged by order of court	–	11	11
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester	–	3	3
Discharged to be tried for burning the institution	–	7	7
Sentenced to House of Correction at Worcester	–	18	18
Discharged to enter navy	–	3	3
Released to go to sea	–	2	2
Released to enlist in army	–	4	4
Released to State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity	1	–	1
Pardoned by the executive	–	6	6
Delivered to Overseers of Poor	–	5	5
Released on probation to relatives	79	1,428	1,507
Transferred to Nautical School	–	185	185
Transferred to Bridgewater State Workhouse	–	16	16
Transferred to Monson Primary School	–	32	32
Transferred to Tewksbury Almshouse	2	–	2
Eloped	38	296	334
Permitted to go home, and did not return	–	1	1
On trial to farmers and other persons	32	610	642
To seek employment	5	24	29
Died	1	76	77
Indentured to Barbers	–	25	25
Blacksmiths	–	20	20
Boiler-makers	–	2	2
Bookbinders	–	2	2
Brass-founders	–	2	2
Brick-maker	–	1	1
Broom-maker	–	1	1
Butchers	–	7	7
Cabinet-makers	–	12	12
Calico-printers	–	2	2
Carpenters	–	11	11
Caterer	–	1	1
Cigar-maker	–	1	1
Clergyman	–	1	1
Clerks	–	14	14
Comb-makers	–	5	5
Coopers	–	10	10
Cotton-manufacturers	–	10	10
Daguerreotypist	–	1	1
Engineer	–	1	1

TABLE No. 4 — Continued.

DISPOSAL.		Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Indentured to	Engraver	–	1	1
	Farmers and gardeners	–	953	953
	Farmers and shoemakers	–	90	90
	File-makers	–	2	2
	Fresco-cleaner	–	1	1
	Glass-blower	–	1	1
	Gun and lock smith	–	1	1
	Harness-makers	–	7	7
	Hotel-keeper	–	1	1
	Japanner	–	1	1
	Jewellers	–	3	3
	Lumber-dealer	–	1	1
	Machine-card maker	–	1	1
	Machinists	–	22	22
	Marble-workers	–	4	4
	Mahogany-chair makers	–	2	2
	Masons	–	21	21
	Merchants	–	8	8
	Millers	–	3	3
	Moulders	–	7	7
	Mule-spinner	–	1	1
	Nail-cutter	–	1	1
	Pail-maker	–	1	1
	Painters	–	21	21
	Paper-hangers	–	2	2
	Pianoforte-maker	–	1	1
	Plumbers	–	3	3
	Pocket-book maker	–	1	1
	Printers	–	7	7
	Prussian-blue manufacturer	–	1	1
	Pump and block maker	–	1	1
	Reed and harness maker	–	1	1
	Rigger	–	1	1
	Rope-makers	–	2	2
	Sail-makers	–	4	4
	Saw-maker	–	1	1
	School, &c., attend	–	188	188
	Sea-captains	–	15	15
	Ship-carpenters and boat-builders	–	6	6
	Shoe-tool makers	–	3	3
	Silver-platers	–	7	7
	Sleigh-maker	–	1	1
	Soap and candle maker	–	1	1
	Spoon-makers	–	2	2
	Stone-cutters	–	7	7
	Shoemakers	–	532	532
	Stereotypers	–	9	9
	Tack-makers	–	2	2
	Tailors	–	2	2
	Tanners and curriers	–	19	19
	Teamsters	–	3	3
	Tin and copper smiths	–	6	6

TABLE No. 4 — Concluded.

DISPOSAL.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Indentured to Trunk-makers	–	4	4
Upholsterer	–	1	1
Veneer-sawyer	–	1	1
Wheelwrights	–	14	14
Wire-worker	–	1	1
Wood-turners	–	2	2
Woollen-weavers	–	3	3
Totals	159	5,981	6,140

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Length of Time the Boys have been in the Institution who left the past Year, and since Nov. 30, 1853.

TIME.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
In school less than one month	3	5	8
1 month	2	29	31
2 months	4	53	57
3 "	3	44	47
4 "	2	47	49
5 "	4	55	59
6 "	3	71	74
7 "	2	71	73
8 "	2	88	90
9 "	4	108	112
10 "	4	225	229
11 "	4	121	125
12 "	9	138	147
13 "	6	115	121
14 "	11	127	138
15 "	10	120	130
16 "	13	167	180
17 "	9	141	150
18 "	9	124	133
19 "	6	114	120
20 "	4	135	139
21 "	5	134	139
22 "	3	205	208
23 "	3	133	136
24 "	3	205	208
25 "	6	129	135
26 "	4	115	119
27 "	1	90	91
28 "	3	81	84
29 "	3	78	81
30 "	3	125	128
31 "	–	81	81

TABLE No. 5 — Continued.

TIME.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
In school 32 months	2	86	88
33 "	1	80	81
34 "	–	121	121
35 "	–	73	73
36 "	–	134	134
37 "	2	67	69
38 "	–	59	59
39 "	1	40	41
40 "	–	58	58
41 "	1	62	63
42 "	1	56	57
43 "	1	38	39
44 "	1	49	50
45 "	–	43	43
46 "	–	54	54
47 "	–	46	46
48 "	–	63	63
49 "	–	43	43
50 "	–	25	25
51 "	–	32	32
52 "	–	25	25
53 "	–	33	33
54 "	–	23	23
55 "	–	20	20
56 "	–	42	42
57 "	–	27	27
58 "	–	27	27
59 "	–	28	28
60 "	–	19	19
61 "	–	14	14
62 "	–	21	21
63 "	–	12	12
64 "	–	19	19
65 "	–	16	16
66 "	–	11	11
67 "	–	9	9
68 "	–	11	11
69 "	–	16	16
70 "	–	11	11
71 "	–	13	13
72 "	–	15	15
73 "	–	11	11
74 "	–	6	6
75 "	–	6	6
76 "	–	8	8
77 "	–	4	4
78 "	–	6	6
79 "	–	8	8
80 "	–	7	7
81 "	–	6	6
82 "	–	2	2
83 "	–	2	2
84 "	–	3	3

TABLE No. 5 — Concluded.

TIME.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
In school 85 months	–	1	1
86 "	–	4	4
87 "	–	4	4
88 "	–	1	1
89 "	–	4	4
90 "	–	4	4
91 "	–	2	2
92 "	1	1	2
93 "	–	1	1
94 "	–	1	1
95 "	–	1	1
96 "	–	6	6
97 "	–	1	1
98 "	–	2	2
102 "	–	1	1
104 "	–	2	2
107 "	–	3	3
110 "	–	1	1
	159	5,224	5,383

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity	7
Police Court	34
District Court	25
Trial Justice	15
Municipal Court	10
Superior Court	4
	95

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Nativity of those committed the past Year and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Australia	–	1	1
Canada	5	54	59
England	3	104	107
France	–	1	1
Germany	1	5	6
Ireland	7	471	478
Italy	–	4	4
Mexico	–	1	1
New Brunswick	1	71	72
Newfoundland	–	6	6
Nova Scotia	1	47	48
Prince Edward Island	–	1	1
Portugal	–	1	1
Scotland	1	15	16
Switzerland	–	1	1
Wales	–	4	4
West Indies	1	2	3
Total foreign	20	789	809
Atlantic Ocean	–	1	1
California	–	4	4
Connecticut	1	74	75
District of Columbia	–	6	6
Georgia	–	3	3
Illinois	–	11	11
Kentucky	–	2	2
Louisiana	–	8	8
Maine	2	140	142
Massachusetts	61	3,342	3,403
Michigan	–	4	4
Minnesota	–	1	1
Missouri	–	1	1
New Hampshire	3	122	125
New Jersey	1	15	16
New York	4	177	181
North Carolina	–	2	2
Ohio	–	1	1
Pennsylvania	–	18	18
Rhode Island	2	56	58
South Carolina	–	2	2
Tennessee	–	1	1
Vermont	–	56	56
Virginia	–	15	15
Wisconsin	–	4	4
Unknown	1	8	9
Total American	75	4,074	4,149
Foreigners	20	789	809
Total American and foreigners	95	4,863	4,958

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Nativity of Parents of Boys committed the past Year.

NATIVITY.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Canada	5	5
England	7	4
France	–	1
Germany	1	1
Ireland	45	49
New Brunswick	1	1
Nova Scotia	–	1
Portugal	1	–
Scotland	2	1
West Indies	–	1
Total foreign	62	64
Georgia	–	1
Massachusetts	15	15
Maine	3	4
Michigan	1	–
New Hampshire	2	3
Rhode Island	2	–
United States	1	1
Vermont	1	–
Total American	25	24
Total foreign	62	64
Unknown	8	7
Total American and foreign	95	95

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six years	–	5	5
Seven years	–	25	25
Eight years	–	116	116
Nine years	2	229	231
Ten years	2	430	432
Eleven years	4	604	608
Twelve years	16	627	643
Thirteen years	8	719	727
Fourteen years	18	864	882
Fifteen years	23	743	766
Sixteen years	18	794	812
Seventeen years	2	258	260
Eighteen years and upwards	–	56	56
Unknown	2	23	25
Total	95	5,493	5,588

Average age past year, 13 years 11 months 10 days.

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Domestic Condition, &c., of Boys committed during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents	7
no father	29
no mother	10
step-father	9
step-mother	7
intemperate father	39
intemperate mother	13
parents separated	6
been arrested before	74
been inmates of other institutions	25
other members of family arrested	44
used ardent spirits	21
used tobacco	50
Catholic parents	63
Protestant parents	32

TABLE No. 11.

Occupation of the Fathers of Boys sent here during the Year, as near as can be ascertained.

BUSINESS.	Number.	BUSINESS.	Number.
Baker	1	Morocco-dresser	1
Blacksmith	2	Painter	2
Bricklayer	1	Paper-hanger	1
Cigar-maker	1	Paper-maker	1
Clerk	1	Peddler	1
Drain-pipe maker	1	Physician	1
Dyer	2	Puddler	1
Farmer	2	Sailor	1
Fireman	1	Sewing-machine agent	1
Fisherman	1	Shoemaker	7
Grocer	2	Slater	1
Horse-car driver	1	Teamster	1
Junk-dealer	1	Ticket agent	1
Laborer	22	Deceased	29
Liquor-dealer	1		
Mason	2	Total	95
Mill-hand	4		

TABLE No. 12.

Number of different Towns lived in by Boys received the past Year.

TOWNS.	Boys.	TOWNS.	Boys.
1	25	7	1
2	28	10	2
3	22	Unknown	3
4	6		
5	6	Total	95
6	2		

TABLE No. 13.

Number of different Tenements lived in by Boys received during the past Year.

TENEMENTS.	Boys.	TENEMENTS.	Boys.
1	7	8	4
2	7	9	2
3	20	10 and upwards	19
4	12	Unknown	4
5	11		
6	6	Total	95
7	3		

TABLE No. 14.

Amount of Rents paid by Parents of the Boys received during the past Year, as near as can be ascertained.

AMOUNT PER MONTH.	Boys' Parents.	AMOUNT PER MONTH.	Boys' Parents.
$1 67	2	$9 00	2
2 00	2	10 00	7
2 50	1	11 50	1
3 50	1	16 00	1
4 00	5	30 00	1
4 50	3	Boarding	5
5 00	9	Own their house	21
6 00	5	Unknown	8
6 50	1	Dead	5
7 00	7		
8 00	8	Total	95

TABLE No. 15.

Showing for what those received during the past Year were committed.

CAUSES.	Number of Boys.
Assault	2
Assault and battery	1
Attempt to steal	1
Breaking and entering	2
Breaking, entering, and larceny	8
Disobedience	1
Disorderly conduct	1
Drunkenness	1
Embezzlement	1
Incorrigibility	1
Larceny	42
Robbery	2
Stubbornness	28
Stubbornness and disobedience	1
Trespass	1
Vagrancy	2
	95

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the Average Employment of Boys during the Year.

Employed farming and gardening	40
seating chairs	56
making shoes	2
in sewing-room	17
in laundry	7
in baking, cooking, and care of dining-room	8
in domestic work	28
at the steam-mill	1
at miscellaneous work	11
in halls and yard	9
in paint-shop	8
in sleigh-shop	14
in blacksmith-shop	5
Total	206

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the amount of Work done in the Workrooms.

In the Chair-shops.	
Number of chairs seated	31,405
In the Laundry.	
Number of articles washed and ironed	95,937
In the Shoe-shop.	
Number of pairs shoes made	537
Number of pairs shoes repaired	1,046
Number of pairs shoes stitched	50
Number of suspender-leathers cut	215
Number of pieces harness repaired	3

In the Sewing-room.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	85	28
Blankets	–	59
Bed-ticks	–	355
Buffalo-robes	–	2
Caps	139	–
Curtains	5	–
Frocks	2	–
Holders	143	–
Jumpers	8	35
Jackets	116	725
Mattresses, remade	40	–
Mattress-ticks	5	–
Mittens, pairs	70	–
Overalls	19	42
Pants, pairs	334	1,709
Pillows, remade	302	–
Pillow-cases	116	38
Pillow-ticks	2	70
Quilts	–	35
Stockings, pairs	430	4,927
Shirts	652	3,508
Suspenders, pairs	332	–
Sheets	33	129
Spreads	1	15
Towels	131	271
Table-cloths	3	8

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Board of Trustees.

The sanitary condition of this institution is satisfactory in every respect. The dietary is better than ever before, having been improved the past year by a more abundant supply of milk for table-use, and by an increased daily allowance of food, as recommended in my last annual report, to inmates under discipline. The general physical appearance of the boys is one of good health and vigorous activity. Our continued freedom from epidemic disease, and from all the severer forms of acute sickness, clearly points to sound hygienic rules and regulations, and a proper regard for the laws of health in the routine of the school.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital, whose ailments required their detention longer than twenty-four consecutive hours, is 168. The following are the diseases which have appeared during the year, and the number of patients treated for each: synovitis, 1; tonsillitis, 25; fractures, 8; indigestion, 22; rheumatism, 4; sprains, 20; scald, 1; colds, 7; abscess, 15; convulsions, 1; flesh-wounds, 12; ophthalmia, 2; diabetes melitus, 1; febricula, 25; scabies, 2; croup, 1; anæmia, 2; conjunctivitis, 3; sores, 7; eczema, 3; epilepsy, 2; cholera morbus, 1; dislocation, 3. The case of diabetes was fatal. The deceased was Patrick Donovan, who died Feb. 7, aged 13 years. He was admitted from the Peters House only two days before his death. In the hospital records — a public book, in which are entered the names of patients, their diseases, and a detailed account of the treatment and peculiarities of the more important cases — the following is the entry concerning the Donovan boy: "Was called to visit Donovan Friday morning, Feb. 6. Found him in a dying condition, cold, and nearly pulseless. His mind was clear, and could answer questions intelligently.

Could not learn that he had received any injury. Learned that he had not been feeling well for several days, and was brought to the hospital late in the evening before visit. Cause of present condition not apparent. Left directions to keep him as warm as possible, and freely stimulated. Afternoon visit found no apparent change. He continued to weaken throughout the following day, and died during the night, about forty-two hours after first visit. Patient never under treatment before, and learned but few facts before his death concerning his history or his complaints. No positive diagnosis could be made during life. Post-mortem was held twelve hours after death. Dr. Kenyon and officers of school present. Found right kidney markedly diseased, edematous, and disorganized. The appearance of kidney, with facts ascertained regarding the habits of deceased, led to the conclusion that he died of diabetes melitus; and this conclusion was verified by subsequent examination of patient's urine, which had been obtained by the nurse before death. He was evidently a boy of feeble vitality, and hence sank suddenly and before the disease had progressed to its late and more characteristic stages." This transcript gives in brief the essential points of the case. The condition of the patient when brought to the hospital, his brief sickness, and the uncertainty as to the cause of death, at once suggested the propriety of an autopsy. Without it a definite diagnosis could not have been made, which, for obvious reasons, is a matter of great importance in institutions of this character, especially in instances of sudden death.

The cases of fracture, of which there have been an unusual number the past year, have recovered without deformity or diminished usefulness of limb.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. HARVEY, *Physician.*

Westborough Reform School,
Sept. 30, 1880.

GARDEN HOUSE REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

Ladies and Gentlemen, — The following is respectfully submitted as the report of the Garden House for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880. At present we have twenty-three boys. Monthly average, during the year, twenty-six. Twenty boys have been released to the care of friends, or gone to homes provided for them. Twelve boys have been returned to the main building, a few of them to fill positions of trust, but more for further discipline. The health of the boys has been good.

The boys have been employed as follows: —

	DAYS.
Domestic work	1,770
Farm work	2,062
Roads and walks work	223
Miscellaneous work	1,969
In chair-shop	1,856
At institution barn	488
Total	8,368

CHAIRS CANED.	
"Diners"	1,687
"Grecians"	1,748
Total	3,435

Respectfully submitted.

C. W. AINSWORTH,

Master Garden House.

Sept. 30, 1880.

PETERS HOUSE REPORT

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1880.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully submit the following report of "Peters House" for five months ending Sept. 30: —

Whole number of boys in house during five months	26
Average number	22
Released	2
Present number	24

The labor performed by the boys has been as follows: —

	DAYS.
Miscellaneous work	6
Domestic work	627
Farm work	1,282
Work on roads	218
Work on lawn	334
Chair-work	232

Number of chairs caned, 409.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. SMITH, *Master.*

FARM HOUSE REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully submit my third annual report of the Farm House family.

The whole number of boys in this department during the year has been 67; average monthly number, 27½; present number, 24; 23 have been indentured or sent to their homes; 4 have eloped, but 3 of them were quickly apprehended; and 5 have been returned to the main building.

The boys have been employed four months eight hours per day, and the remainder of the year six hours; and their labor may be summed up as follows: —

	DAYS.
Domestic work	1,607
Miscellaneous work	462
Farm work	4,122
Work on roads	51
Chair-work	2,007
Total	8,249

Number of chairs caned, 3,063.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. MERRILL, *Master.*

FARM HOUSE, Sept. 30, 1880.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN, — In presenting this report, there is special occasion to acknowledge that kind Providence which has ordered the seasons so favorably, and crowned our labor with such abundant success. With the single exception of grapes, the crops have all been good, and most of them unusually plentiful.

The dairy has been much improved by disposing of the poorer cows for beef, and supplying their places with those which are better.

The yield of hay, which at the first cropping was a little below the average, was about made up by the large second crop, which, supplemented with a large amount of corn-fodder, will furnish ample winter feed for our usual amount of stock.

Special pains have been taken to save and utilize all the fertilizers that might improve the farm; and a good quantity of muck has been secured and put into the cesspools and piggery.

The piggery yields a double profit: first from sales, which have been very satisfactory, and hardly less — perhaps more — from the large amount of manure gathered from it. We have a good stock of hogs now on hand.

Improvements have been continued in reclaiming meadow-land, and to a greater extent the past year than for several preceding years. More pasture-land, also, that had become overgrown with brush and moss, has been broken up, and planted with potatoes; and on other portions brush has been mown. We were very fortunate in securing faithful men to work on the farm.

It is due also to the masters of the Trust-Houses, and to the boys under their charge, to speak of the interest they have taken in the work assigned them, and the faithful manner in

which the labor has been performed; and we would venture to suggest that it seems desirable, for the advantage of the boys and the institution, that the Trust-Houses should be kept full, thus giving as many boys as possible the privilege of learning farm work and of assisting in such labor as they are able to perform.

Our more full and minute report will be found in the following tables, which embrace the items and facts in relation to farm operations and products in the department of labor under my charge: viz., —

LABOR OF MEN.

	DAYS.	
First quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1879, on farm	267	
" " " " " for institution	96	
		363
Second quarter, ending March 31, 1880, on farm	210	
" " " " " for institution	65	
		275
Third quarter, ending June 30, 1880, on farm	250	
" " " " " for institution	30	
		280
Fourth quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1880, on farm	276	
" " " " " for institution	14	
		290
Total		1,208

LABOR OF HORSES.

First quarter on farm	145	
" " for institution	95	
		240
Second quarter on farm	75	
" " " "	40	
		115
Third quarter on farm	225	
" " " "	35	
		260
Fourth quarter on farm	230	
" " for institution	15	
		245
Total		860

LABOR OF OXEN.

First quarter on farm	205	
" " for institution	12	
		217

	DAYS.	
Second quarter on farm	160	
" " for institution	15	
		175
Third quarter on farm	130	
" " for institution	20	
		150
Fourth quarter on farm	146	
" " for institution	5	
		151
Total		693

Produce Consumed.

Milk.

	CANS.	VALUE.
In October, 1879	564	$141 00
November, 1879	456	114 00
December, 1879	500	125 00
January, 1880	533	133 25
February, 1880	621	155 25
March, 1880	610	152 50
Six months' aggregate	3,284	$821 00
In April, 1880	699	$174 75
May, 1880	659	164 75
June, 1880	614	153 50
July, 1880	562	140 50
August, 1880	495	123 75
September, 1880	447	111 75
Six months' aggregate	3,476	$869 00

The year's consumption of milk, 6,760 cans; value, $1,690.

Beef.

	POUNDS.	VALUE.
In October and November, 1879	*None.*	
December, 1879	1,188	$71 88
January, 1880	3,617	239 80
February, 1880	1,500	90 00
March, 1880	942	59 45
April, 1880	2,687	188 09
May, 1880	1,370	95 90
June, 1880	583	40 81
July, 1880	1,157	75 20
August, 1880	662	38 72
September, 1880	575	34 50
Total consumed	14,281	$934 75

Pork.

	POUNDS.	VALUE.
In October, 1879	1,360	$81 60
November, 1879	3,990	239 40
December, 1879	3,600	216 00
January, 1880	4,965	297 90
February, 1880	1,080	65 85
March, 1880	2,260	146 90
April, 1880	760	45 60
May, 1880	*None.*	
June, 1880	100	6 00
July, August, and September	*None.*	
Total amount pork	18,115	$1,099 25

Veal.

	POUNDS.
In May, 1880	162
June, 1880	238
Total	400
Value	$40 35

Sundries for Quarter ending June 30.

	VALUE.
Lettuce	$6 00
Asparagus	125 00
Strawberries, 600 boxes	70 00
Pears, 34 bushels	55 00
Total	$256 00

Sundries for Quarter ending Sept. 30.

Beans, 63 bushels	$63 00
Beets, 17 bushels	8 50
Beet-greens, 13¾ bushels	3 20
Green corn, 500½ dozen	100 00
196 cabbages	20 00
712 melons	85 00
Pie-plant, 100 pounds	7 00
3,772 cucumbers	46 92
Summer squashes, 187 dozen	28 00
Tomatoes, 60 bushels	30 00
Pease, 44¾ bushels	65 00
Potatoes, 155 bushels	100 00
Plums, ½ bushel	2 00
Peppers, ½ bushel	2 50
Apples, 36 bushels	30 00
Onions, 11 bushels	10 00
Grapes, 875 pounds	25 65
Cabbages, 95 heads	6 00
Total	$632 77

PRODUCTS SOLD.

Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1879.

		VALUE.
Pigs		$107 20
Onions		220 00
Corn-fodder		60 00
Cabbage and potatoes		137 84
Total		$525 04

Second Quarter, ending March 31, 1880.

Milk, 35 cans		8 05
Pigs, January	$14 00	
Pigs, February and March	–	
		14 00
Horse		25 00
Vegetables, January	$4 25	
Vegetables, February	6 85	
Vegetables, March	33 15	
		44 25

Third Quarter, ending June 30, 1880.

Milk, 26 cans		5 70
Pigs, April	$34 00	
Pigs, May	65 75	
Pigs, June	51 50	
		151 25
Sundries	$7 75	
Asparagus, 290⅔ dozen bunches	310 73	
Strawberries, 4,022 boxes	452 65	
		771 13

Fourth Quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1880.

Pigs, July	$16 00	
Pigs, August	25 00	
Pigs, September	16 50	
		57 50
Sundries, July, August, and September	$39 59	
Onions, 186¼ bushels	186 25	
Apples, 213 barrels	256 75	
		482 59
Total products sold		$2,084 51

STOCK ON HAND DEC. 31, 1879.

Horses	5
Oxen, pairs	4
Cows	34
Heifer	1
Bull	1
Total head	44

Swine.

Fattening	19
Breeders	17
Shotes	46
	82

STOCK ON HAND MARCH 31, 1880.

Horses	4
Oxen, pairs	3
Cows	29
Two years old	1
Bull	1
Total head	37

Swine.

Shotes	27
Breeders	22
Fat	7
Pigs	15
Boars	3
Total	74

STOCK ON HAND JUNE 30, 1880.

Horses	5
Oxen, pairs	2
Cows	28
Bull	1
Total head	33

Swine.

Shotes	27
Breeders	20
Fat	10
Pigs	18
Boars	3
Total	78

STOCK ON HAND SEPT. 30, 1880.

Horses	5
Oxen, pairs	2
Cows	28
Bull	1
Total head	33

Swine.

Breeders	13
Fat	40
Pigs	79
Boars	1
Total	133

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE ITEMS.

Produce Consumed during the Year.

	VALUE.
Milk, 6,760 cans	$1,690 00
Beef, 14,281 pounds	934 75
Pork, 18,115 pounds	1,099 25
Veal, 400 pounds	40 35
Vegetables	621 12
Fruit	267 65
Total	$4,653 12

Produce Sold during the Year.

Animals	$354 95
Vegetables	959 07
Fruit	709 40
Milk	13 75
Sundries	47 34
Total	$2,084 51

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

1 boar	$16 00	
39 fat hogs	690 25	
16 breeding sows	289 00	
78 pigs	260 00	
Swill-can and cart	20 00	
Hog-elevator	4 00	
Slaughter-table	4 00	
Meal-chest	3 00	
Saw-horse	1 00	
Apple-tree scraper	25	
Shovel and 2 forks	1 25	
Whitewash-pail	25	
Hay-fork	60	
2 whitewash-brushes	3 00	
Pail	50	
Garden-rake	25	
Hoe	50	
2 scrub-brushes	30	
Axe	50	
Scuttle-iron	40	
Ladder	1 00	
7 old barrels	70	
Stone-boat	1 75	
1 hogshead	50	
		$1,299 00

Tools in Shed near Hennery.

1 horse-rake	$20 00	
1 Bullard hay-tedder	30 00	
1 Buckeye mower	30 00	
1 light two-horse wagon	25 00	
2 heavy two-horse wagons	120 00	
5 scythes and snaths	5 00	
1 bush-scythe	30	
Rope	50	
Tackle-blocks	2 00	
5 bushels refuse salt for manure	1 25	
½ barrel plaster	50	

24 corn-cutters	$2 40	
3 bush-scythes	1 50	
Grindstone	5 00	
Emery-stone	2 00	
1 Buckeye mower	30 00	
1 ox-wagon, nearly new	100 00	
1 old box-wagon	6 00	
1 ox-sled	18 00	
1 one-horse cart	40 00	
8 old hogsheads	4 00	
		$443 45

Barn, Shed, and Tool-Building.

2 old horse-rakes	$7 00	
Marker	3 00	
Old wagon-body	50	
Ox-roller	8 00	
Snow-plough	4 00	
Lot old lumber	6 00	
Lot old forks and snaths	1 00	
2 eveners and whiffletrees	3 00	
1 wheel-harrow	7 00	
1 Scotch harrow	7 00	
1 one-horse hinge-harrow	5 00	
2 swivel ploughs	18 00	
1 meadow-plough	20 00	
1 double mouldboard-plough	6 00	
2 ox-ploughs	10 00	
3 one-horse ploughs	12 00	
4 cultivators	18 00	
1 ox-scraper	1 00	
1 stone-puller	2 00	
Lot old barrels, 31	3 10	
1 ox-cart	20 00	
1 one-horse sleigh and rack-wagon	20 00	
2 two-horse sleighs and rack-wagon	150 00	
2 feed-troughs	5 00	
1 pung	4 00	
9 bunches bean-poles	1 15	
Ice-tools	60 00	
2 sets traverse runners	30 00	
1 one-horse traverse runner sleigh	40 00	
1 fan-mill	5 00	
Snow-scraper	4 00	
Lumber	1 25	
Ladder	50	
3 rakes	75	
Farm express-wagon	55 00	
		$538 25

Tools, etc., in Barn.

7 brooms	$3 50
3 new scythes	3 00
21 milk-cans	20 00
5 milk-pails	4 00
1 pair steelyards	1 00
1 " balances	2 00
2 sets pole-straps	3 00
Lot other straps	2 00
2 sets bells	50
2 whips	70
2 manure-forks	1 00
6 mowing-machine guards	1 00
16 mowing-machine knives	2 00
Castile soap	25
Ox-yoke	57
5 scythe-stones	75
4 seed-bags	40
11 barrels	1 10
Feed-trough	2 00
3 bags	1 00
Hay-cutter	5 00
½ bag salt	40
Set of measures	80
Engine-harness	8 00
9 hay-forks	4 50
24 canvases	3 00
4 horse-blankets	12 00
1 buffalo-robe	7 00
1 wolf-robe	5 00
1 new set double harnesses	70 00
1 new set double harnesses	45 00
4 feed-bags	2 25
Corn-sheller	3 00
Hay-cutter	6 00
Root-cutter	8 00
Drag-rake	70
Small bag grass-seed	50
Bone-meal	60
Cross-cut saw	1 50
Rope	4 00
Ox-yoke, ring, and staple	3 00
Hay-knife	1 50
Wood-saw	1 00
Lot of bags	1 00
Sheep-shears	75
Wood-saw	1 00
Lot old iron	50

Copper pump	$2 00
2 stone-hammers	3 00
2 picks	1 50
Bog-hoe	50
2 iron bars	2 00
3 dung-hooks	1 50
3 hay-knives	2 50
2 hoes	1 00
17 draught chains	17 00
3 heavy stone-chains	12 00
6 small chains	2 00
1 surveyor's chain	1 00
1 jack	1 50
3 oil-cans	1 00
3 scoop-shovels	2 00
3 whiffletrees	4 50
Hay-fork and pulley	1 50
2 ropes	1 00
1 good harness	33 00
1 old harness	5 00
1 tip-cart harness	15 00
4 lanterns	2 00
2 pails	25
1 spade	80
5 manure-forks	5 00
2 shovels	1 50
1 square	75
3 halters	3 00
2 straps	1 00
1 barn broom	60
2 monkey-wrenches	2 00
1 screw-driver	25
Brushes and curry-combs	1 50
1 hammer	20
3 ox-yokes	15 00
1 pair muzzles	60
1 " red oxen	155 00
1 " twin oxen	150 00
1 bull	40 00
28 cows, $54, each	1,456 00
1 pair red horses	350 00
Horse, "Jack"	25 00
" "Ned"	140 00
" "Jenny"	100 00
9,000 heads cabbage, 5 cents	450 00
8½ acres corn, 70 bushels per acre; 595 bushels, at 70 cents per bushel	416 50
Corn-fodder	106 00
600 bushels onions	100 00

5 bushels beans	$6 50	
1,320 bushels roots, or 33 tons, at $9 per ton	297 00	
3 tons squashes	60 00	
2½ bushels rye	2 50	
100 " oats, 48 cents	100 00	
88½ tons English hay and rowen, at $18 per ton,	1,593 00	
18½ " meadow-hay, $12	222 00	
4 " oat-straw, $11	44 00	
648 bushels potatoes, first quality, at 60 cents per bushel	388 80	
436 bushels small, at 25 cents	109 00	
700 barrels apples, 65 cents	455 00	
75 bushels pears, $1	75 00	
1½ " quinces	3 00	
		$7,115 02

PROPERTY AT HORSE-BARN.

Horse, "Kate"	$75 00	
Chestnut horse	200 00	
Gray horse	175 00	
Trustees' carriage	200 00	
Family carriage	60 00	
Buggy-wagon	65 00	
Express-wagon	60 00	
Two-seated buggy	35 00	
1 nice express-wagon	90 00	
1 covered wagon	50 00	
1 pung sleigh	15 00	
4 robes	10 00	
1 street blanket	2 00	
2 old robes	1 00	
2 linen robes	3 00	
4 horse-blankets	4 00	
Jack	2 00	
2 monkey-wrenches and hammer	1 00	
Feather duster	1 00	
1 brush	50	
2 whips	1 25	
1 set double harness	50 00	
4 single harness	60 00	
1 rubber coat	75	
2 wood-saws	1 50	
1 axe	50	
4 brooms	50	
2 forks	50	
2 water-pails	40	
1 wash-dish	15	
Curry-comb and brush	50	
3 sleighs	40 00	
		$1,205 55

Before closing our report, we would take occasion gratefully to note the fact that the great need of coal-sheds, which was urged in our last two reports, has been met. It is a great relief to the farmer not to be obliged to haul coal in haying-time. This enables him also to dispense with one yoke of oxen, which have accordingly been disposed of.

There is yet one other special need to which we would again call the attention of the Trustees; viz., *a plan of the farm.*

It is of great importance that the person having charge of the farm should know its limits and boundaries, and what fences belong to the State and what to abutters to keep in repair. We have pastured cattle belonging to people owning adjacent land for several weeks the past year, and have spent much time in getting State cattle out of adjoining lands, because of insufficient fences, there being no legal division of fences which would bind parties to keep them in repair. The effort made by the Trustees, a few years ago, to this end, proved abortive for the reason that no record of the division was then made, and parties interested refuse to abide by it.

A small outlay in the direction proposed — defining boundaries and certifying fence-rights — would seem to promise a large saving of both trouble and expense.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. GODDARD, *Farmer.*

STATEMENTS OF ARTICLES PURCHASED.

Provisions and Groceries.

26,971½	pounds beef	$1,784 33
2,739¼	" lamb	234 46
400	" veal	36 49
307½	" tripe	26 60
6,223¼	" fresh fish	343 43
182¼	" chicken	28 30
302¾	" turkey	51 77
	Making 286 pounds sausages	11 44
25	pounds ham	3 00
	Curing and smoking 82 hams	16 40
42	gallons oysters	44 55
1	peck clams	40
841¾	pounds salt fish	42 45
1	cleaver	2 00
43	bags salt	41 25
1	box salt	2 40
½	bushel salt	60
31	bags bolted Indian meal	45 15
4	" bolted Indian meal and grinding	9 09
4	bushels malt	6 40
3,593½	pounds butter	1,031 48
522	barrels flour	3,581 11
6¾	pounds extract lemon	11 42
519 3/12	dozen eggs	115 45
4	ounces tartaric acid	20
4	" sassafras	15
1	pound Irish moss	15
6	bushels peanuts	12 00
24	pounds mustard	4 92
1	pound extract vanilla	2 50
99	pounds hops	37 00
1	pound allspice	20
3	pounds cloves	1 35
1	pound cassia	30
1	dozen cucumbers	36
5,623	pounds granulated sugar	545 96

36	pounds powdered sugar	$3 96
667	" C sugar	59 99
23	boxes raisins	56 17
8	pounds raisins	72
6	barrels split pease	34 50
3,381¼	pounds coffee	591 21
160	" cocoa	54 95
191	" shells	10 73
1	pound chocolate	45
234	pounds tea	114 30
192	bushels beans	337 31
650	pounds cheese	90 31
11	" milk biscuit	94
2	boxes Horsford's yeast	12 50
1	dozen papers Horsford's yeast	2 16
1	" horse-radish	80
44	" lemons	8 94
1,596	gallons molasses	510 72
6	pounds nutmegs	5 80
4	boxes Bath brick	4 40
4	barrels white sand	7 00
485	pounds lard	38 42
1	pound sulphur	10
1	box bluing	2 40
13	pounds currants	94
120	" candy	17 40
1	box saleratus	4 75
62	cans squash	12 97
253½	pounds squash	6 64
1	barrel cranberries	6 00
50	quarts cranberries	5 72
160	pounds corn-starch	12 80
	Cocoanut	30
10	bunches celery	1 25
25 9/12	dozen soap	9 95
2	boxes soap	8 50
136	pounds soap	8 24
622	oranges	12 44
257	gallons vinegar	44 80
3	barrels sweet potatoes	8 07
25	" crackers	79 25
6	pounds crackers	52
2	gross matches	4 00
2	pounds citron	49
50	" samp	1 75
2½	barrels Graham flour	14 50
62½	pounds prunes	11 46
1	keg sirup	3 50
1	pound starch	10

815	pounds rice	$63 18	
6	bags rye-meal	12 00	
415	pounds oat-meal	16 39	
25	" pepper	4 25	
2	buckets apple-sauce	80	
283	pounds dried apples	36 71	
40	" dried peaches	7 20	
1	box soapina	3 60	
4 1/6	dozen brooms	10 00	
1	" whisk-brooms	1 00	
2	gallons cider	50	
100	pounds evaporated apple	17 50	
4	dozen tripoli	3 00	
2	pounds gum-arabic	90	
1	box stove-polish	3 00	
25	pounds macaroni	4 00	
6	dozen scrub-brushes	17 50	
112	pounds sal-soda	4 48	
15	" roach exterminator	15 00	
3	pairs bellows and nozzles	3 00	
2	dozen pails	6 50	
32	bushels potatoes	18 20	
1	gross jar-rubbers	1 75	
2	dozen corks	40	
2	pounds Graham crackers	24	
1/2	dozen W. W. brushes	22 50	
1	two-quart jug	18	
			$10,573 96

Ordinary Repairs.

189	feet black-walnut moulding	$4 40	
2	pieces black-walnut moulding	68	
11	boxes window-glass	42 11	
22	lights window-glass	6 68	
	Rental of four telephones	40 00	
6	catches	79	
	Repairs of steam-pumps	15 60	
8	feet brass cloth	4 00	
11	" brass chain	1 08	
28 1/2	pounds barbed fence-wire	3 62	
2 1/2	pairs hasps and eyes	46	
295	cedar posts	15 38	
3	door stops	18	
	Muriatic acid	10	
	Painting, papering, &c.	31 25	
3	bath-tub plugs and sockets	1 05	
1	barrel coal	1 00	
1	pair glazier's points	15	
	Steam and gas fittings	150 96	

12	ounces copper tacks	$0 50
	Leather	1 00
5	door-springs	1 00
3	pounds wire	30
65	pairs hinges	16 47
17	locks	9 95
220	lock-stops	44 00
	Repairing locks	1 25
4	pounds copper, burrs, rivets, &c.	2 00
35½	" solder	7 76
13¾	" sash-cord	4 94
2	carpenter's clamps	2 00
3,770	feet pine lumber	131 29
17,525	" spruce lumber	304 51
22,000	cedar shingles	83 50
9	handles	1 18
8	hammers	3 08
	Shellac	1 00
3	papers bronze	87
6	pounds glue	1 20
3	quarts sperm oil	1 35
4	pounds brads	60
22	gross screws	5 55
3 10/12	dozen screws	21
1	" screw-eyes	06
28	keys	3 36
13	kegs nails	52 00
39	pounds nails	2 32
1	pump clasp	40
4	papers finish nails	60
29	pounds zinc	3 48
4 8/12	dozen hooks	1 15
4 8/12	" hooks and staples	2 51
1	gong-bell and fixtures	1 01
2	thumb-latches	20
6	barrels lime	9 05
106	feet fuse	1 01
	Sawing, &c.	9 56
	Carpenter-work	63 50
	Mason-work	183 40
186	pounds common iron	13 02
30	" hair	90
156	feet black walnut	15 90
28	pounds galvanized iron	5 17
16	" galvanized iron pipe	3 20
4	elbows	60
3	barrels cement	4 80
94	feet whitewood	3 76
41	pounds sheet iron	2 87

2	grindstones	$8 80	
3	brushes	1 35	
14	feet drain-pipe	5 40	
	Carting	50	
2	wrenches	2 20	
38	packages kalsomine	25 38	
5	gallons asphaltum varnish	6 25	
152	feet iron cloth	19 00	
4	twist drills	93	
	Sharpening seven drills	35	
7	bolts	1 35	
1,500	feet hemlock lumber	25 50	
24	chestnut posts	3 60	
4	files	80	
9	feet belting, screw, &c.	2 78	
25	rolls wall-paper	2 75	
72	yards border	1 01	
	Hanging paper and border	5 50	
	Pump parts and repairs	5 95	
1	lead cesspool	50	
2	pairs brackets	75	
2	tin letter-boxes	40	
14	pounds sheet lead	1 30	
6	" lead pipe	45	
1	screw-driver	35	
3	cistern valves	4 50	
2	boxes extinguisher-charges	6 00	
	Splicing ten iron rods	1 50	
1	faucet	75	
1	glass-cutter	20	
	Repairing lanterns	15	
2	wash-bowls	3 45	
1	dozen emery-cloth	50	
1	" mineral door-knobs	1 80	
			$1,470 83

CLOTHING.

4	gross brass buttons	$2 69	
181¾	yards cassimere	22 71	
1,607⅜	" flannel	466 11	
55	suits boys' clothes	356 75	
1	coat and vest	7 00	
2	pairs pincers	1 10	
2	peg-hammers	1 50	
1	shank-laster	30	
49	yards print	3 92	
1	gross coat-buttons	2 64	
1	job lot coat-buttons	9 00	
26	pairs leather boots	37 50	

1	pair rubber boots	$3 00
307 5/8	pounds yarn	261 24
6	skeins yarn	1 08
1	bushel pegs	1 00
2	gross peg-awls	2 00
2 6/12	dozen peg-awls	85
1/12	" iron peg-awls	35
1 1/4	" hafts	80
1	long-handle peg-cutter	50
160	pairs slippers	84 50
15	" shoes	15 30
196	pounds shoe-nails	20 54
1,285	feet leather	463 55
1	sewing-machine belt	15
23 8/12	dozen sewing-machine needles	4 78
	Sewing-machine shuttles and springs	6 60
1	belt punch	75
1	rivet set	50
1	quart sperm oil	45
4	gross braid	13 85
5	" pant-buttons	6 13
2/3	dozen kerosene wicks, four-inch	35
1	gross thimbles	1 13
3	pounds wax	95
18	" linen thread	14 86
30	dozen linen thread	23 64
40	" white thread	22 00
4	pounds white thread	2 85
12	" shoe-tacks	3 00
26	pairs shoe-lasts	13 00
217 1/4	yards silesia	23 90
297	" denim	92 54
233 1/2	" drilling	19 87
2,242 3/4	" kersey	1,965 72
103	" tarred paper	2 86
3	pounds twine	1 50
	Cutting paper patterns	5 00
12 1/6	dozen straw hats	20 21
20	bunches leather laces	18 00
1	ulster	6 00
5	gross rubber combs	19 50
4,000	needles	5 60
6	papers needles	90
2	mattress-needles	50
203	yards duck	20 15
4	dozen half-hose	4 75
4	yards cambric	32
25	dozen handkerchiefs	18 40
10	yards ribbon	30

	Repairing machine	$1 00	
	Repairing knitting-machines	29 42	
	Repairing sewing-machine	6 68	
6 7/12	dozen shoe-knives	11 01	
1	water stone	15	
1/2	gross elastic web	3 57	
39	yards linen	13 65	
7	gross agate buttons	2 65	
506 3/4	yards shirting	41 99	
1	dozen shirts	3 00	
4	undershirts	1 00	
1/2	dozen clothes-baskets	10 50	
1	pair buck mittens	1 20	
			$4,232 76

Live-Stock Purchases.

1	hog	$12 00	
1	boar pig	18 64	
1	pair horses	400 00	
12	milch cows	635 00	
1	pair oxen	140 00	
1	bull	30 75	
11	white Leghorns	8 25	
16	chickens	1 60	
			$1,246 24

Furniture, Beds, and Bedding.

5/6	gross preserve-jars	$12 10	
	Cooking-range parts	41 00	
1	epergne vase	2 00	
8/12	dozen hair-brushes	5 00	
1	copper dipper	1 50	
2 1/2	dozen lamp-burners	4 27	
1	" looking-glasses	2 50	
1	mirror	83	
6 1/4	yards rubber sheeting	5 00	
2	dozen turkey dusters	23 40	
1	" wash-boards	3 00	
7 1/3	" sheets emery-cloth	5 20	
8	knives	2 85	
1	carver and fork	1 25	
9	gallons alcohol	22 20	
2	pounds oxalic acid	40	
1	apple-parer	50	
3	milk-pans	1 12	
1/2	dozen furniture-polish	1 25	
4 1/2	" dusters	19 45	
12	" brooms	27 00	
1/2	" whisk-brooms	1 25	

1	dozen coir brooms	$2 00
2	wood-saws	1 80
1	meat-saw	2 75
1	spider	60
	Corks	10
3	mouse-traps	32
3	sieves	1 35
2	axes	1 80
5	sets stove-linings	4 35
2	stove-grates	1 65
6	sheets tin	1 32
8	dish-pans	12 30
5	tin dippers	93
1	tin cover	25
1	corn-popper	40
1	dozen mop-handles	2 00
	Repairing 4 clocks	7 00
1	fourteen-quart porcelain kettle	1 60
1	copper tea-kettle	4 25
4	wrought-iron baskets, and pattern for perforated iron strainer-plate	45 00
2	dinner-kettles	2 15
	Repairing tea-kettle	1 65
7	oil-cans	5 10
2	tubs	4 00
1	pound tassels and cord	1 57
6	yards cord	30
	Cord and eyes	1 03
8	chairs	15 10
2	boilers	5 50
1½	dozen shoe-brushes	3 75
$\frac{8}{12}$	" lanterns	6 05
¼	" boxes dominos	63
1	key	37
1$\frac{1}{12}$	dozen dust-pans	2 42
$\frac{9}{12}$	" lantern-globes	1 70
¼	" boxes checkers	23
6,275	pounds straw	43 40
6$\frac{1}{12}$	dozen brushes, scrub	24 33
1	" whitewash-brushes	47 00
1	pair glass dishes	90
21	dozen plates	20 86
6	" cups and saucers	13 65
7	" bakers	18 50
2$\frac{11}{12}$	" scollops	13 03
21	" bowls	43 25
2	" pitchers	6 00
4	" individual butters	1 80
20	" soup-plates	25 00

20 1/12	dozen glasses	$22 38
2	pairs glaziers' points	90
600	yards crash	54 00
2	boxes tufts	1 00
3 2/10 3/0	tons meadow-hay	22 61
1/2	gallon sperm oil	90
48 1/2	yards holland	5 34
206 1/3	" oil-cloth	187 63
10	dozen sun chimneys	9 30
2	sprinklers	3 00
8	pieces napkins, 3/4	18 00
2	dozen napkins	4 50
269 1/2	yards table-cloth	60 11
2	table-covers	4 25
26 1/6	dozen gas-chimneys	20 43
2	" gas-globes	11 00
35 3/4	pounds galvanized iron	6 05
1	pound ammonia	30
1	yard cotton-flannel	20
3	dozen lamp-wicks	21
9 3/4	pounds common iron	98
7	curtain-fixtures	2 52
12 1/4	yards cotton cloth	1 40
300	manila-paper bags	69
1	pair handles	30
75 1/4	yards carpet	60 49
3	carpet-sweepers	7 50
2	pieces mosquito-netting	1 10
	Labor, repairing household articles	10 03
7	balls twine	1 00
2	dozen pails	9 00
1	chopping-tray	60
1	pound carpet-thread	90
13 3/4	pounds Russia iron	2 94
1	dozen papers tripoli	75
2	" thermometers	4 50
21	fire-brick	1 00
37	pounds stove castings	3 33
1	set stove castings	1 35
2	stove-doors	1 25
	For use of hair-picker	5 00
1	lamp	1 00
2	pairs hinges	10
2	dozen coal-hod ears	50
6 1/2	sets casters	1 05
	Solder	09
2	gross shelf-paper	1 50
53	pounds tarred paper	1 59
2	coffee-pots	85

12	quilts	$12 60	
41½	yards sheeting	12 45	
1½	pounds copper	60	
2	dozen balls wicking	1 50	
1	gross tick-binding	1 18	
1 3/12	dozen baskets	14 75	
	Tuning piano	4 50	
1	string for piano	50	
1	teapot	1 35	
1	dozen bottles	2 25	
6	" jugs	28 00	
1	" smoke-bells	3 75	
1	oiler	10	
10	yards brass chain	1 50	
10	papers tacks	80	
1	dozen rope-mats	18 00	
			$1,242 70

STATIONERY.

10,300	envelopes	$25 45	
25	large envelopes	25	
1½	gross lead-pencils	5 13	
16,750	daily reports	22 00	
2,000	tags	5 40	
1	gross pens	2 00	
	Card-board and cutting	15	
1	package rubber bands	40	
11 7/10	reams letter-paper and engraving-plate,	67 58	
¾	pound note-paper	60	
2	boxes indelible ink	1 00	
100	blanks	3 50	
1	lithogram and 7 bottles ink	3 75	
1	call-bell	1 15	
	Advertisements	1 00	
1,000	bill-heads	6 25	
10	dozen memorandum-books	9 90	
10	blank-books	18 28	
1	post-office scale	2 50	
	Stationery for appraiser's use	1 70	
½	quire blotting-paper	1 00	
	Chronotype	2 00	
			$180 99

DRUGS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1	pound capsicum	$0 50
1,600	vegetable cathartic pills	8 10
4	gallons cod-liver oil	7 00
½	ounce gelsimum	15
1½	pounds olive oil	1 28

1	pound balsam copaiba	$0 75
20	yards Swiss muslin	1 60
2	rubber cushions	4 00
1	set splints and operating case	78 30
1	ounce wintergreen	35
2	bottles garget cure	1 30
1	ounce gallic acid	20
2¼	pounds fluid extract opium	4 04
14	sponges	1 13
2	pounds sulphur	18
1	pound wine of antimony	85
1	" wine of ipecac	1 10
30	vaccine points and one crust	6 80
1	Dutch truss	2 50
4	bottles gargling-oil	1 20
¾	pound castile soap	20
¼	pound citrate tinum	35
¼	" powdered myrrh	20
1	" gum-arabic	62
6	ounces tincture aconite	45
1½	" hydrastin	2 50
½	pound powdered licorice	15
½	" camphor	20
2	gallons alcohol	5 00
2	pounds ammonia	68
2	" seidlitz mixture	90
1	pound salts	10
5⅙	rolls adhesive plaster	3 64
2	glass syringes	25
1	bottle Arabian balsam	25
4	ounces bismuth	75
1	chamois-skin	62
1	pair hair-clippers	4 00
1,250	pounds chloride lime	28 48
2½	rolls isinglass plaster	2 20
5¼	pounds potass.	2 57
2	" pulverized Jamaica ginger	85
1	bottle brandy	1 75
4	ounces muriatic acid	10
½	ounce tartaric acid	40
6	pounds tincture iron	2 55
6¼	" glycerine	1 87
2	" castor oil	50
2	tin cans	80
3 7/12	dozen bottles	14 59
7	" phials	3 50
13	" corks	60
		$202 95

Grain and Meal for Stock.

800	bags Indian meal	$930 69	
48	" Indian corn	61 50	
428⅘	bushels Indian corn	169 82	
51	bags Indian cracked corn	60 25	
3,132	cans milk	195 01	
2,750	pounds meadow-hay	9 62	
33	bags oats	49 90	
750	bushels oats	240 00	
	Grinding 46½ bushels cabbage	2 75	
	Grinding corn	19 82	
100	pounds middlings	1 25	
38	" crushed bone	1 33	
49,031	" shorts	222 76	
	Pasturing three cows	22 31	
3,400	pounds bran	39 30	
1½	pecks cattle-food	1 50	
	Strings for bags	46	
	Freight on shorts	86 04	
	Freight on corn	142 80	
			$2,257 11

Fuel and Lights.

4,198½	gallons gasoline	$657 81	
306½	" kerosene oil	36 15	
60	" lard oil	44 00	
6	" alcohol	15 50	
701 56/100	tons coal	4,430 73	
	Chopping 49⅝ cords wood	49 63	
15	dozen lamp-wicks	1 20	
3	lamp-chimneys	24	
1	gross matches	2 05	
	Freight on empty barrels returned	15 30	
	Advertising coal proposals	4 00	
			$5,256 61

Horse and Cattle Shoeing.

Shoeing horses and oxen	$119 97

News, Sunday-School, and Waste Papers.

New England Farmer, subscription	$4 50
American Cultivator, subscription	2 00
Boston Daily Advertiser, subscription	12 00
Boston Daily Evening Traveller and Weekly Traveller, subscription	46 00
Boston Daily Journal	9 00
Massachusetts Ploughman	2 70

.	Sunday-School Worlds . . .	$4 50	
	Sunday-School Times	2 00	
	International Sunday-School Lesson Papers	18 75	
	Chronotypes	25	
4,500	old papers	22 50	
1	case water-closet paper . . .	10 50	
			$134 70

Postage and Telegrams.

1,550	postage-stamps	$46 50	
130	postage-stamps	1 30	
72	telegrams	26 42	
	Telephone rent	10 00	
	Post-office box rent	60	
			$84 82

Sleigh-Shop.

Wood Department.

½	gross carpenter's pencils . . .	$2 00	
500	yards oil-cloth	107 25	
64	pounds malleable-iron castings . .	6 26	
2,063	feet maple boards	33 00	
1,412	" pine boards	54 92	
2,530	" oak plank	52 60	
57¾	pounds glue	12 14	
3	kegs nails	18 10	
25	pounds ⅝ chair nails	3 71	
2	papers finish nails	30	
150	feet dash-leather	15 00	
74¾	" patent leather	8 97	
4	chamois-skins	2 00	
300	sets straps	20 50	
7	oil-stones	1 80	
8 1/12	dozen files	13 95	
38	" pairs shaft-tips	34 96	
12	papers 8-ounce tacks	1 44	
1	two-horse sleigh rack	65 00	
1	dozen spokeshaves	4 00	
1	tin lamp	70	
1	glue-brush	30	
5	dozen bits	9 50	
6	chisels, and repairing two . . .	10 00	
	Shoeing	1 95	
1	hexagon collar-nut	1 00	
174	gross screws	42 82	
2	dozen pocket-rules	4 80	
37½	" whip-sockets	96 65	

13,725	feet basswood	$228 50	
1	contact glue-heater	5 00	
6	smooth planes	5 40	
3	reams sandpaper	12 54	
	Freight on basswood	46 00	
	Expense of transporting sleighs	128 31	
	Labor, preparing stock, and instructor's salary	601 75	
			$1,653 12

Paint Department.

10	dozen brushes	$20 34	
	Paints and colors	101 46	
117	gallons spirits turpentine	43 17	
1	sponge	2 00	
2	putty-knives	40	
	Sandpaper	35	
1	Harris No. 2 paint-mill	7 35	
1	six-inch paint-knife	38	
51	gallons raw linseed oil	32 14	
¾	quart shellac	75	
1	sieve	20	
100	pounds keystone filler	4 50	
35	" pumicestone	2 35	
1	two-quart paint-pot	38	
	Labor-instructor	395 93	
			$611 70

Blacksmith Department.

6,641	pounds iron	$277 45	
500	iron bolts	6 33	
1	paper iron rivets	75	
1	No. 11 platform scale	23 10	
	Carting material	1 00	
14	feet one-inch two-ply belting	52	
166	pounds steel	8 30	
1	rasp	75	
	Labor-instructor	48 56	
			$366 76

FARMING-TOOLS, HORSE AND WAGON FURNITURE, AND REPAIRS TO SAME.

1	scraper	$0 25
	Washers	90
	Parts of mowing-machines	13 50
16	milk-bungs	64
	Repairing cushion	25
2	quarts enamel top-dressing	2 75
4½	dozen rakes	32 95

1	drag-rake	$0 90
2	balls twine	20
1	pair octagon ox-balls	15
	Iron for cultivator	50
14	9⅝ cans	18 20
1	axe	1 00
31	bolts	1 37
1½	dozen whetstones	1 40
1	lawn-fountain	1 75
2	pitchforks	1 30
1	gallon machine oil	60
1	dozen scoops	14 50
2	" baskets	11 50
1	pair nose-baskets	50
9/12	dozen scythes	8 25
1/6	" wheel hose	1 75
	For use of cart	3 00
1	pair cart-wheels	18 00
	Repairing "	22 43
	Pole-chains and sharpening bar	1 28
6	quarts harness oil	2 71
3	boxes harness dressing	1 40
1	can harness dressing	1 00
2	wire brushes	1 00
1	curry-comb	50
4	cards	30
	Harness soap	1 00
5	sponges	2 75
	Raw oil	15
1	pair bits	15
	Repairing carriages	32 70
1	Concord buggy	90 00
1	ox-wagon	100 00
2	blankets and strapping	8 25
3	halters and repairing one	4 50
5	reins and repairing one	4 70
1	breeching and repairing two	9 00
10	whips and two stocks	9 62
	Repairing springs	4 75
	" breastplates	1 10
	" circle	75
	" traces	3 20
	Splicing pole	1 50
6	pounds iron	30
1	bolt	40
8	feet joists	25
3½	bushels coal	1 15
2	wagon-tires and setting them	15 60
4	pairs shafts and repairing	4 25

7	lap-robes	$28 75	
2	feed bags	3 60	
5	pails, strainer and tunnel	7 87	
4	surcingles	3 25	
1	rosette	50	
2	gallons sperm oil	3 52	
6	quarts and one box axle oil	2 70	
2	cow-ties	1 50	
4	sets harness (one double)	192 50	
1	bridle and cushion	10 00	
1	cockeye	15	
	Repairing harness	10 25	
7	straps	1 95	
3	martingale rings	1 25	
2	dozen corn-knives	5 00	
7	hammer-handles	1 42	
2	sweat collars	3 50	
3	snaps and repairing one	1 45	
1	ice-plough		
1	breaking bar		
1	splitting chisel	55 41	
4	4½ feet hooks		
1	4½ " ice-saw	5 31	
1	revolving punch	1 38	
			$803 15

School Property.

49	dozen writing-books	$65 20	
1	" U. S. histories	12 00	
4	reams note-paper	5 00	
2,000	envelopes	3 00	
1	dozen Davids's school-ink	6 00	
1	" blackboard-erasers	3 50	
1	" foot-balls	20 25	
2¼	" base-balls	16 00	
⅔	" base-ball bats	2 12	
4	" Gospel hymn-books	12 96	
			$176 03

Transportation and Travelling Expenses.

Freight and expressage	$517 64	
Travelling expenses	168 90	
Railroad, commutation, and package tickets	159 95	
Return of boys	274 75	
Carriage-hire	27 25	
		$1,148 49

Salaries, Wages, and Labor.

	Pay-rolls	$16,517 53	
	Ministers	280 00	
	Extra farm labor	149 79	
	Appraiser's services	138 00	
			$17,085 32

Plants, Seeds, and Fertilizers.

1,000	celery-plants	$8 00	
3⅞	bushels timothy-seed	10 76	
13¼	" red-top seed	8 38	
80	pounds clover-seed	9 50	
2,525	" meadow-hay	8 84	
10	cords sawdust	7 50	
30	apple-trees	6 00	
28	pear-trees	14 00	
200	currant-bushes	16 00	
30	grape-vines	8 10	
11¼	pounds onion-seed	46 88	
½	pound cabbage-seed	1 63	
1	" cucumber-seed	60	
3	pounds mangel-wurzel seed	90	
2	" carrot-seed	2 15	
6	bushels rye	6 00	
4	" Hungarian seed	6 00	
2	" orchard-grass seed	4 00	
2	bags white corn	3 20	
3⅛	bushels early corn	4 50	
¾	bushel pease	4 30	
	Lettuce-seed	20	
84	bundles bean-poles	25 35	
100	feet rubber hose and pipe	19 00	
23	pounds Paris green	7 05	
2,581	" phosphate	58 07	
1	dozen pressed pans	4 00	
			$290 91

Printing.

Coal proposals in sundry newspapers		$30 25

Petties.

1	dozen foot-balls	$17 00	
2	gross zinc mirrors	9 00	
2,000	paper bags and tissue-paper	4 57	
4	pounds twine	1 00	
			$31 57

Burial.

1 coffin and plate	$15 00

Summary.

Provisions and groceries	$10,573 96
Ordinary repairs	1,470 83
Clothing	4,232 76
Live-stock purchases	1,246 24
Furniture, beds, and bedding	1,242 70
Stationery	180 99
Drugs and medical supplies	202 95
Grain and meal for stock	2,257 11
Fuel and lights	5,256 61
Horse and cattle shoeing	119 97
News, Sunday-school, and waste papers	134 70
Postage and telegrams	84 82
Sleigh-shop, wood department	1,653 12
Sleigh-shop, paint department	611 70
Sleigh-shop, blacksmith department	366 76
Farming-tools horse and wagon, furniture, and repairs to same	803 15
School property	146 03
Transportation and travelling expenses	1,148 49
Salaries, wages, and labor	17,085 32
Plants, seeds, and fertilizers	290 91
Printing	30 25
Petties	31 57
Burial	15 00
	$49,185 94

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand.		
Vegetables and fruit	$2,444 30	
Hay, grain, and straw	2,473 50	
		$4,917 80
Live-Stock.		
1 bull	$40 00	
4 oxen	305 00	
28 cows	1,456 00	
8 horses	1,065 00	
39 fat hogs	690 25	
78 pigs	260 00	
16 breeding sows	289 00	
1 boar	16 00	
90 fowls	41 00	
		4,162 25
Farm and garden implements	$2,317 48	
Carriages, harnesses, and robes	794 00	
Fire-engine, hose, ladders, and extinguishers	1,022 25	
		4,133 73
At Steam-Mill.		
3 boilers, 3 steam-pumps, and fixtures	$6,800 00	
Lumber	158 00	
Steam-pipe and fittings	85 00	
Steam and gas fitting tools	155 00	
Miscellaneous property	384 95	
		7,582 95
At Gas-House.		
Generator, gasoline, and miscellaneous property		2,844 80
Furniture, etc.		
For officers' use	$6,718 63	
For boys' use	2,412 28	
School property, main building	2,046 60	
Cooking-apparatus, main building	1,487 40	
Clothing, material, and tools	8,850 62	
Shoes, leather, and tools	577 29	
Dry-goods	1,913 03	
Groceries, glass, crockery, provisions, &c.	2,480 83	
Library for boys	1,660 00	
Musical instruments	150 00	
Medicines, medicine-case, dental and surgical instruments	174 30	

Household and school property at Garden House,	$1,547 80	
Household and school property at Peters House,	881 29	
Household and school property at Farm House,	1,093 33	
Chair-shop, furniture, and tools	260 88	
Sleighs, material, and tools	7,469 24	
938 tons coal	5,949 44	
Telephone poles, wire, &c.	240 00	
Preserved fruit, &c.	124 16	
		$46,037 12
		$69,678 65

Real Estate.

Main building and new yard fence	$157,000 00	
Garden House	6,500 00	
Peters House	2,500 00	
Farm House	4,100 00	
Steam-mill, not including boilers and machinery,	2,000 00	
Sleigh storehouse	1,300 00	
Horse-barn, soap-house, and shed	550 00	
Garden tool-house and chair-shop	500 00	
Greenhouse at Peters House	400 00	
Barn at Peters House	450 00	
Shed at Peters House	150 00	
Shop at Peters House	75 00	
Cottage-house	1,200 00	
Gas-house	150 00	
Farm-barn	6,000 00	
Piggery	2,000 00	
New cart-house at farm-barn	1,200 00	
Chair, tool, and cart house	700 00	
Ice-house	200 00	
Hennery	150 00	
Fruit-house	50 00	
		$187,175 00

Land.

Home farm, 185 acres	$16,300 00	
Warren farm, 30 acres, 35 rods	3,500 00	
Sibley pasture, 28 acres, 120 rods	700 00	
Woodland, 19 acres	700 00	
		21,200 00
Total of real estate		$208,375 00
Total of personal estate		69,678 65
		$278,053 65

MOSES POLLARD,
J. W. BRITTAN, } *Appraisers.*

A true copy.

Attest: L. H. SHELDON, *Superintendent.*

Westborough, Oct. 18, 1880.

LIST

OF

SALARIED OFFICERS AND ALL EMPLOYEES,

WITH THEIR SALARIES.

Luther H. Sheldon, Superintendent	$1,600
J. Albert Kelton, Assistant Superintendent and Clerk	550
Edwin B. Harvey, Physician	250
Sarah H. Sheldon, Matron	400
Sarah E. Goddard, Assistant Matron	240
Addie H. Kelton, Housekeeper	200
Thomas H. Treadway, Teacher	600
F. A. Chace, Teacher	500
Walter F. Merrill, Teacher	275
Laura Clark, Teacher	275
Olin J. Hobbs, Teacher	275
Arvesta M. Wells, Teacher	275
James W. Clark, Engineer	800
C. W. Ainsworth, Sarah M. Ainsworth, } charge of Garden House	700
James A. Smith, Lottie Smith, } charge of Peters House	700
George W. Merrill, Lucy M. Merrill, } charge of Farm House	700
Stephen Armitage, Overseer Chair and Shoe Shops	500
Chester L. Chamberlin, Baker and Cook	500
John H. Cummings, filling vacancies	425
Austin R. Adams, Overseer Sleigh-shop	400
Stephen W. Perry, Watchman	384
Charles Q. Lowd, Watchman	300
George W. McCormick, Hall-man	375
John T. Perkins, Man-of-all-work	400
William H. Laskey, Assistant Engineer	300
—— ——, Carpenter	450
J. A. Briggs, care of Reformatory Office	400
Lydia J. Perry, Hospital Nurse	300
Ella I. Gould, Cook	260
Jennie W. Rowe, Assistant Cook	228

Ellen L. Hutchinson, Seamstress	$228
Sarah E. Goss, Laundress	228
Mary A. Laskey, care of Boys' Dining-room	200
Charles Goddard, Farmer	550
Willard O. Benson, Farm-hand	288
Julius Dujay, Farm-hand	240

John R. Greer, Farm-hand, $20 per month.
Ira Blois, Farm-hand, $17 per month.

EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES, WAGES, AND LABOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1880.

Superintendent	$1,600 01
Assistant Superintendent	842 50
Clerk	539 69
Treasurer	87 50
Physician	249 96
Ministers	280 00
Matron	400 01
Assistant Matrons	510 07
Teachers, Main Building	1,393 18
Master and Matron, Garden House	710 33
Teacher, Garden House	277 31
Master and Matron, Peters House	646 48
Teacher, Peters House	280 31
Master and Matron, Farm House	645 18
Teacher, Farm House	281 11
Overseer Chair and Shoe Shops	498 65
Overseer Sleigh-shop	525 72
Engineer	682 91
Assistant Engineer	276 35
Carpenter	420 09
Blacksmith	252 62
Baker and Cook	500 01
Inside Watchman	380 85
Outside Watchman	287 35
Hall-men	486 50
Man-of-all-work	387 51
Man filling vacancies	338 56
Care of Reformatory Office	21 80
Hospital Nurse	313 47

Seamstress	$234 57
Laundress	236 76
Care of Boys' Dining-room	251 61
Cooks	368 49
Assistant Cooks and Housekeeper	212 74
Farmer	549 96
Farm Labor	977 16
Appraisers	138 00
	$17,085 32

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions, and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847	Nahum Fisher *	Westborough	1849
1847	John W. Graves	Lowell	1849
1847	Samuel Williston	Easthampton	1853
1847	Thomas A. Green *	New Bedford	1860
1847	Otis Adams *	Grafton	1851
1847	George Denney *	Westborough	1851
1847	William P. Andrews *	Boston	1851
1849	William Livingston *	Lowell	1851
1849	Russell A. Gibbs *	Lanesborough	1853
1851	George H. Kuhn	Boston	1855
1851	J. B. French *	Lowell	1854
1851	Daniel H. Forbes *	Westborough	1854
1851	Edward B. Bigelow *	Grafton	1855
1853	J. W. H. Page *	New Bedford	1856
1853	Harvey Dodge	Sutton	1857
1854	G. Howland Shaw *	Boston	1856
1854	Henry W. Cushman *	Bernardston	1860
1855	Albert H. Nelson *	Woburn	1855
1855	Joseph A. Fitch	Hopkinton	1858
1855	Parley Hammond	Worcester	1860
1856	Simon Brown	Concord	1860
1856	John A. Fayerweather	Westborough	1859
1857	Josiah H. Temple	Framingham	1860
1858	Judson S. Brown	Fitchburg	1860
1859	Theodore Lyman	Brookline	1860
1860	George C. Davis *	Northborough	1873
1860	Carver Hotchkiss	Shelburne	1863
1860	Julius A. Palmer *	Boston	1862
1860	Henry Chickering	Pittsfield	1869

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, &c., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1860	George W. Bentley	Worcester	1861
1860	Alden Leland	Holliston	1864
1861	Pliny Nickerson	Boston	1868
1861	Samuel G. Howe *	Boston	1863
1862	Benjamin Boynton *	Westborough	1864
1863	J. H. Stephenson	Boston	1866
1863	John Ayres	Charlestown	1867
1864	A. E. Goodnow	Worcester	1874
1864	Isaac Ames	Haverhill	1865
1865	Jones S. Davis	Holyoke	1868
1866	Joseph A. Pond *	Brighton	1867
1867	Stephen G. Deblois	Boston	1878
1868	John Ayres	Medford	1874
1868	Harmon Hall	Saugus	1871
1868	L. L. Goodspeed	Bridgewater	1872
1869	E. A. Hubbard	Springfield	1877
1871	Lucius W. Pond	Worcester	1875
1871	John W. Olmstead	Boston	1873
1872	Moses H. Sargent	Newton	1877
1873	A. S. Woodworth	Boston	1876
1873	Edwin B. Harvey	Westborough	1878
1874	W. H. Baldwin	Boston	1878
1875	John L. Cummings	Ashburnham	June 30, 1879
1876	Jackson B. Swett	Haverhill	1878
1877	Samuel R. Heywood	Worcester	June 30, 1879
1877	Milo Hildreth	Northborough	" 1879
1878	Lyman Belknap	Westborough	" 1879
1878	Franklin Williams *	Boston	" 1879
1878	Robert Couch	Newburyport	" 1879
1879	John T. Clark	Boston	" 1879
July 1, '79	Lyman Belknap	Westborough	Still in office.
" 1879	Anne B. Richardson	Lowell	" "
" 1879	M. J. Flatley	Boston	" "
" 1879	Milo Hildreth	Northborough	" "
" 1879	George W. Johnson	Brookfield	" "
" 1879	Samuel R. Heywood	Worcester	" "
" 1879	Adelaide A. Calkins	Springfield	" "
July 9, '80	Elizabeth C. Putnam	Boston	" "

* Deceased.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT

LANCASTER.

1880.

BOSTON:
Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 Franklin Street.
1881.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen, — I submit to you the following report, the twenty-fifth in the history of the school, presenting facts that possibly may be a repetition of some statements made in my quarterly reports, but which, in this annual report, it may be well to repeat. The tabular statements you will find at the close. In looking back over the past year we hope some progress has been made in the right direction, and, making allowance for errors of judgment, we trust the school is, to some extent, accomplishing good results, and carrying out the wish of its founders.

It is well known to those long engaged in reform work, that great strides have been made in methods; yet, on the whole, patient painstaking and *charity* are necessary to success Quite a proportion of the girls, when received, are sadly ignorant; and it is with pleasure that we can report favorably of the schools. We have a school in each family of three hours each day, when the common English branches are taught. Compositions are expected once in two weeks; and gymnastic exercises, introduced last year, have been profitably continued. No girl is allowed to be absent from the schoolroom except for sickness. We think greater care has been observed in the selection of homes for girls than heretofore; and we are regularly receiving reports, through the State House, from the auxiliary visitors, giving such information as to the character and behavior of girls placed in families, as enables us to judge whether the girl is doing well or otherwise. A very large number have been sent out the past year, and with few exceptions they are doing well. As a general thing, the girls have performed their allotted

tasks cheerfully and well. Believing that it is a sin to be indolent, we have encouraged industry.

No doubt one object of the school should be to so train and educate these girls that labor will be properly appreciated as the means of obtaining a livelihood, and that true and honest labor will not go unrewarded. Housework and a knowledge of the culinary art is paramount to a trade. We have no difficulty in procuring homes for deserving and efficient girls. To learn to sew, to knit, to do housework neatly, to make good bread, to wash and iron clothes, to set a table, which is more of an art than at first sight it seems to be, should be, and we think *is*, taught by our housekeepers to quite a degree of perfection. The girls have earned in the hosiery-room, to the 19th of September, $981.54. On account of drought the mill that supplies yarn was obliged to stop. This feature of the school must commend itself to all. Carter & Wilson of Lawrence supply this work, and they have performed their duty as well as was in their power to do. The firm have paid the girls quite a sum for overwork. We regard this department, or something equivalent, as very important in a school of this kind, as the mind as well as the hands are employed. Upon the farm quite a number of costly improvements have been made, on account of which it is appraised five hundred dollars higher than last year. Still very much hard work must be performed before the farm will become a model one. To increase the hay-crop, improve the stock, and conduct the farm with an eye to profit, is not only desirable, but duty. You will see by the report of the farmer that our milk-sales are increasing. We consume seventy quarts of milk per day, and the balance is sold. The abundance of milk and vegetables consumed has much to do with the health of the inmates.

The condition of drains, cellars, and surroundings of the buildings, viewed from a sanitary standpoint, we think must be satisfactory.

Many improvements and alterations have been made the past year. The cellars of the four houses have been cemented; also about one hundred square yards in the cellar of the barn. New floors have been put down in some of the rooms of the houses; quite a number of sleeping-rooms have

been sheathed; four hundred yards of concrete walk have been laid; upwards of one hundred and seventy rods of wire fence have been set upon the roadside, and great expense has been incurred in disposing of the sewage of the houses. These and many minor improvements have drawn largely from our resources.

Although the outlook has at times been disheartening, yet in many instances we can point to changes for the better, — wills subdued, tempers mastered, and repeated instances of girls who were once exceedingly troublesome now *worthy* of trust, some of them sent away from the school to homes. Quite often we receive letters from them expressing in grateful language the benefit they received from the school. The general tone of the school at the present time is good.

The zeal with which they have attended to study and work has been very commendable, and they are in a measure compensated by having more privileges. Many pleasant hours have been spent in collecting flowers and autumn-leaves, and, with the officers, pleasant walks off the grounds have been a delight.

We have girls in this school who appreciate refinement and good taste, who *should* be by themselves and not be so liable to contamination by being obliged to mingle freely with those whose aims are low and mean.

The idea of classification has been discussed; but the difficulties seem insuperable, and it has been abandoned for the present: yet I think the advantages are so manifest that I hope in the near future that it may be attempted. The health of the school is remarkable. Most of the girls, when committed, are pale and thin; but in the course of weeks they improve wonderfully in their physical condition, speaking volumes for a generous diet, cleanly habits, and systematic living.

Conclusion.

We have had fewer changes of officers the past year than heretofore, and great credit is due them for their co-operation in carrying out wholesome rules and regulations. I would express my appreciation of the many indications of good will on the part of the Board of Trustees, and for their assistance to me as superintendent. I am also thankful to a kind Provi-

dence in prospering our school to such an extent, and most sincerely hope that the school will meet the expectations of its friends, and that its future will, in the highest sense, be satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted.

N. PORTER BROWN, *Supt.*

LANCASTER, Sept. 30, 1880.

STATISTICS.

Number present in the school Sept. 30, 1879	76	
received from indenture	3	
received from the courts	30	
returned from service	19	
	—	128
Number in the school Sept. 30, 1880		71
still under indenture	14	
at service on probation	56	
become of age during the year	24	
delivered to friends	6	
placed at service and returned	6	
delivered to Board of State Charities	2	
discharged as unsuitable	1	
in jail for attempting to burn No. 2	1	
	—	
Number placed at service since Sept. 30, 1880	44	
sent home to friends	6	
sent to Tewksbury	4	
escaped	1	
under sentence in jail	1	
	—	56

Of those now in the school, there were born, —

In Massachusetts	53	
Rhode Island	2	
New Hampshire	2	
New Jersey	2	
Canada	2	
England	6	
Connecticut	1	
New York	2	
Maine	1	
	—	71
Of American parentage	29	
American (colored)	4	
Portuguese	1	
Scotch	2	
German	1	
English	2	
French	3	
Irish	28	
	—	71

Of those now in the school, —

Both parents living	34	
One parent living	26	
Orphans	9	
Unknown	2	
	—	71
Lived at home	43	
from home	28	
	—	71
Could read and write when committed	57	
read, and not write	6	
neither read nor write	8	
	—	71

Attended some religious service, —

Regularly	37	
Seldom	30	
Not at all	4	
	—	71

Of those now members of the school, there are, —

Of ten years of age	1	
eleven	1	
twelve	2	
thirteen	6	
fourteen	7	
fifteen	13	
sixteen	14	
seventeen	17	
eighteen	4	
nineteen	5	
twenty	1	
	—	71

Average age, $15\frac{1}{6}$ years.

Of those committed this year, there were, —

Of ten years of age	2	
twelve	2	
thirteen	3	
fourteen	8	
fifteen	4	
sixteen	10	
seventeen	1	
	—	30

Average age, $14\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Committed on charge, —

Of stubbornness	17	
larceny	5	
lewdness	5	
vagrancy	1	
idle and disorderly	2	
	—	30

Received this year, —

From Suffolk County	6	
Middlesex County	5	
Worcester County	5	
Berkshire County	1	
Bristol County	4	
Essex County	6	
Hampden County	1	
Franklin County	1	
Barnstable County	1	
	—	30

Of the whole number since the opening of the school, we have received, —

From Suffolk County	317	
Middlesex County	197	
Essex County	162	
Worcester County	131	
Bristol County	91	
Norfolk County	56	
Hampden County	35	
Berkshire County	32	
Hampshire County	19	
Plymouth County	19	
Barnstable County	14	
Franklin County	10	
	—	1,083

Daily Programme.

The following is a daily programme for half of the year, from Oct. 1 to April 1: —

5.30 to 6	Rise, wash, and pass to schoolroom.
6 to 6.45	School.
6.45 to 7.15	Breakfast and devotions.
7.15 to 7.45	Care of rooms, and ready for work.
7.45 to 8	Recess.
8 to 11.45	Work.
11.45 to 12	Ready for dinner.
12 to 12.30	Dinner.
12.30 to 12.45	Recess.
12.45 to 2.45	Work.
2.45 to 3.15	Recreation.
3.15 to 5.30	School.
5.30 to 5.45	Recess.
5 45 to 6.15	Supper.
6.15 to 7.30	Recreation, miscellaneous exercises, &c.
7.30 to 8	Call the roll, devotions, and retire.

In winter the chapel-bell rings at 5.30.

In summer the chapel-bell rings at 5.15.

Schedule of Persons employed, and the Amount paid each.

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Annual Salary.	Amount Paid.
N. Porter Brown	Superintendent	$1,300 00	$1,224 99
S. M. Brown	Assistant Supt.	350 00	349 92
Olivia Safford	Matron	350 00	349 92
M. H. Brewster	"	350 00	56 40
S. P. Pearson	"	350 00	161 16
M. B. Bullard	"	350 00	184 20
B. N. Rich	"	350 00	291 60
A. C. Darling	Teacher	300 00	261 51
C. C. Chamberlain	"	300 00	300 00
A. D. Holmes	"	300 00	141 18
F. C. Ela	"	300 00	85 21
M. A Ashley	"	300 00	54 93
M. A. Sprague	Housekeeper	250 00	233 93
Amelia Schumaker	"	250 00	92 22
W. P. Holder	"	250 00	105 24
C. F. Danforth	"	250 00	119 93
J. A. Hall	"	250 00	55 36
M. E. Maxwell	"	250 00	41 66
Jane McLean	"	208 00	193 63
D. A. Thurston	"	250 00	30 42
A. E Gifford	Sub. as Housekeeper	250 00	19 87
E. C. Darling	Teacher	300 00	37 35
Emma Moulton	Housekeeper	250 00	8 90
Eliza Newhall	Teacher	300 00	25 00
Philena Carkin	"	300 00	5 84
E. D. Holden	"	300 00	12 66
M. S. Giffin	Matron	350 00	65 23
A. E. Burnham	Teacher	300 00	69 68
F. E. Porter	Physician	200 00	100 02
Geo. M. Morse	Physician *	100 00	49 98
H. C. Greeley	Treasurer *	100 00	108 31
H. E. Swan	– –	700 00	699 96
George Babcock	– –	35 00†	245 00
John Littlehall	– –	35 00†	155 00
John Taylor	– –	33 00†	290 00
Thomas Hickey	– –	33 00†	381 00
Michael Fay	– –	1 25‡	23 75
Total			$6,630 96

* Office expired April 1, 1880. † Per month. ‡ Per day.

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1880.

Salaries, wages, and labor	$6,630 96
Provisions and supplies	3,469 70
Fuel and lights	1,042 85
Clothing, furniture, and bedding	2,333 92
Tools and sundries for the farm	435 89
Transportation and medical supplies	535 48
Repairs, lumber, and hardware	2,871 78
All other current expenses	2,032 98
	$19,353 56

Cash paid into the State Treasury from sales and labor	$1,934 33
Cash on hand, and bills receivable	401 53
	$2,335 86

The cost *per capita* is as follows : —

Average number of girls for the year has been 76.
Average weekly cost, $4.90.
Average weekly cost after deducting money paid into State Treasury and on hand from earnings, $4.30.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Real Estate.

Chapel	$3,000 00	
House No. 1	8,700 00	
No. 2	8,700 00	
No. 4	9,000 00	
No. 5	3,500 00	
Superintendent's house	3,250 00	
Hosiery-shop	550 00	
Farmer's house and barn	1,400 00	
Wood-house	75 00	
Ice-house	150 00	
Store-house No. 3	25 00	
Store-room	250 00	
Large barn	4,000 00	
Stewart barn	200 00	
Reservoir-house	100 00	
Farm, 175 acres	6,500 00	
Wood-lot, ten acres	300 00	
		$49,700 00

Personal Property.

Property in the house of the Superintendent	$669 79	
in house No. 1	1,141 98	
No. 2	1,146 94	
No. 4	933 60	
No. 5	480 00	
in chapel, including library	650 00	
Provisions and groceries	245 00	
Dry-goods	484 65	
Fuel	980 00	
Valuation of stock	1,439 50	
Produce of farm on hand	2,119 97	
Farming tools and carriages	1,606 61	
Amount of personal property	$11,897 84	
Amount of real estate	49,700 00	
Total	$61,597 84	

JEREMIAH MOORE,
G. W. WELLINGTON, } *Appraisers.*

WORCESTER, ss.

SEPT. 2, 1880.

Personally appeared the above-named Jeremiah Moore and G. W. Wellington, and made oath to the statement by them subscribed before me.

J. L. S. THOMPSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

THE season has arrived for the husbandman to gather the fruits of his toil, and our thanks are due the overruling Providence for so bountifully bestowing upon us his gifts.

The accompanying statistics will show the result of our labors upon the farm for the year ending Oct. 1, 1880.

The crops have been very good, with a few exceptions. Strawberry-plants set in the spring were on rather light soil highly manured, and the dry weather following soon after killed so many that it was thought advisable to devote the ground to some forage crop; and therefore millet-seed was sown with good results.

The hay-crop was fair, on moist ground, although not as good as last season; but the newly seeded on light soil was much affected by the drought which prevailed throughout New England.

The income from the dairy is greater than last season, owing in part to having received more remunerative prices for its products. We hope to still further increase the productiveness of farm and dairy; and, to do it, greater facilities for the making of fertilizing material are much needed. We have now about fifty hogs and pigs, and our accommodations are very limited. I would respectfully suggest, that, if a piggery could be built, it would add greatly to the convenience, and at the same time materially advance the interests, of the farm.

Some improvements have been made in the farm department. One half-mile of substantial barb-wire fence, of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co.'s pattern, has been built; a few hundred feet of tile-drain have been laid; run-out land ploughed, fertilized, and re-seeded this fall; and some minor improvements attended to.

Before closing, there are other matters to which I would respectfully call the attention of the Trustees. The pasture is in a very neglected condition. It is capable of being made the most productive part of the farm; but with our limited corps of help, and the many needed improvements nearer the school, we have been unable to attend to it. We have also about 30 acres of rich meadow-land, on which the quantity and quality of grass was scarcely sufficient, the present year, to pay for the time expended in securing; but, owing to the scarcity of the hay-crop elsewhere, it was thought advisable to cut. This land, to be brought into condition to cultivate, should be thoroughly drained.

The above suggestions are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

PRODUCE ON HAND.

200	barrels apples	$120 00
260	bushels potatoes	156 00
212	" corn	159 00
150	" onions	112 00
40	" beets	20 00
48	" Swede turnips	19 20
8	" parsnips	8 00
5	" tomatoes	3 75
3¾	tons mangel-wurzel	37 50
½	ton marrow squash	10 00
2½	tons Hubbard squash	75 00
	Beans	9 60
15	bushels rye	15 00
300	" cider apples	15 00
	Sweet corn	1 80
50	bushels English turnips	8 25
	Melons	3 00
	Cauliflowers	2 00
	Peppers	1 00
	Rye-straw	3 50
128	gallons vinegar	16 00
218	" old cider	13 08
426	" new cider	17 04
20	cords manure	100 00
39	tons English hay	702 00
6	" meadow hay	54 00
9	" Hungarian hay	126 00
6	" corn stover	54 00

	Green corn stover	$5 00	
	Oat-straw	25 00	
	Pork	150 00	
40	small pigs	40 00	
	Pickles	16 25	
	Cabbages	22 00	
			$2,119 97

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

50	dozen lettuce	$30 00	
1,000	pounds rhubarb	10 00	
460	bunches asparagus	36 80	
23,619	quarts milk	708 57	
631	" strawberries	74 12	
40	dozen cucumbers	4 40	
220	quarts currants	22 00	
298	dozen corn	35 76	
18½	bushels pease	27 75	
21	" green beans	21 00	
29	dozen summer squash	3 50	
150	pounds winter squash	1 50	
10	bushels beets	10 00	
5	" turnips	2 50	
46	" potatoes	46 00	
150	" apples	22 00	
18	" tomatoes	13 50	
	Melons	10 00	
			$1,079 40

PRODUCE SOLD.

Milk (26,444 quarts)	$787 82	
Strawberries (2,021 quarts)	237 70	
Calves	21 50	
Hogs	39 50	
Apples	19 35	
		$1,105 87

SUMMARY.

	Cr.	
Produce on hand	$2,119 97	
Vegetables consumed	370 83	
Milk consumed	708 57	
Amount of sales for the year ending Oct. 1, 1880,	1,105 87	
Increased value of farm tools and carriages	330 12	
Keeping horses for school	336 00	
Labor for school	468 75	
		$5,440 11

Dr.

Expenses of farm, including wire fence, improvements at barn, and labor for school	$2,521 27	
Difference in appraisal of stock	356 50	
Salary of farmer	700 00	
Labor of girls on farm	108 64	
Balance in favor of farm	1,753 70	
		$5,440 11

The following schedule will show the value of the stock as appraised by Messrs. Wellington and Moore: —

CATTLE.

1 pair oxen	$150 00
17 grade Ayrshire cows	510 00
6 Ayrshire cows	300 00
1 " bull	50 00
1 " heifer (yearling)	15 00
4 " calves	32 00

HORSES.

"Bill"	$75 00
"Dolly"	75 00
"Jennie"	100 00
"Fannie"	125 00

SWINE.

4 breeding sows	$60 00
40 small pigs	40 00
6 fattening hogs	90 00

H. E. SWAN, *Farmer.*

LANCASTER, Sept. 30, 1880.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in Account with* TRUST FUNDS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

DR.

1879.				
April 1.	To cash of Francis B. Fay, former Treasurer		$995 18	
May 13.	dividend of Boston National Bank		26 00	
July 12.	amount returned unexpended, — Sarah Hewes		3 30	
1880.				
Jan. 13.	Bank tax refunded		14 63	
				$1,039 11

CR.

1879.				
May 17.	Lizzie Hunt Buzzell, by Mrs. A. B. R.		$25 00	
June 24.	Paid Mrs. A. B. R., bill of Eliza Gorman		200 00	
July 8.	Assistance of Sarah Hewes		20 00	
1880.				
March 26.	Paid Mary Barton, care Edith Rhodes		49 54	
June 4.	Milo Hildreth, balance of account,		744 57	
				$1,039 11

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer, in Account with* TRUST FUNDS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

DR.

1880.				
June 4.	To cash of H. C. Greeley, former Treasurer		$744 57	
	balance paid H. C. G. by former Treasurer		684 87	
19.	dividend Boston National Bank		39 00	
				$1,468 44

Cr.

1880.				
Aug. 27.	By check to S. C. Wrightington for Katy Keenan	$25 00		
Sept. 30.	check to State Treasurer for balance of H. C. G., by F. B. Fay .	684 87		
	Balance on hand . . .	758 57		
				$1,468 44

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer.*

Northborough, Sept. 30, 1880.

Milo Hildreth, *Treasurer, in Account with the* Fay Fund, State Industrial School.

Dr.

1880.				
June 19.	To dividends, April 9 and Oct. 8, 1879 .	$45 50		
19.	dividend, April 14, 1880 . .	20 88		
				$66 38

Cr.

1880.				
Sept. 30.	By cash on hand			$66 38

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer.*

Northborough, Sept. 30, 1880.

Milo Hildreth, *Treasurer, in Account with* State Industrial School, *for Cash to Deposits in Savings Bank, or pay the Girls.*

Dr.

To cash for girls since June 19, to be deposited in savings bank	$87 65		
cash withdrawn from savings bank and for labor	255 29		
			$342 94

Cr.

By cash deposited in savings bank	$87 65		
cash paid girls by vote of Trustees . . .	255 29		
			$342 94

MILO HILDRETH, *Treasurer.*

Northborough, Sept. 30, 1880.

HENRY B. ROGERS FUND.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL LIBRARY ACCOUNT, FROM DECEMBER, 1878, TO OCTOBER, 1880.

	Received from former Library Committee . .		$2 53
Feb. 19, 1879,	" " State Treasurer		95 00
April 30, 1880,	" " " "		60 00
			$157 53
Paid for books, bill No. 1, 1879	$25 10		
" " " 2, "	5 25		
" " " 3, "	54 90		
" " " 4, 1880	43 45		
		$128 70	
Balance carried to new account		$28 83	

ANNE B. RICHARDSON,
Chairman Library Committee.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

The health of the inmates of the school during the past year has been generally good.

There has been no continued disease, and no epidemic except a slight influenza, which has recently made its appearance.

The hygienic condition of the school has been much improved by attention to drainage, ventilation, and improvements in the cellars.

Many of the troubles with which the physician had formerly to contend have been removed by the employment of the girls in light farm-work.

A selection of those who needed the out-door exercise, with discretion as to the hours of labor, and the kind upon which they were to be employed, has led to good results, and filled a want long felt in the school. Children sent to such institutions are from a class which is usually regardless of all hygienic rules, and which has inherited some of the worst forms of disease.

Taken from such a life, forced to conform to rules, to stated hours for sleep, supplied with good food at regular intervals, and with a proper amount of exercise, these girls soon show a marked improvement in health.

One girl was sent to the school in a weak condition in consequence of diphtheria from which she was just recovering. With proper care and nursing, she was soon restored to strength, and able to attend school, and perform the usual household duties. Several others when admitted had coughs, and their lungs were in a state indicating incipient phthisis; but, with care and their improved surroundings, it has been gratifying to see many of these symptoms removed. Such a marked change after entering the school leads to the supposition that these girls are in an entirely healthy condition. It must, however, be taken into account, that many are suffer-

ing from hereditary and acquired taint, and that all forms of hereditary disease are aggravated by a life such as they have led.

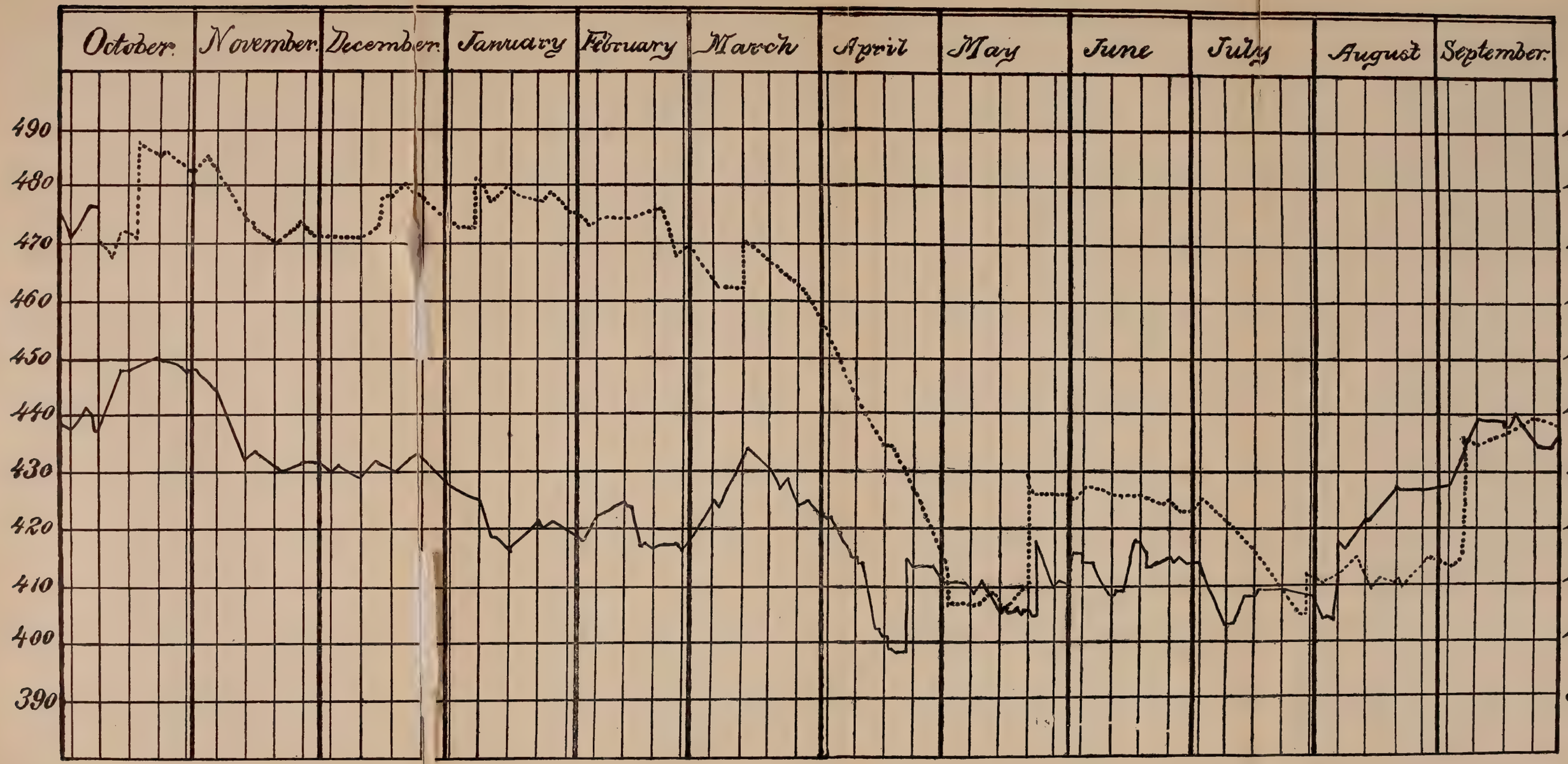
Extreme care and watchfulness are needed; and it is to such care that the excellent condition of the school at this time is owing.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. PORTER.

WORCESTER, Oct. 1, 1880.

DIAGRAM SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.



Movement for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880, is designated thus ----------, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, thus ——————

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

BOSTON:
Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 Franklin Street.
1882.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

THE Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, presenting for the third time reports of the institutions under their charge, would respectfully call the attention of those whose duty it shall become to consider the welfare and needs of these instutitions to the various suggestions in regard to them which may be found in the reports of each, and bespeak for each the careful consideration their importance demands. They have held regular quarterly meetings at each institution, making a meeting of the whole Board to take place once each month, besides twelve special meetings, exclusive of the time spent at Westborough during the examination in June and July. The schools have also been visited by individual members of the Board in the manner and much oftener than the law requires.

The Trustees have endeavored to perform the unusually arduous duties of the past year with fidelity to the individual members of each school, and to the State. If they have failed to accomplish all that was expected of them, they regret their inability to meet these expectations.

The time they have cheerfully given to the work they were appointed to do will have been profitably employed for themselves, for those under their charge, and for the State, if a part of the good they have attempted has been accomplished.

The result of these attempts, and the present condition of the schools, is given in the following reports.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

This school has a double duty to fulfil: 1st, toward the children, many of whom know no other home, who cannot be fairly treated unless their bodies are provided with healthful food, air, and excercise, and their minds daily filled with healthful interests; 2d, toward the tax-payers, by whom the school is supported, who have a right to demand that these children be prepared at a reasonable cost to become, so far as possible, honest, self-supporting citizens, never to drift back and become again a burden upon the State. Let us apply these tests to the work of the school. We find that last year's report very nearly covered the ground, and that we have only to tell of satisfactory progress.

Those who still suppose Monson to be an almshouse will do well to visit it and see for themselves what is being accomplished there. The children are learning not only that the world means kindly and well by them, but also that each of them has something to do for the good of the whole.

The day begins at half past five; breakfast at half past six. At half past seven both boys and girls, with the exception of those who are to attend the morning school session, take part in the housework or outside work, under the direction of the officers. Some make beds, others wash dishes and assist in the different departments of washing and cooking; some scrub floors in sleeping-rooms, dining-room, and halls; others assist in the nursery. More than fifty boys work on the farm and garden and about the barn.

The girls in the sewing-room and the boys in the tailors' shop, four of whom are lame, are kept heartily interested, besides accomplishing excellent seams and buttonholes. The boys sit cross-legged on a large table. When a boy has learned to make himself a whole suit, he is allowed to put in a pair of additional pockets.

Their world is not so small as to be exclusive; its population is constantly changing, and bringing variety. See report of the Superintendent.

There is but little formality about their life, except that their hours are regular and their meals sure to come at the appointed times. They are allowed to run about the farm,

under certain restrictions; they pick berries, and with their earnings they are allowed to visit the village occasionally to buy trifles, or have a tinotype taken. The high fences on the south and west and across the play-ground have been found no longer necessary; the children have the fine air and open view which used to be reserved for officers and guests. A dozen, mostly new-comers, took advantage of the new privileges to run away, but soon returned voluntarily or were retaken. From twenty to a hundred at a time have been trusted by themselves outside the grounds in the woods and fields. The boys lend a hand to whatever work is going on in repairing the buildings. An atmosphere of kind temper, busy helpfulness, and good cheer pervades the school. The training is sensible and thorough, so far as it goes with their simple appliances. Were it not for the additional cost, we should be glad to let the older girls spoil a little material in learning to cook, and make each responsible for the changing, washing, and mending of her own clothes.

The corps of assistants and teachers has been carefully chosen; some of them having been on duty here for several years past, others lately enlisted. After their morning and afternoon sessions are over, the teachers often invite some of the children to their rooms to be taught verses, dialogues, etc., for the evening entertainments, which, in their turn, have greatly enlivened the school, discovering unexpected talent on the part of some of the children, and causing much merriment to the rest. There is almost nothing of the repression which so often proves the bane of institution life, leading children to hide their real feelings and desires. They are allowed some knowledge of the world outside. On asking a boy, who was reading intently, "What news from the President?" he answered, "He got there safe; but his pulse went up." Surely, next best to putting children into the world is to bring outside interests to them, while they can be watched and any harmful influence discovered and checked as in a good home.

Attention was called last year to the question of court children being placed temporarily in the primary school by the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. We have reason to believe that, as the school is now carried on, our fears were groundless; the result of the year's experience has been to

show that while good influences so preponderate the experiment may safely be continued. It must be remembered that great pains have been taken by the officers attending the courts to take into the care of the Board only those whom they judge not to be in need of the discipline of the reform or industrial schools, but those who need only to be checked and set on the right track.

In several instances where a family has been broken up, one of the children has been sent from the court for some petty offence, while a sister or brother has drifted in from the almshouse.

"——" had been allowed to run wild and fall into bad company; her energies turned into the wrong direction. She was taken into the care of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. She was fretful and unhappy for several weeks. The teachers made her a special object of their care. Soon the healthful influences won her over. She showed not one bad tendency; never disobeyed; soon excelled in housework, which she had at first disliked; and in less than a year has taken a place, where she is valued and perfectly contented. This is an unusually favorable instance, but it is by no means unprecedented.

There is one problem which cannot easily be solved until still more thoroughly tested, i.e., the benefit to a child of two or three years' stay in the primary school, as compared with the same time spent in a family such as can generally be found, with or without board, according to the age of the child. On the one side, it is urged that children taken from miserable homes, and sent out from the school too soon, without having been fairly cleansed, prepared, developed, and trained, will be fitted to enter only the poorest homes, or will be soon returned to the school as unsatisfactory; that while they are sure here of at least half a day's schooling all the year round, their chances outside are sometimes limited to the one term of a country schoolhouse. On the other hand, there is danger that in any institution the very certainty and regularity of meals, above referred to, may relieve the child of the actual sense of responsibility that must be shared by all the members of an ordinary household where dinners do not appear like Aladdin's feast, where the child knows that it would go hungry and cold, in case any of the

family should fail to gather the wood and chop it, or to milk the cow, or to earn the money to buy the flour, and make sure that the barrel is not left empty.

These children of pauper parents cannot be taught too early to rely upon their own exertions; in many cases our natural teachers — cold and hunger — will be needed to spur them on. They have not, as a rule, the energy, physical or moral, that enables children of a higher intelligence to battle with discomfort and hardship for the sake of some future success. It is found that those who are sent back from their places are often more difficult to manage, and have lost the tidy and industrious habits they had learned in the school. This may be from some fault in the place; but it may be that the unwarmed farm-house and its homely requirements are less easy and attractive to the child than even the simple conditions and regular life of the primary school.

We find that, except in rare instances, these children must sooner or later earn their way by helping on a farm, or in housework, and so come by degrees to take the standing in the community for which they are fitted. We find that it is not so much technical skill as a habit of self-reliance that will help them on; that even cleanly and industrious habits will soon be thrown aside, unless the child is made responsible and self-dependent at every step. Weighing these considerations carefully, the Trustees recommend that the children should be placed out as fast as good homes can be found; many details being left, of course, to the discretion of the Superintendent. If, then, the Visitors do their part faithfully, they will study the interest of each child, and recommend its return to the school, if the influence of the home seem on the whole unfavorable. Having learned a little about the requirements of life outside, the child may be better for a term in the school.

Placing Children out at Board.

This experiment has not yet been fairly tried, because the appropriation for the year did not prove large enough to cover the cost of improvements most needful for children within the school, and also to provide for boarding out in any considerable numbers. In one sense it may be said not to be a good business investment to carry on the school for

a certain number of children and to board out others. Although the cost per year for each child at board is about the same as the per capita cost within the school, the latter is not proportionately diminished. It is well known that a large institution can be carried on at less expense for each individual than a smaller one. If, however, these small children, who would not find homes free of expense until of an age to be self-supporting, can be boarded for a year or so with families who will be likely to adopt them, they would, when adopted, cease entirely to be a charge upon the State.

The system has been carefully planned, and only waits for means to be carried out. The rules and regulations, of which we give a copy in the appendix, were drawn up after careful study of those already found practicable in organizations long experienced in this work. Mrs. Calkins, of Springfield, was commissioned by the Superintendent of Indoor Poor, Nov. 27th, 1880, to act as Auxiliary Visitor, without a district, for the purpose of finding homes in Western Massachusetts for such of the primary school children as the Trustees may see fit to board out, and also for the visitation of the same. This, of course, to be done in connection with the visitors of the several districts, with whom she was authorized to correspond, and with whom it is desirable that she should consult if possible.

Thorough investigation has been made of the homes of applicants before the children are placed. Reports of these investigations are submitted to Mrs. Calkins, for approval or disapproval, and the result is by her made known to the head of the department. She is to have constant knowledge of the welfare of the children, through frequent communications with the local visitors, and also through occasional visits. The easy visitation of the children by the local visitors is considered to be so important, that a home, though it may be a good one, if inaccessible, is declined. The expense of suitable and comfortable clothing for children at present boarded out is much reduced by the voluntary contributions of sewing and second-hand material furnished by the families who have them in charge, which doubtless can be counted on to a considerable degree.

Precautions will be taken to secure proper medical attendance when required, and at the same time to provide against

undue expenditure. The method proposed is to arrange beforehand, so far as is possible, with qualified medical men residing in the towns where the children are boarded, to attend them at a reduced price. The local visitor can make these arrangements, or she can delegate permission to the family to make them, according as it seems best. Thus far, the few medical consultations have been almost without exception gratuitously rendered.

The Board of Trustees recommend that the Legislature allow a separate appropriation to be expended by the Trustees of State Primary and Reform Schools for boarding out not less than fifty children, under average conditions of body and mind, from the State Primary School at an early age.

Enough of the disinherited and floating child population will still be left to be cared for at the primary school, which must continue to serve as a home for those who need to be cleansed and fed; for those who need taming and training; and for those who may be returned from places.

The Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools have tried to possess themselves of the best suggestions current in the widening field of thought now exercising some of the most intelligent minds all the world over. To do good in such a way that no harm may come from it is the question of the day. Whereas others deal with institutions as a whole, the Trustees and the Superintendent deal with individuals one after another. They must call these boys and girls by their names; they must decide upon the time for sending them out, and must receive them again when troublesome. If there are weak points in the school training, or in the system of placing or visiting, the consequences are sure to be felt in the institution, as in a family, where the black sheep and the weaklings come back because not wanted elsewhere.

One point is sure, — the work of the school itself is so nearly satisfactory that we have but few suggestions to make as to its mangement; nay, more, the State cannot compensate the Superintendent and his assistants for all they are giving out of their hearts and lives. They have discovered methods of dealing with these small waifs, with roguish boys and wilful girls, to which their various natures respond.

For water-supply and repairs on the old hospital, see Superintendent's report.

The New Hospital.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. C. Hoadley, of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, a plan was prepared which proved to require more money than the simple plan upon which the original estimates of the Trustees had been based.

Mr. Hoadley's plan was to construct solid plank walls, floors, and ceilings, closely filled with tarred paper ; the inside of the ward sheathed with matched pine. By this arrangement, all air-spaces were to be avoided, thus protecting in the best way from cold outside, and from holding contagion within. On finding this construction more expensive than ordinary lath and plaster, the Trustees proposed to build a hospital of two wards only, with halls, nurses' rooms, and bathing-rooms all complete, such as could be covered by the appropriation. After conscientious deliberation and consultation with the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, it was decided to consult the next Legislature before proceeding.

Although the primary school at Monson is no place for showy architecture or fanciful decoration, it is likely to be a permanent institution, with cases of contagious disease frequently occurring, and needing isolation in order to prevent their spreading in a manner dangerous to the sick as well as injurious to the whole institution.

The condition of the old hospital building, the smell which clung to its walls and became offensive the moment it became necessary to shut out the cold fresh air, showed the difficulty of keeping ordinary walls and floors pure and clean.

In October, 1880, Drs. Blake, Wadsworth, and Bradford kindly consented to visit the primary school, to consult with Dr. Holbrook as to cases requiring special treatment. Much good resulted from their visit. Lists were made of all children in need of special treatment for eyes or ears, many of whom come daily to the nurse, as out-patients, without giving up school lessons or other occupations. Two boys were treated at the Carney Hospital, by Dr. Bradford. The knee of one, which was fixed at an angle, is now almost straight, so that he can walk with a cane ; the other, with two club feet, now walks on the soles of the feet. Little Willie Collins, supposed to be hopelessly crippled, who for nearly two years had been lifted from his bed to his chair and back again, can now walk, by the help of a hand or a chair, and

seems to have gained much in intelligence while in the Children's Hospital, also under Dr. Bradford's care. The Massachusetts Hospital, the Good Samaritan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Blind Asylum, have each received one or more of the primary school children requiring special treatment.

Only when we have done our utmost to bring these children into the best condition of which they are capable may we rest content.

APPENDIX.

Regulations to Govern the Placing Out of Children at Board from the Massachusetts State Primary School.

1. The price per week for board and clothes shall be determined by the age of the child, but shall not exceed $1.50 per week, and such supplies of clothing as may be deemed necessary, or its equivalent in money, except by a special agreement with the Superintendent and the Monson Committee. Payments may be made quarterly. No compensation shall be paid for the support of any child over ten years of age except in cases of infirmity or deformity, by the express permission of the Trustees.

2. Children before leaving the institution shall be examined by the physician, and a certificate given stating their physical condition; any physical defect, such as the loss of an eye, partial deafness, or any deformity, shall be mentioned, and a similar examination and certificate shall be required when the child is returned to the school. The result of both examinations shall be added to the record of the child.

3. Histories of children shall not be given, except as to whether or not they are orphaned. Illegitimacy shall not be mentioned.

4. A distinct understanding shall exist that persons taking children are to treat them, so far as possible, as their own, and place the children in a condition of equality with the family.

5. When there is a probability of future adoption, applicants may be allowed preference in selecting a child, but otherwise the selection shall be by those having the children in charge.

6. Not more than two children, unless brothers and sisters, shall be boarded in one family.

7. Brothers and sisters shall be placed in the same neighborhood whenever practicable.

8. Cases of illness shall be immediately reported to both the Visitor and Superintendent. Children affected with diseases assuming a chronic character may be returned to the institution.

9. Children from six to ten years of age shall attend school the entire school year established in the town where they reside; shall have the usual religious privileges of church and Sabbath-school; shall be taught the care of their clothing and other personal effects; and girls shall be trained in household duties, knitting, sewing, and mending, according to their strength.

10. No child shall be boarded out of the State.

[Passed at a meeting of the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform School held at Monson, July 14, 1880.]

STATE REFORM SCHOOL AT WESTBOROUGH.

In some respects this has been a trying year, and the supervision of this school has made large demands on the time and thought of the Trustees.

The school, however, notwithstanding some unpleasant incidents which have operated to prevent the full measure of success desirable, has not been wholly unprofitable. Its misfortunes have been widely heralded, and ready pens have recorded for the public eye whatever of ill has happened to it; while the quiet work which has been going on for the improvement of the discipline, and for the better intellectual and industrial training of the boys, and the general appearance of good feeling and good order in the school, have not been so publicly mentioned. Thus the misbehavior of a few bad boys in the main buildings, encouraged and aggravated by hostile influences from without, has given to the public a more unfavorable impression of the school than has been warranted by its actual condition. A large majority of the boys, especially those in the family houses, have been well behaved, and have seemed to be interested in the efforts made for their improvement.

The health of the school has been good. There has been but one death during the year, and, as will be seen by the report of the physician, no other serious sickness originating within the institution.

Rev. L. H. Sheldon, the superintendent since 1878, informed the Trustees, in October, that, "having for some time meditated retiring from reform school life and work," he resigned his position, to take effect whenever his successor should be chosen. Early in November Mr. Edmond T. Dooley was elected superintendent

In order that he might become familiarized with the workings and routine of the institution before actually assuming the duties of the superintendency, Mr. Dooley, at the request of the Trustees, and in full accord with the wishes of Mr. Sheldon, resided at the school the two weeks previous to the commencement of his official term.

He entered upon the performance of his duties the first day of December, with the freshness, vigor, and hopeful zeal

of a young man impressed with the importance of his undertaking, and full of confidence in his ability to succeed in what he considered his special mission. The labors of one for the first time taking charge of a large institution are necessarily arduous and perplexing, and the usual and ordinary difficulties incident to a new administration were greatly enhanced by the imperative demand made upon the time and attention of Mr. Dooley for the profitable disposal of the large number of sleighs on hand, and the preparation for a market of a great accumulation of material in process of manufacture. The season of the year compelled immediate action, and the business could not well or wisely be deferred to a more convenient season; for it was important to press the work with all possible despatch, to meet the demands of the trade and the favorable prices which would probably continue but a few weeks longer. Mr. Dooley responded to this call with a prompt ability which merited and secured profitable and satisfactory results; at the same time he was forced to take immediate steps to introduce more system into the conduct of affairs and to secure a better discipline among the officers. Changes were needed in the different departments, with a view to remedy abuses which had gradually gained a foothold. Privileges originally granted to the officers as favors, in compliance with requests made for special occasions, had, by frequent enjoyment, come to be considered as rights to be claimed. More stringent regulations were necessary regarding the use of State property, and decisive measures were required for the enforcement of existing rules, which, by continued non-observance, had become practically void and obsolete. These changes and reforms could not be effected without a departure from previous routine, and an apparent infringement on what some among the officers considered their rightful privlieges; these, proving restive under necessary and wholesome restrictions placed upon them, manifested a disinclination or an inability to work in harmony with the superintendent, and he thought it best to ask for their resignations and to dispense with their further service.

Several officers were discharged to make room for persons more competent and worthy. Most of the appointments to fill the vacancies thus occasioned proved judicious. Mr. Dooley udoubtedly made some mistakes; not all of the

changes made by him were well timed or well judged. With a strong conviction of the demand for the application of immediate remedies, and assured of his own honesty of intention, he moved, in some instances, with too great haste and with too little conciliatory tact and discretion. Some of his appointments, hastily made to meet apparent emergencies, did not prove successful, and new appointments were necessitated. A departure from long-established routine, and the dismissal of officers, are disagreeable and unwelcome duties to perform at any time; even if the utmost tact and delicacy are used, the performance of them fails to elicit great praise or expressions of unbounded regard. In this case, some of the retiring officers (there were many honorable exceptions), feeling aggrieved at their discharge, added to the embarrassments of the superintendent by circulating injurious and exaggerated reports through the newspapers, and otherwise, about the condition and management of the school. These reports, persistently continued, created an erroneous impression on the public mind, and excited a prejudice against the superintendent and his officers; they also had a tendency to exert a disturbing and mischievous influence on the boys, especially on the older ones, and to give encouragement to the disaffected officers; and they were potent in their influence to bring about the evils which the authors of them professed to deprecate.

In the latter part of June the school seemed to be settling into good order; the punishments, which had necessarily been frequent during this state of transition, were diminishing in number. But although matters were promising within, the charges from without of maladministration and of cruelty were so often repeated, and so direct, the Trustees decided to make a public examination into the affairs of the school. The reasons which influenced them to institute this examination, their mode of procedure during its continuance, and the conclusions at which they arrived, have been given to the Governor and Council, and to the public, through the press, together with a minority report, signed by one of the Trustees who did not agree with the majority in their views.

Mr. Dooley tendered his resignation to the Trustees, Aug. 22, to take effect at their pleasure; and at the regular meeting held Sept. 1, it was voted to accept his resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

Mr. Joseph A. Allen, who was a former superintendent of the school from the year 1861 to 1867, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Dooley, to take charge Oct. 15. Mr. Allen's former connection with the school, and his long experience in the care and training of boys, incline us to the hope and belief that his will be a successful administration, and that the school will prosper under his care.

Mr. Dooley leaves with the cordial good-will and respect of the Trustees, who desire to express their appreciation of his understanding of, and devotion to, the interests of the boys, and of his untiring energy in the performance of his duties. He came with a strong purpose to root out certain serious evils, regardless of consequences to himself. He has carried out this purpose, and has accomplished many desirable changes. Neither an individual nor an institution can easily recover from a well-planned attack; and those who brought their complaints before the public, without first giving the Trustees an opportunity to hear them, have much to answer for. Had the Trustees refused to investigate, then justly might the appeal have been made through the press to the world. Those who induced the boys to believe that the outside world were in sympathy with their misconduct, and favored their escapes, and those who by various means invited complaints of wrongs never inflicted, must bear the responsibility for the very numerous elopements since the investigation.

It has been urged upon us that we owed it to the people — whose confidence, whether justly or unjustly, had been shaken in the present management — to make a change. As no person, whatever his qualifications or character, can succeed as superintendent of this institution without the full confidence and support of the public, and believing that under the circumstances it was for the best good of the school, we have accepted Mr. Dooley's resignation as above.

It will be remembered that a partial consolidation of the reformatory and of the industrial departments was made last year, under the superintendency of Mr. Sheldon, for the purpose of reducing the expenses. The comparatively small number of boys distributed through the large buildings involved an expenditure greatly disproportioned to the number benefited. A still further union of these two depart-

ments was made in January last. The expenses have been decreased by these measures, but it is doubtful whether the saving of the money has compensated for the unfavorable effects. As will be seen by reference to the tables accompanying the superintendent's report, the average gross weekly cost of each boy, for the past year, was $4.20; the gross average cost for the year previous was $4.57. The average net weekly cost, after deducting the amount returned to the treasury for sales of produce and manufactures (including sleighs on hand at the beginning of the year), was $3.08; the average net cost for the year previous was $3.73; the average net cost per week for the eight years previous was $3.05. The actual cost to the State, per week, for each boy, for the past year, after deducting the amount ($7,941.36) received from towns, was $2.22.

We would call attention here to the present law, which compels the town in which an inmate of the reform school has a settlement to pay one dollar a week for the support of such inmate, and authorizes the town to collect any sum so paid from his parent, kindred, or guardian, liable by law to maintain him.

This law works a great hardship in many cases, and produces much dissatisfaction. Parents just over the border line of a necessitous condition, who have depended upon the assistance of their boy to eke out their frugal means, find their poverty made less endurable by his commitment to the school and the consequent loss of his labor; and when they are called upon to pay the one dollar a week for his support, they look upon the additional burden as an unjust punishment inflicted on themselves for the misconduct of their boy.

The enforcement of this weekly payment has contributed largely to the unpopularity of the school, and has prevented the commitment of very many who would otherwise have been benefited by its discipline. The intention of the law to prevent parents from too readily passing over a troublesome boy to be supported at the cost of the State is undoubtedly a good one; but it is worthy of serious consideration whether the law is not more productive of ill than good.

We refer to the superintendent's report for an account of the improvements which have been made in the family

houses for the more healthful accommodation of the boys. These improvements were necessary, and the expenditure a wise one. An appropriation was made from the Lyman Fund, to meet the expense incurred in improving the sanitary condition of the farm-house.

The Trustees also made appropriations from the same fund to procure boats for the use of the boys on the lake, for the purchase of organs for the chapel and school-rooms, and for entertainments in the chapel. We refer to the reports of the farmer for information regarding the farm.

The necessity the State is under to provide for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and to furnish a home "which shall take those who might otherwise be subjected to the degradation of prison discipline, separate them from prison influences," and give to them such moral, intellectual, and industrial training as may be possible, is generally admitted. And this school, established to meet this necessity, notwithstanding its disturbed history and its somewhat discouraging episodes, has afforded valuable and valued opportunities to boys — who by the commission of a first offence have rendered themselves liable to imprisonment and the brand of a felon — to reform under favorable influences, and to become exempt from the disgrace which might have otherwise attached to them. It has, without a question, been productive of great good to many of the class for which it was designed, and has been the means of saving numbers from a vicious life. Its records amply vindicate the wisdom and foresight of its funders and its munificent patron.

But it has not, in our opinion, done all that it might have done; the results have not been commensurate with the labor and treasure expended. For more than thirty-two years of its practical working experience it has been the object of almost constant criticism and animadversion. With but few exceptions, its successive boards of trustees and superintendents have retired from their positions under pressure of some kind brought to bear upon them in consequence of a real or fancied deficiency, or of an apparent failure to command the desired, and supposed possible, success. Many of the boys released have by their subsequent life and character brought discredit upon the school; and grave doubts have been awak-

ened in the minds of the community as to its efficiency and usefulness. The repeated and continued disappointment of the expectations of the public, and the failure to obtain more satisfactory results, under the different administrations, indicate some radical defects in the system which need correction.

It does not require a long experience or a very intimate knowledge of the school to convince one that a principal cause of its lack of success in conferring the hoped-for and expected benefits is the fact that there has been a wide departure from the plan recommended and adopted by those who were active in its establishment.

It was designed for boys of tender years who were hopeful subjects of reform. It has been changed into a place of imprisonment for many boys who, through mental or physical defects are, or who by long continuance in evil ways have become, so perverted in their tastes and habits of thought and action, that the discipline of a reform school is unlikely to improve them, and who are unfit companions for, or fellow-inmates with, the younger and less depraved. The poisonous influence of these incorrigibles permeates the whole institution, and no isolation that could be approved by a sound judgment is possible that will prevent communication of the contagion to a greater or less extent.

The Hon. Theodore Lyman, in reply to inquiries made by the commissioners for erecting a State manual labor school, wrote, in 1846, the age of admission should not be "over fourteen years. Boys of that age are difficult to manage. If they have been for some time in a vicious course, they become, by fourteen or fifteen, hardened, bad themselves, and very fit to make others bad. Not much attention to be paid to former character as to admissions. . . . The exceptions under this rule as to admissions should be in cases of boys that have shown a very depraved disposition; for a few boys of that description in the school might much retard, if not prevent, the reform of others, and get no good themselves. Where the probability is very strong that a boy is not susceptible of reformation, he should not be admitted, because the probability is greater that he will do harm to others than that he will derive benefit himself."

The commissioners, in their report of 1847, express the opinion that, "in a majority of cases, boys over sixteen years

of age would be unsuitable subjects; and the general rule, it is thought, should be not to send boys over that age to this place. *But, subject to the power of rejection, to be vested in the trustees in certain cases*, it is proposed to authorize the commitment to this institution of all boys who make themselves amenable to the penalty of the law for any and all crimes." The Act of 1847, chap. 165, fixed the age at sixteen years; but provided an alternative sentence, at the discretion of the court or justice, to the reform school, or to the punishment provided by law for the offence. It also gave the trustees, "or any two of them in the absence of others, the power to decline to receive any whom they deemed unfit, and to transfer any whom they found incorrigible, or whose continuance in the school was prejudicial to the management and discipline, to the jail, house of correction, or State prison, in pursuance of the alternative sentence.

The age fixed by the present law is seventeen years, and the Trustees have no power of rejection or transfer. The average age of those committed here during the past year was fourteen years and seven months — seven months above the maximum age recommended by Mr. Lyman. As a consequence, we have committed to our care boys of the most hardened character, some of them guilty of the worst crimes, — such as murder, rape, robbery, and burglary, — to be fellow-inmates with boys comparatively innocent, who only need proper surroundings, with wise care and guidance, to develop into worthy and useful citizens. The Trustees encourage a boy from his first entrance to begin to earn and merit his discharge. One really penitent for his misdoing, and desirous of making amends, can, by conforming to the rules and by general good conduct, entitle himself to a release in one year if the influences of his home seem, on visitaiton and examination, to be favorable; otherwise to a suitable place as soon as one can be found for him. This course we think a wise one. While it stimulates the better-disposed to greater exertions for their own reformation, by the hope of an early return to family life, and an opportunity to evidence by their conduct the adequacy and salutary effects of their term of restraint and training, it also, by the elimination of the better, and the retention of the worse, element, leaves a gradually increasing residiuum of corrupting matter to vitiate still more

the moral atmosphere. The natural effect of these evils on the reformatory influences of the school is only too obvious. It is evident that the efforts of the officers, however watchful, capable, and conscientious they may be, though aided by the wisest and best-enforced discipline, must be partially if not wholly neutralized by the power of these evil associations upon boys whose inclinations are already turning in the wrong direction, and whose only hope of reclamation is dependent upon our ability to excite new desires and aspirations for the good and pure. The evil has been apparent for many years, and previous reports have remarked upon it; but it still continues, and the best method of remedying it does not clearly appear. As has been already stated, the power of rejection, as given to the Trustees in the original act, no longer exists, having been taken from them by Act of 1859, chap. 287. Neither do they have authority to transfer to other institutions. They can, by petition to, and the approval of, the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, procure the removal to the State Workhouse of those whom they consider incorrigible or unfit subjects for the institution, to be held there until the term of sentence expires. The State board can return such persons to the school "whenever, in its judgment, the object of such transfer has been accomplished."

The Trustees have been very reluctant to take this course, and have hesitated long, perhaps too long, before doing so. There seemed a practical injustice in committing a boy to a possible sentence of five or six years, after he had, perhaps, suffered a quasi imprisoment of one or two years, when the offence for which he was originally committed may have been punishable by imprisonment for only six months. That he has merited the increased punishment by his obduracy and intractability may serve as a plausible answer to objectors, but it fails to reconcile the mind to the apparent injustice. We have deferred availing ourselves of this means of ridding the school of these objectionable characters, in the hope that judicious correction, kind admonition, appeals to the boys' honor and ambition, with the inducements of increased privileges and early release as a reward for good behavior, would at some time develop something of good in them, and that indications of a desire to reform might entitle them to a longer

probation. But, finding all efforts unavailing, it was decided that no longer should the miscouduct of a few imperil the interest of the whole; and in August last we petitioned the State board to transfer seven of the most refractory to the workhouse at Bridgewater. A few days after the presentation of this petition, and before action could be taken upon it by the board, two of those complained of committed an assault on the officers with dangerous weapons, and one of them eloped. It being uncertain how soon the board would be able to act on our petition, more summary measures were deemed advisable for the immediate removal of the offenders. Complaints were entered against the two for assault, and against others for previous escapes; they were all bound over before the superior court. The one who eloped is still at large, and another of the seven is in hospital for the treatment of an illness caused by exposure during a recent effort to escape. By sending the incorrigible to the workhouse, we can free the school from their presence and pernicious influence; but we apparently abandon them to recruit the ranks of confirmed criminals. They are too old in years and depravity for a reform school; too young to be subjected to the degrading associations of the workhouse.

The recommendations of the Prison Commissioners, in their report of last year, for the establishment of a reformatory prison, if adopted, would provide a suitable place for the transfer of these older boys, who would be too young to influence, either by precept or example, those likely to be committed there; while the conduct and presence of these older and morally better ones would be restraining and salutary. To such a prison, if established, might be committed all over the age of fourteen, and all, or nearly all, of those who require prison discipline and confinement; thus, by relieving the school of its greatest burden, prepare the way for a fuller measure of usefulness than has hitherto attended its efforts.

The admission and retention of these older boys has not only injured the reputation and lowered the moral tone of the institution, it has determined the character of the buildings, and has necessitated a discipline and surroundings but ill calculated to favorably affect the minds or hearts of the young.

The Trustees have become convinced that the congregate system, so called, under which large numbers are brought together in one building, and this building a prison, is a failure. We would call attention to the fact that while all the troubles and disturbances, and nearly all the escapes, have been from the main buildings, the boys living in the family houses — leading, in many respects, family life, and, under family discipline, have, with but few exceptions, been commendable in their behavior — have manifested a good spirit, and have not abused the comparative liberty granted them. The average number of boys in the institution during the past year was 179.8; of these, 83.7 were in the family houses and 96.1 in the main building. The number of elopements from the three family houses — which are unprovided with cells, unprotected by bars or gratings, and as devoid of preventives to escape as an ordinary dwelling-house, and where only moral influences, with judicious penalties attaching to the infringement of rules, were used — was only 9, or 12.6 per cent; while from the main building — the stronghold, where the boys seemed to regard the various means for forcible restraint as so many challenges to their daring and ingenuity — there were 62, or 87.4 per cent. That the larger and more troublesome boys are confined in the cells of the main building accounts in some measure for this difference; but only in part, for in several instances boys who have repeatedly eloped from the main building have been placed in a family house and remained without any attempt to escape.

The effect of committing a young boy to a prison such as is this main building, locking him in a brick cell, with all the bolts, bars, gratings, and other surroundings of a prison, cannot but be degrading and demoralizing, and liable to be destructive of all desires for a better life. As the young culprit looks through the bars of his door into the corridor, to see only other bars and gratings beyond, he will hardly feel grateful for a leniency which commits him for a possible term of six or seven years to this prison for an offence which, if he were older, would subject him to confinement to another prison — different as to its surroundings only in name — for a term of from three to six months: it is rather to be feared he will regret that his age prevents him from receiving the shorter, although more disgraceful, punishment. He is, as to

outward circumstance, treated as felons are, and the danger is he will feel he is one ; that he has taken rank with them, and is thenceforth of them.

The reform school should be regarded not so much a place of punishment for crime as a place of protection, education, and reformation, wherein the State affords opportunity for the offender to prove by his behavior that he is deserving of clemency, and where he may be taught and trained for a useful life, and have all the helps that can be given him to develop and strengthen whatever of good there is in him.

The subject should be made to understand that he is the recipient of a favor, which he is liable to forfeit by misconduct, and that the sentence prescribed by law for his offence is held in abeyance only so long as he makes a proper use of the privileges allowed him. Especially should he be taught that the sentence during minority does not mean imprisonment, but rather the promotion to greater privileges within the school, according to good behavior ; and thence to a place outside, where he will feel no restraint from the legal control of the school, unless he proves himself in need of restraint or recall within its walls. No large number should be held who require the bolts, gratings, and discipline of a prison. With exceptional cases, boys who cannot be restrained and retained by moral influences, and who are not susceptible to them, should be provided for elsewhere.

The Trustees, with a view to remedy the evils attaching to the present system, recommend that the maximum age of commitment shall be fixed at fourteen years ; that facilities less objectionable than those now available be afforded for the disposal of those who, after trial, have shown themselves unfitted for the school; that the main building, with its congregate system, be abandoned, and the family system adopted.

This family system is no untried experiment : it has been in successful operation for many years in this school, in the institution at Mettray, the State School in New Jersey, and in other states, with gratifying results. It will fail to reform the determinedly vicious, and its buildings will not serve as a place for their imprisonment ; but it will, in our opinion, afford the opportunities and benefits of a reform school to all who are likely to be improved by one.

These opinions and suggestions are respectfully submitted for consideration, in the hope that they will recommend themselves to the judgment of those interested in the work, and that proper influences may operate to procure such changes as may be needed; if not in the precise form herein indicated, then in some other which shall accomplish the desired result of relieving the school from its present hindrances.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT LANCASTER.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Industrial School shows a condition of the institution in regard to numbers unparalleled in its history.

From its establishment in 1856 there was a general increase yearly until 1867, when it reached its maximum, and the school numbered one hundred and fifty-seven.

From that time there was a steady decline, with the exceptions of one or two years, until 1874, which closed with only eighty-two. There was a small increase from this period until 1877.

Oct. 1, 1875.	The year closed with	105,	with a whole No. of	152.					
" 1876.	" " "	127,	" " "	173.					
" 1877.	" " "	104,	" " "	171.					

In March of this year the fire occurred, burning the house known upon the grounds as "No. 3," and elsewhere as the "Stillwell House." At the time of the fire there were one hundred and thirty-eight in the school, with every prospect of increasing numbers, as, of the twenty-six commitments of that year, all but eight were made previous to the fire. The five houses were crowded until this occurrence, when the destruction of one necessitated immediate reduction of numbers by the discharge — by the indenture and by the placing out "on probation" — of all who could with safety to themselves and to others be thus disposed of. From that time, the legislature of that year refusing an appropriation for a new building to replace the one burned, there has been no return to the old average.

To give plainly the real condition, past and present, in regard to numbers, the following table of commitments, of indentures and returns from indenture, with, in more recent years, the placing "on probation" and returns from places, is submitted, beginning with the year of the largest numbers in commitals: —

1867 there were .	. 77	Indentured .	. 61	Returned .	. 18
1868 " " .	. 56	" .	. 106	" .	. 47
1869 " " .	. 58	" .	. 79	" .	. 46
1870 " " .	. 44	" .	. 47	" .	. 28
1871 " " .	. 28	" .	. 57	" .	. 26
1872 " " .	. 24	" .	. 45	" .	. 26
1873 " " .	. 20	" .	. 40	" .	. 28
1874 " " .	. 22	" .	. 51	" .	. 25
1875 " " .	. 53	" .	. 34	" .	. 16
1876 " " .	. 53	" .	. 32	" .	. 11
1877 " " .	. 26	" .	. 42	" .	. 7
1878 " " .	. 32	" .	. 45	" .	. 8
1879 " " .	. 35	" .	. 42	" .	. 8
1880 " " .	. 30	" .	. 44	" .	. 6
1881 " " .	. 29	" .	. 60	" .	. 6

These figures do not include re-commitments, — only those sent to the school directly from the courts; while the number of those indentured or sent out signifies, in some instances, more than one placing of the same individual. The returns from indenture cannot be altogether taken as proof of the unsatisfactory character of the girls so returned, as other than faults may have been causes leading to return to the school; but when more than half are returned, it must be admitted that there is a want of adaptation, to say the least. It is surely cause for satisfaction that the decline in the numbers of those returned from places has been steady for the last five or six years, and that, with the smallest number ever given at the close of a year, this year's report shows the largest number, in proportion to the size of the school, sent to places and remaining in them of any year since the establishment of the school. Although this table may not give an account completely accurate, because all the causes of increase or decline cannot be so given, it does serve to show a diminution of commitments which, with the exceptions of two or three years, has been steady since 1867, and the policy of the school in regard to placing out, with the success attending it.

This decrease in the number of commitments to an institution which had been considered by the best judgment of the State so necessary at the time of its establisnment would seem to indicate a decrease of offenders in the community, or, rather, that that community and the courts had lost confidence in the usefulness of the institution, or that the policy which demanded its existence in 1856 had changed, and the school is no longer needed in the system of State charitable work.

But it is well known by those connected with this work, and familiar with the history of the school, that there have been various causes leading to its present condition entirely differing from those hinted at above, and some of which it may be useful to mention. The Act of 1870, giving power to the visiting agent of the Board of State Charities to place, at his discretion, directly in families, all girls brought before the courts for offences which would, previous to that act, have placed them in the institution, caused an immediate diminution of commitments to the industrial school, — so that in 1873 there were only twenty received from the courts, as may be seen by reference to the table. A difference between the Board of Trustees then in charge of the school and the Board of State Charities did not tend to any change in the way of increase, and the number of commitments continued to decline until 1875, when for this and the succeeding year they rose to fifty-three. In March of 1877 the fire occurred. During the first six months of the year there had been eighteen commitments. In the last half of the year there were only eight, it being understood by the courts that, on account of insufficient accommodations, none should be sent who could be otherwise disposed of. That they could be otherwise disposed of was proved by that year's experience, as since 1877 there has been little increase, — thirty-five being the largest number committed in any one year, — since which there were thirty in 1880, and the present year the same number. The action of the Board of State Charities, through its visiting agent, undoubtedly contributed more than any one cause to this continued smallness of numbers; and it would be interesting to ascertain how far such action, with regard to the girls taken in charge by that board, was entirely successful; or, in other words,

how many of the number had ultimately to be sent to Lancaster, or perhaps to Sherburn. It is presumable that the percentage would be very small; and it is only alluded to here as one means of ascertaining the comparative usefulness of such methods of reform.

The work of the visiting agency of the Board of State Charities has, since 1879, been carried on even more systematically by the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, through its department of in-door poor, and undoubtedly largely helping to produce the present condition of the school as to numbers.

Another cause operative to the same end, through a period of years, has been the tax payable by towns towards the support of girls sent from such towns, which has been since 1876 increased from fifty cents to one dollar per week.

Still another has been the certainty finally forced home to parents that all control over the girls during minority, and all benefit from their services, were lost to them, and has served to prevent complaints being made by them as in former years when these facts seemed not to be so well understood. The establishment in some cities of municipal institutions for their own juvenile offenders, to which the sentences were for shorter periods of detention, has not been without an effect upon the numbers at Lancaster; while the general prosperity of the last two or three years, with the employment so readily found for all who would seek it, has had a tendency to keep from the streets and from vicious companions many who might otherwise have been led into wrong-doing, and have become subjects for a reformatory.

While there has been this gradual but almost unvarying decrease in numbers at Lancaster since 1867, there has also been a change in the character of those committed there. In the early days of the institution the inmates were sent by judges of probate or by commissioners appointed by the Governor for the purpose, by whom the antecedents, the condition and age, of the girl were carefully considered, as well as the chances for reformation.

There was then less publicity; the girl was oftener of tender years; her commitment seemed more a matter of charity than of intent to punish, and was not infrequently made at the recommendation of some benevolent individual, in conse-

quence of parental neglect, cruelty, or incapacity to care for her.

The age of admission was limited to sixteen until 1871, when it was changed to seventeen. This increase of age and consequent hardened character of the girls, the public complaint, the public commitment, have all contributed to make the institution more undesirable for less vicious and younger girls, and have undoubtedly weighed much with those having authority to send them there or to place elsewhere.

The Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, with a policy of keeping out of institutions still more pronounced than that of the Board of State Charities, has taken into its custody from the courts all that could wisely be so taken.

The Trustees, in full sympathy with this policy, have carried the work of placing in families still further, by taking from the school all who could be reasonably expected to be retained in their places. They have, indeed, gone further from this, and have, as a last resort, placed out some who had been considered "incorrigible," and not without a degree of success which has taught them that there are none of whose partial reform they need despair; that when one method fails, Christian charity with ingenuity must devise another, and that the "seventy times seven" code must often be literally practised in their efforts for these girls.

All these causes combined have reduced the school to its present number of fifty-five, — the smallest in its history.

The whole number of different girls during the year has been one hundred and twenty-five; sixty have been placed out, six returned, as the table indicates; and there remain under the care of school, in it and in places, one hundred and forty-eight.

It has been already stated that this is, considering the size of the school, the largest number ever placed out, and the smallest percentage of returns.

The reports, as may be supposed, from those who employ the girls may generally be summed up by the words "doing well." That all those employed are thoroughly reformed in the best sense of the term is not claimed; but it is claimed that they are nearly all living lives not in open defiance of truth and purity, as before their committal to the school, and

that many of them are striving to become good and useful women. They are watched more critically than those who have never had their past experience, and some of them will bear this close scrutiny of conduct better than many outside who have not been accused of wrong-doing. With the present numbers of the school, but two out of the four houses are in use. Without a marked change in public sentiment, or in the administration of the laws, it is not probable that all the houses at Lancaster will be again required for the purposes of the school. But it is equally certain that if all the girls under seventeen years of age in our cities and large towns who would he benefited by its discipline for a period were to be sent there, the accommodations would fall as far below the actual needs as they are now in excess of them. If all the young girls of any one of the larger cities of the Commonwealth who are brought before the courts in one year for the vice of drunkenness were to be sent to this school — where most certainly, if anywhere, the habit might be cured, and the girl reformed — it would necessitate more room than there is at present. Who can doubt that when a young girl so far forgets her self-respect as to be publicly drunk, she is a subject for an institution where — by regularity of life, nutritious food, healthful employment, and kindly instruction — she may be brought to a state of moral and physical health, and be put in a way to earn an honest living and to lead a pure, womanly life? Is not this institution, as a refuge for those addicted to this one daily-increasing vice, worthy the attention and consideration of the judges who are each day imposing the penalty of "one dollar fine and costs," which, being easily paid, offers hardly a check to future indulgence?

Although the Trustees are convinced that all the buildings would be insufficient if all were sent to the school who should be stopped in a career of vice, — and they would rejoice in seeing the houses full of *such as need its discipline* and its saving help, — they are equally sure that it is their duty to retain none there after they are fitted for family life; and that however humble such life may be, if pure and honest, it is better than institution life can be, and that all efforts should tend to this end. The agency of the school is a necessary one, and for some the only one which can make respectable

living and honorable domestic service possible; without it, it is certain the members at Sherburn will increase from a class which might be saved from the stigma of prison life.

It is fair to state that the Lancaster school has for many years had its disapprovers, to call by a mild name those who have from time to time advocated its abolition. It is believed these have always been from a class knowing personally little or nothing about it, and that its best friends have been those who have known it intimately.

It is equally just to state that it numbers to-day among its friends and the warmest advocates for its continuance some who have opposed it until becoming thus intimately acquainted with all its work. That there is still need of its continuance there can be no doubt; and if it might be continued with less expense to the State, it is believed there would be little movement except in its favor. This objection is not unjustly urged; for though no cost should be spared which would aid in saving these girls to themselves, to their friends, and to the State, it is but fair to admit that this work might be as well done on a much less extensive scale than is necessitated by the present arrangements. If the courts are to send no more to Lancaster in the next two years than in the last two; if there is to be, as there should be, the constant withdrawal of all who are fit for domestic service or respectable industry outside, there surely is no need of all the houses, or of the large farm surrounding them. This healthful site, with its commodious buildings, should be devoted to some branch of State charitable work which would utilize all its advantages.

Some simple houses of sufficient size might be erected elsewhere, perhaps on the vacant hill-sides of the Monson farm, where, under the same general supervision with the primary school, the two institutions might be managed with equal efficiency and with much saving of expense to the State.

In the change hoped for and proposed by the Trustees regarding the reform school at Westborough, it may be that the houses at Lancaster and the large farm shall afford an opportunity thoroughly to try the experiment of a family system for that institution in a most inexpensive manner, provided it be not thought advisable to use any portion of the grounds in present use at Westborough for the purpose.

By this use of the farm and buildings at Lancaster for the reform school boys, erecting houses for the industrial school elsewhere, the State will possess the vast buildings at Westborough for some other purpose, for which their great size and arrangements may be better fitted than for the present use. These are but suggestions in view of possible changes in the institutions. No *changes* are desired at Lancaster in the way of accommodations to carry on the work; and the removal of the school elsewhere is only alluded to because these accommodations seem disproportionate to its present numbers, and because economy in the administration of the three schools might be promoted by some such arrangement. It is the opinion of the Trustees that if the size of the school required all the houses, no plan or arrangements could be better than the present one for the purposes of a school on the family system. In the event of any such change, the simplest structures consistent with health, and with the ordinary requisitions of the daily life of the working people of Massachusetts, are all that should be considered in the erection of buildings for either institution. There is no judicious kindness in accustoming these boys and girls to appliances they will complain of missing in the homes to which they are sent, or of making their labor in the institutions so easy, by what are called "modern conveniences," that they will look with discontent upon surroundings not supplied with them. The day is past, it is hoped, when Massachusetts shall spend upon expensive structures for her charitable institutions the money which should be saved for the training of her unfortunate children in the ways of morality, cleanly living, and honorable labor.

The Trustees feel that the industrial school is in a satisfactory condition. Its reduced numbers result from causes, some of which are beyond their control, and some of which they themselves have been active in producing. They believe more might and ought to be committed to the school. They have no reason to think such will be the case. They regard the reluctance of the towns to pay the one dollar tax as evidence of a mercenary spirit; but, in view of the fact, they are of the opinion it might be desirable to restore this to the original sum of fifty cents per week for each girl. They agree with the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity that all

girls who can be taken into its custody and put "on probation," subject to the visitation of the regular auxiliary visitors, are better thus watched and guarded than in the institutions, and that those whose career necessitates commitment to, and detention for a time in, the school should be trained with special reference to a speedy return to outside life and industry. To inspire with new motives, to create new desires and aims, is the best service of the school. But that the school is to-day a necessity, as in the past, they are convinced; and they would recommend the removal of any obstacle which tends to prevent the commital of such girls as need its discipline and its preliminary training for a respectable life outside, — a class numerous enough to tax all its accommodation without including one who would be better cared for by the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity.

The school to-day — with its small numbers, with its constant sending out into families of those who are weekly and monthly becoming fit for these outside homes — approaches more nearly the ideal of Dr. Howe, as set forth in his letter, written in 1854, to the commissioners appointed by the governor to "consider and report on the location and plan for a reform school for girls," than it has ever done before, or than any other similar institution has done: a central station for the reception of erring girls, and for their detention long enough only to bring them to the sense of their wrong-doing, and to admit of that preliminary training in cleanliness and the order and system of respectable families which alone can insure their retention in such families. The work of reformation is carried on in these "natural reform schools," as Dr. Howe calls them, and as he said it would be. As he said then, so now, "it would be wronging the noble women of Massachusetts to suppose that it is necessary to leave several hundred girls of tender years to run to swift destruction, or to be shut up in a great prison-house, because charity and love had gone abroad to do their work, and left only cold hearts and hearths at home."

The work is being done, and never, it is believed, in the history of the school, better than now. Let it be continued. In the interest of humanity, wisely and well; in the interest of an economy, as incumbent on the State as on an individual, on a scale commensurate with its importance, but utterly

devoid of any outlay for anything but the actually needful. As other matters connected with the present administration of affairs at the school are referred to in detail in the superintendent's report and that of the farmer, they are omitted here. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Worcester;*
ANNE B. RICHARDSON, *Lowell;*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, *Boston;*
LYMAN BELKNAP, *Westborough;*
GEO. W. JOHNSON, *Brookfield.*

The undersigned dissents from many of the views and opinions expressed in Superintendent Dooley's report, and to his statements in regard to his administration contained in some of the report of the Trustees. With these exceptions he approves the foregoing.

M. J. FLATLEY.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL

AT

MONSON.

1881.

BOSTON:
Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 Franklin Street.
1882.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

A REPORT of the affairs of the State Primary School for year ending Sept. 30, 1881, is herewith submitted.

The work and results of the year, altogether considered, are satisfactory. All that was desired or striven for was not attained. I am aware of some of my shortcomings, and of some lack of good results. Others looking on from without may have found other and greater failures than I realize. Certain is it that this is not yet a model institution, with a perfect administration. There has been an endeavor after better things. There is no contentment in the administration of a public institution. Acquaintance reveals new work therein, and in the advance of experience are always new difficulties. An enlightened public is ever ready with new demands in the interests of humanity. Children bounding with hardihood do not permit repose. They do not tarry with the devices of predecessors, but seek out new ones for themselves: therefore those charged with administration and authority can have no rest in the deeds or ways of the past, that were then temporary or expedient only. Action must find its spring in principle at this school, — in the divine one of "good will toward men."

There were in the institution Oct. 1, 1880, four hundred and thirty-seven persons as pupils or inmates, of whom fifteen were adults. During the year two hundred and fifty-three persons have been admitted, of whom nine were adults. Within the year two hundred and forty-nine persons were sent to homes found for them, or were discharged to their friends, of whom three were adults; and five have died. There are remaining four hundred and thirty-six persons, of whom twenty-one are adults. The largest number at any

one time was four hundred and fifty; the smallest, three hundred and ninety-seven.

Changes.

Changes have been made about the institution of the same general character as those reported last year, — looking to openness of premises, to facility of administration, and to the greater comfort, happiness, and improvement of the children. Extensive alterations and repairs upon the hospital are nearly completed; and the large and important work of increasing and improving the water supply is in progress. The expense of both of these improvements is provided for by special appropriation.

There were no changes in the organization of the official corps of the institution, and but few changes of officers. The organization effected last year has proved satisfactory.

Religious Services.

The religious services were provided for and conducted as outlined in the report of last year. Twenty-nine different clergymen officiated at the Sunday services during the year, of different denominations, from different parts of the State, and from outside the State. Many of them were prominent preachers. The advantages of having many different clergymen, instead of one as a stated supply, perceived at the outset of the plan, were very clearly seen during the year now in review. The stranger preachers, with their fresh and varied presentation of topics of discourse, awaken the interest and secure the attention of the children to a greater degree than could any one as a stated supply. Incidentally the plan serves to spread a knowledge of the school abroad to its benefit.

The Schools.

The number of schools is eight. During a few weeks in the summer term it became necessary to open an additional school to relieve the crowded condition of the seventh school. There are forty-seven weeks of school a year; twenty-five hours a week, exclusive of the daily intermissions. There is also one hour's Sunday session for each school except the kindergarten.

The schools by our classification are kindergarten, primary, intermediate, and grammar. The principal and all the teachers are ladies. The principal has shown especial fitness for her place, and all the teachers are well qualified for their duties, and are faithful and thorough in performing them. The lower schools are still crowded; two sessions a day of the kindergarten have become necessary. The upper schools, to which as a rule the older children go, suffer from the outgoing of these children to homes and places found for them out of the institution. Weekly and almost daily the best scholars are thus sent away. All of the schools are carefully graded, and are in excellent condition. The giving of prizes for good conduct in school and out is continued with benefit. Of late, in connection with the distribution of prizes, we have begun to make honorable mention of all scholars who are marked perfect by the teachers. The report of the principal, herewith appended, will show more fully the work and condition of the schools.

Industries.

There are no outside industries at the institution. All of the clothing for boys, girls, and adult inmates, and all the bedding and household goods, are made on the premises by the children and inmates, except that the shoes are only repaired. All the boys and girls old enough and fit to work are employed in the workrooms, on the farm, and about the building, as follows: —

Forty-four girls, as follows: —

In the sewing-room	32 girls
wards and other parts of the house	12 "

One hundred and forty-six boys, as follows: —

In the tailor-shop	30 boys
dining-hall	18 "
kitchen	3 "
bakery	4 "
shoe-shop	4 "
laundry and washroom	8 "
hospital	2 "
wards and other parts of the house and grounds	25 "
On the farm and at the barns	52 "

The Children.

The average number of children in the institution was a few less than in the year next preceding. The proportion of those who could not to any extent care for themselves was greater than in that year.

Health. — The health of the institution was remarkably good. Only five died during the year. There is a perceptible decrease of chronic ailments. The accompanying report of the Physician has the mortuary and health record in full.

Conduct. — The conduct of the children, as a whole, was good — very good. Precept, example, persuasion, and mild discipline were employed rather than corporal punishment to promote well-doing. Large liberty and many privileges were given, with good effect and with little abuse.

Condition. — Many children come into the institution in a low moral and social condition, — that of ignorance and neglect. Some come with bad habits and traits received by transmission, or grown from the absence of moral instruction and perception, which are difficult to supplant with better growths: yet nearly all respond more or less readily to care, instruction, and reproof. Considered altogether, the children are "promising," and bid fair to become worthy and useful members of society. The time in which they are under care is often too short to accomplish the great work to be done in and for them.

Court Children. — We still have among our number those who are known as court children. There are persons who believe it is wrong to have such ones here. That belief, I am persuaded, arises from a misapprehension of the character of the children thus known.

My experience here has confirmed the opinion formed from ten years' dealing with juvenile offenders, and conforms to the expressed opinion of my predecessors here, "that the presence of such children is not in any way harmful to the school."

They are children found at the courts, and rescued from peril by the charitable officers of the State. The courts adjudged them blameless of punishment; as only needing care and instruction. They are generally improvable persons; their intellects are bright; their personal habits are usually good. They are not known to other children as offenders or

criminals, or as any different from themselves; and no distinction is made in dealing with them. It will be a grave mistake for Massachusetts to give up its policy in reference to such ones, after it has gained an enviable distinction, even in foreign lands, for its wise action in regard to them, and after all the benefit it has brought to the children and the State.

The Farm.

The farm of the institution, and its herd of cows, are considered among the very best in the State. Nothing especially new was undertaken upon it during the year, but everything was kept up to a condition of excellence. The products are somewhat less in quantity than last year, owing to the drouth, which came at an unfavorable time for the potato and root crops. A statement of the yield in detail will be found in the statistical tables of this report. The employment of a large number of boys upon the farm was continued.

Remarks — Conclusion.

The accompanying statistics and reports of the Principal and Physician give additional information of interest and value.

In view of the character and condition of the buildings of the institution, and the demand for the continual progress and improvement of the school, I respectfully suggest that larger annual appropriations are needed.

In concluding this report, permit me to say that the endeavor of the year has been to bring about the school a genial and wholesome atmosphere; to make everything conduce to the well-being and prosperity of the children. Your Superintendent and officers have given liberally of time and strength to promote the interests of the school and the welfare of the scholars. With gratitude I acknowledge Divine favor and help; your aid and kindness; the hearty assistance of the officers, who with unanimity and cheerfulness have labored together with me in full sympathy with the policy of administration, thereby helping to make it successful.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GARDINER TUFTS, *Superintendent.*

October 1, 1881.

STATISTICS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.
Number in institution Oct. 1, 1880	300	121	15
Admitted from State Almshouse at Tewksbury	64	33	9
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor,	40	10	–
Returned, having been released on trial in previous years	38	9	–
Returned, having been released on trial since Sept. 30, 1880.	24	23	–
Recaptured after eloping from Institution	3	–	1
Born	–	2	–
Discharged by H. L. and C.	26	18	2
Placed out on trial during the year	138	64	1
Eloped	2	–	1
Died	1	4	–
Remaining	302	112	21
Whole total	–	–	435

NOTE. — No successful elopements during the year.

Whole Number of Persons in the Institution.

Sept. 30, 1881	435
" 30, 1880	437
" 30, 1879	475

Average Number of Persons supported in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	424+
" " " " 30, 1880	448+
" " " " 30, 1879	501

Number of Children placed out in Families on trial.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	201
" " " " 30, 1880	181
" " " " 30, 1879	153

Twelve of those placed out in 1881 were placed on board.

Number Discharged by Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	46
" " " " 30, 1880	64
" " " " 30, 1879	71

Number Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	106
" " " " 30, 1880	104
" " " " 30, 1879	118

Elopements.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	3.	Returned	3
" " " " 30, 1880	7.	"	0
" " " " 30, 1879	6.	"	4

Number of Children returned from Place.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	94
Of these, 47 were placed out the present year, and 47 previously.	
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1880	76
Of these, 35 were placed out during the year, and 41 previously.	
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879	39
Of these, 29 were placed out during the year, and 10 previously.	

Number of Children sent to the Institution by the Superintendent of Indoor Poor, taken from Court.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	50
" " " " 30, 1880	46
" " " " 30, 1879	34

Deaths in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	5
" " " " 30, 1880	5
" " " " 30, 1879	14

Births in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881	2
" " " " 30, 1880	0
" " " " 30, 1879	2

Largest number in the Institution at any time	450
Smallest " " " " "	397
Average	423+

Correspondence.

Communications received during the year	3,354
Communications written and sent during the year	3,224

GARDINER TUFTS, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with State Treasury.*

DR.

To cash received from appropriation for 1880 . . .	$11,724 56
" " " " " 1881 . . .	41,209 68
" " " " " repairs of hospital .	969 53
To cash received from appropriation for improved water supply	2,538 20
To cash received from sales	154 98
	$56,596 95

CR.

By disbursements for three months ending Dec. 31, 1880, as per schedules filed in State Auditor's office . .	$11,713 56
By disbursements for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1881, as per schedules filed in State Auditor's office . .	44,728 41
By payments to State Treasurer	154 98
	$56,596 95

NOTE.— This institution is wholly supported from the State Treasury by annual legislative appropriation. It has no "fund" from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. The appropriations of the State are made for calendar years. The reports of institutions are for years ending Sept. 30. Although the expenditures are kept within the annual appropriations, yet they may be larger for the parts of two calendar years which make the institution one, as they are for the year now reported upon, embracing the last three months of 1880 and the first nine of 1881.

The per capita cost, including all expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, during the year, is $2.51 per week; excluding extraordinary expenditures — repairs on hospital, building of reservoir, etc. — it is $2.22 per week. This latter sum represents the actual cost of clothing, feeding, lodging, teaching, medical attendance, supervision — in short, the entire maintenance of all the inmates of the institution — together with such repairs as are needed to prevent the building and appliances from deteriorating; including also heating and lighting the buildings, the providing of an outfit for those going away from the institution, and their travelling expenses to their destination.

Each inmate, upon leaving the institution to go to a place, is provided with two complete suits of clothing, a low average valuation of which is $14 per capita. About $3,500.00 has been expended in fitting out children to go to place. The cost of transportation of those going to place is borne by the institution, and amounts to about $200.00.

The sum of $3,067.99 was collected by the Superintendent of Indoor

Poor from cities, towns, and individuals on account of inmates of this school. This, together with the sum received from sales and labor ($154.98) reduces the weekly per capita cost, including both ordinary and extraordinary expenses, to $2.27— net; excluding the extraordinary expenses, to $2.08 net.

In arriving at the per capita cost, seven children who are in families, whose board is paid and clothing furnished by the institution, have been included.

Detailed Account of Current Expenses.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.	Paid from Ordinary Appropriation.	Paid from Special Appropriation.
Blacksmithing	$4 95	$12 60	$33 30	$14 25	$14 25	$17 60	$10 80	–	$26 19	$25 70	$10 45	$10 75	$180 84	$180 84	–
Books and school supplies,	87 02	58 30	–	6 19	81 26	88 99	1 32	9 70	25 59	70 26	6 30	43 84	478 77	478 77	–
Boots and shoes	634 70	19 49	–	12 60	45 90	163 73	139 38	147 00	–	43 39	163 92	–	1,370 11	1,370 11	–
Brooms, baskets, woodenware	13 75	4 00	8 50	36 26	68 93	40 86	–	21 50	13 00	–	4 35	–	211 15	211 15	–
Cereals for table	6 70	10 40	–	8 25	10 50	7 35	3 75	5 55	19 30	3 60	14 85	–	92 00	92 00	–
Clothing, hats, and caps	262 84	–	9 90	–	–	193 00	68 00	78 03	11 40	100 50	–	–	723 67	723 67	–
Coal	–	–	–	27 99	8 16	55 73	3,000 00	–	–	–	–	194 56	3,286 44	3,286 44	–
Dry-goods	416 47	79 93	20 07	935 00	304 11	353 68	112 46	243 00	147 80	191 73	78 55	17 73	2,900 53	2,900 53	–
Express, freight, and passenger fares	64 87	48 62	63 60	51 17	67 60	54 35	92 03	45 80	40 01	66 09	32 82	35 69	662 65	629 88	32 77
Eggs	42 55	11 40	20 06	11 40	16 05	25 27	57 00	58 12	58 30	65 26	35 70	9 90	411 01	411 01	–
Fish	38 59	81 15	67 92	74 90	82 62	61 27	42 58	18 45	9 55	27 81	53 94	96 65	655 43	655 43	–
Fruit and vegetables	4 25	32 33	10 15	10 70	28 16	21 50	24 75	4 75	19 96	11 50	27 16	19 83	215 04	215 04	–
Furniture, beds, and bedding	22 55	8 25	14 50	26 83	–	276 64	381 45	34 75	27 16	38 00	–	–	830 13	830 13	–
Gasolene	133 76	118 71	58 08	175 26	56 01	101 67	71 89	89 46	–	69 19	–	36 19	910 22	910 22	–
Glassware, crockery, and table-ware	29 24	4 00	4 66	3 08	55 69	56 44	14 90	60	22 32	14 67	6 90	3 75	216 25	216 25	–

Grain, feed, and meal for stock	153 43	189 31	–	346 29	206 42	123 42	232 75	74 49	170 02	41 31	70 28	64 83	1,672 55	1,672 55	–
Groceries and Provisions.															
Butter and cheese	138 06	168 23	67 17	129 81	75 67	143 20	193 78	149 38	133 56	143 22	153 59	92 07	1,587 74	1,587 74	–
Coffee and cocoa	41 00	16 50	25 82	34 00	73 00	60 89	16 00	70 20	19 00	32 50	18 50	–	407 41	407 41	–
Flour	924 50	108 75	–	889 00	37 50	452 81	–	1,228 00	–	89 80	–	956 00	4,286 36	4,286 36	–
Light groceries	16 45	21 30	17 98	16 52	28 08	55 21	18 02	52 68	9 33	11 51	22 46	60	270 14	270 14	–
Molasses and syrups	–	31 30	–	70 62	80 14	20 85	24 50	55 86	–	20 80	113 24	–	417 31	417 31	–
Pease and beans	23 47	–	16 58	16 57	61 34	–	–	23 23	23 71	26 35	11 31	13 60	216 16	216 16	–
Rice	–	–	–	15 99	40 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56 29	56 29	–
Sugar	84 19	83 91	27 06	134 42	130 85	164 23	–	77 12	89 58	115 73	112 90	–	1,019 99	1,019 99	–
Tea	21 15	27 13	–	28 48	75 31	–	26 85	–	34 50	–	33 25	–	246 67	246 67	–
All other provisions	9 70	56 51	35 75	46 19	31 15	24 50	5 55	59 51	11 02	30 22	65 47	21 86	397 43	397 43	–
Improvements and Repairs, Ordinary.															
Labor	148 12	164 96	45 00	45 00	79 10	87 50	95 38	78 83	129 25	27 00	119 25	150 31	1,169 70	1,169 70	–
Materials	98 00	109 03	105 98	126 39	101 49	60 08	170 68	50 65	139 95	406 43	16 21	47 56	1,432 45	1,432 45	–
Improvements and Repairs, Extraordinary.															
Labor	169 50	290 01	135 76	53 90	143 28	75 63	114 50	145 62	197 38	301 95	2,006 11	530 33	4,163 97	1,325 58	2,838 39
Materials	119 85	206 08	97 99	222 63	180 12	122 37	347 48	92 24	258 11	190 88	398 46	29 63	2,265 78	1,646 81	618 97
Inventory, expense of	68 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68 00	68 00	–
Leather and shoe findings,	12 60	–	–	14 40	6 00	13 27	7 29	13 51	–	–	–	14 87	81 94	81 94	–
Meat	196 60	47 91	63 11	213 56	217 88	219 30	244 23	240 40	264 95	345 48	322 97	45 02	2,421 41	2,421 41	–
Medicine and medical supplies	6 59	47 55	10 20	91 92	56 84	23 20	14 83	4 50	–	25 33	6 86	10 67	298 49	298 49	–

Detailed Account of Current Expenses. — Concluded.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.	Paid from Ordinary Appropriation.	Paid from Special Appropriation.
Millk	$90 00	$93 00	$88 08	$93 00	$90 00	$87 00	$93 00	$90 00	$93 00	$93 00	$93 00	$90 00	$1,093 08	$1,093 08	–
Miscellaneous	92 37	67 84	119 71	136 62	217 83	104 65	123 82	102 24	129 95	116 84	140 51	70 85	1,423 23	1,405 63	$17 60
Salaries and wages	1,212 18	1,213 54	1,451 04	1,297 10	1,338 41	1,414 61	1,272 77	1,288 49	1,361 74	1,428 09	1,328 77	1,387 86	15,994 60	15,994 60	–
Seeds, plants, and agricultural implements	–	3 36	–	–	15 00	–	30 00	50 42	26 00	76 95	1 16	–	202 89	202 89	–
Soap and soap-stock	29 40	20 88	–	56 92	127 99	–	30 00	57 58	15 00	33 81	33 00	50 99	455 57	455 57	–
Stationery, postage, telegrams, etc., newspapers and magazines	37 49	16 29	14 70	42 58	28 20	70 15	41 34	20 80	17 36	115 00	21 41	10 10	435 42	435 42	–
Straw, hay, and pasturage,	86 56	–	70 00	53 25	50 00	40 50	27 12	40 53	23 50	–	–	50 00	441 46	441 45	–
Support of children in families	–	–	7 87	–	–	14 75	201 40	–	–	–	147 67	–	371 69	371 69	–
Totals	$5,541 45	$3,472 57	$2,710 54	$5,569 04	$4,331 14	$4,896 14	$7,351 60	$4,822 99	$3,567 49	$4,399 90	$5,671 32	$4,107 79	$56,441 97	–	–
Paid from ordinary appropriation	$5,541 45	$3,472 57	$2,710 54	$5,569 04	$4,331 14	$4,896 14	$7,351 60	$4,822 99	$3,567 49	$3,892 21	$3,249 15	$3,529 92	–	$52,934 24	–
Paid from appropriation for repair of hospital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$507 69	461 84	–	–	–	$3,507 73
Paid from appropriation for water-supply	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$1,960 33	$577 87	–	–	

Officers and Employés, Length and Nature of Service, and Compensation therefor.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Time of Service.	Compensation.	Rate.
GARDINER TUFTS	Superintendent	Oct. 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1881,	$1,600 00	$1,600 00
WILLIAM HOLBROOK, M.D.	Physician	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	400 00	400 00
JOHN N. LACEY	Engineer	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	1,000 00	1,000 00
GEORGE H FISHERDICK	Farmer	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	600 00	600 00
S. A. ANDREWS	Supervisor	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	600 00	558 34
JOSEPH F. SCOTT	"	Feb. 1, 1881, to 1, 1881,	300 00	450 00
O. A. Flint	"	Oct. 1, 1880, to Feb. 7, 1881,	159 38	450 00
Joseph F. Scott	Watchman	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	120 00	360 00
CHARLES H. BRADLEY	"	Feb. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1881,	240 00	360 00
FRANK DUFFY	Baker	Oct. 1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	500 01	500 00
EDWARD GOODES	Shoemaker	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	505 00	540 00
ELON G. BUSS	In charge of dining-hall	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	360 00	360 00
J. M. SISK	Driver	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	360 00	360 00
GEORGE W. KEYES	Teamster	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	300 00	300 00
WALTER J. PIERCE	"	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	247 50	258 00
Alexander Gomo	Fireman	16, 1880, to March 1, 1881,	97 00	300 00
JAMES SKEVINGTON	"	Feb. 18, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1881,	220 00	360 00
L. D. Wing	"	Oct. 1, 1880, to 6, 1880,	12 00	275 00
SIMON KATZ	Tailor	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	300 00	300 00
STILLMAN J. BAKER	Gardener	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	282 50	300 00
SAMUEL C. ROGERS	Assistant farmer	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	275 00	282 00
Wesson W. Pierce	" "	1, 1880, to March 31, 1881,	120 00	240 00
James McDowell	" "	1, 1880, to Oct. 23, 1880,	15 31	240 00
JASON E. STONE	" "	Dec. 9, 1880, to 1, 1881,	206 50	270 00
GEORGE L. HOLDRIDGE	" "	April 11, 1881, to 1, 1881,	90 13	192 00

Officers and Employés, Length and Nature of Service, and Compensation therefor. — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Time of Service.	Compensation.	Rate.
A. M Stone	General assistant	Dec. 12, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1881,	$202 00	$264 00
James Lalley	Boys' nurse	Oct. 1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	180 00	180 00
Thomas Flynn	Laborer	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	167 00	180 00
Samuel Kelley	Laborer	1, 1880, to Sept. 1, 1881,	55 00	60 00
William Kelley	Hostler	1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1881,	96 00	96 00
Frank Whittemore	Laborer	1, 1880, to Nov. 1, 1880,	18 00	216 00
Charles S. Hart	Clerk	1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1881,	445 83	450 00
Mrs. Eliza Howe	Matron	1, 1880, to May 1, 1881,	233 33	400 00
Mrs. M. A. Tufts	"	June 10, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1881,	122 22	400 00
Miss Genevieve Mills	Principal of schools	Oct. 1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	500 00	500 00
Miss S. E. Swallow	Teacher (also music)	Jan. 1, 1881, to 1, 1881,	270 00	360 00
Miss N. J. Rice	"	Oct. 1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	250 00	250 00
Miss E. M. Fullington	"	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	250 00	250 00
Miss Sara Hamilton	"	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	250 00	250 00
Mrs. H. E. Darte	"	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	250 00	250 00
Miss M. M. Smith	"	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	250 00	250 00
Miss Josie Hamilton	"	May 10, 1881, to 1, 1881,	250 00	250 00
Miss Hellen J. Barrett	" (also music)	Oct. 1, 1881, to May 1, 1881,	144 00	360 00
Miss E. C. Dibble	"	1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1881,	62 00	250 00
Miss Hattie J. Lacey	"	62 days	57 40	250 00
Miss A. Swinerton	Assistant matron	Oct. 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1881,	250 00	250 00
Mrs. A. S. Daniels	" "	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	229 00	250 00
Mrs. L S. Winston	" "	1, 1880, to April 1, 1881,	125 00	250 00
Miss M. C. Brewster	" "	April 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1881,	125 00	250 00
Mrs. A. M. Flint	Housekeeper	Oct. 1, 1880, to Feb. 1, 1881,	83 00	250 00
Mrs. A. Stetson	"	Feb. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1881,	167 00	250 00

Mrs. S. A. Andrews	In charge of sewing-room	Oct. 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1881,	$250 00	$250 00
Miss F. L. Richardson	Chief nurse	20, 1880, to 1, 1881,	283 07	300 00
Mrs. C. A. St. John	Nurse	1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1881,	62 00	250 00
Miss M. A. Ramsay	"	Jan. 3, 1881, to July 15, 1881,	134 10	250 00
Miss E. S. Taggart	Supervisor	May 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1881,	104 00	250 00
Miss Josie H. Spofford	"	Dec. 13, 1880, to 1, 1881,	167 50	216 00
Miss F. L. Richardson	"	Oct. 1, 1880, to 20, 1880,	14 22	250 00
Miss V. L. Richards	"	Feb. 14, 1881, to May 15, 1881,	54 00	216 00
Miss Anna Galvin	Supervisor	Nov. 24, 1880, to Jan. 15, 1881,	35 16	250 00
Miss B. A. F. Ames	"	Oct. 1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	62 00	250 00
Miss S. E. Wheatley	"	Jan. 15, 1881, to Feb. 2, 1881,	11 90	250 00
Mrs. B. B. Briggs	Assistant nurse	Oct. 1, 1880, to Nov. 1, 1880,	15 00	180 00
Mrs. J. A. Buss	Laundress	1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1881,	180 41	250 00
Miss Etta M. Melvin	Assistant laundress	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	175 00	175 00
Mrs. Fannie Meeney	" "	1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	144 00	144 00
Miss M. E. Duncan	Substituting	Dec. 1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	202 84	250 00
Mrs. Jane Darmody	In charge of orphan ward	Oct. 1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	104 00	104 00
Mrs. Belle B. Briggs	Cook	Nov. 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881,	72 00	216 00
Mrs. Margaret Connell	"	Feb 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1881,	90 00	144 00
Mrs. S. A. Scott	Hospital cook	Oct. 1, 1880, to 1, 1881,	30 00	100 00

Note. — This table is intended to cover only those employed in ordinary institution work. Those employed in repairs and other unusual work are not included.
Names of present officers in small capitals.

Farm Produce.

Beef	10,223	pounds
Carrots	600	bushels
Corn-fodder	3½	tons
" green	112	"
Eggs	360	dozen
English turnips	800	bushels
Hay	153	tons
Lumber	6,558	feet
Mangolds	2,100	bushels
Milk	283,519	pounds
Pork	10,661	"
Potatoes	1,468	bushels
Poultry	106	pounds
Rowen	38	tons
Ruta-bagas	150	bushels
Rye-fodder, green	16	tons
Veal	1,948	pounds
Wood, for fuel	30	cords
Calves raised	9	
Pigs raised	50	

Garden Produce.

Apples	10	barrels
Asparagus	16	bushels
Beans, string	3½	"
" shelled	27	"
Beets	92	"
Cabbage	2,100	heads
Cucumbers	54	bushels
Currants	7	"
Grapes	1½	"
Melons	1,800	pounds
Onions	209	bushels
Pease	36	"
Pears	8	"
Raspberries	106	quarts
Rhubarb	500	pounds
Strawberries	368	quarts
Squashes, summer	1,400	pounds
" winter	3,200	"
Sweet corn	90	bushels
Tomatoes	53	"

Work done in Sewing-Room.

Aprons made	84
Bakery caps made	15
Bed-ticks "	96

Bibs made	84
Chemises made	240
Circulars "	24
Curtains "	30
Dish-towels "	40
Drawers "	290 pairs
Dresses "	312
Elastics "	12 pairs
Holders "	24
Handkerchiefs made	115
Hoods "	38
Mittens "	150 pairs
Napkins "	48
Night-dresses "	153
Pillow-slips "	139 pairs
Roller-towels "	50
Scrubbing-pads "	36
Sheets "	412
Shirts "	600
Skirts "	246
Spreads "	89
Table-cloths "	4
Tiers "	523
Towels "	370
Under-flannels "	22
Waists "	132
Waterproofs "	12
Waterproof capes made	48

Work done in Tailors' Shop.

Caps made	635
Jackets made	550
Pants made	619

Note. — Nearly all the mending, amounting to about twelve thousand pieces, was done in the sewing-room and tailors' shop, in addition to the amount of work on new garments given in the foregoing tables.

Recapitulation of Inventory.

Taken by D. B. Bishop, of Palmer, as of Sept. 30, 1881.

Buildings	$93,500 00
Land	22,665 43
Products of farm on hand	6,554 60
Carriages and agricultural tools	3,489 40
Mechanical appliances	7,722 20
Personal property in Superintendent's department	6,458 51
Amount carried forward	$140,390 14

Amount brought forward	$140,390 14
Personal property in inmates' department	5,131 94
Beds and bedding	4,433 37
Clothing, boots, and shoes	3,266 55
Dry-goods	938 14
Groceries and provisions	1,567 65
Medical supplies	200 00
Fuel	3,301 00
Heating, water, and gas	17,000 00
Library and school books	748 15
Live stock	6,148 60
Miscellaneous	597 95
Total	$183,723 49

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

I PRESENT to you the report of the schools for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881. There were in the schools at the beginning of the year 288 boys, 115 girls; making a total of 403 pupils. During the year there entered 138 new scholars; 84 returned from places; 224 were discharged; 2 died; leaving in the schools Sept. 30, 1881, 293 boys, 106 girls; making a total of 399 pupils. The average age of the children is something less than ten years. The average attendance for the year was 364. Irregularity in attendance arises from two causes — sickness and the demands of the work departments. The attendance was better than the preceding year, and the result is improved scholarship. Some changes have occurred during the year in the corps of teachers. The Third School, owing to accident, has been in charge of three different instructors. The Fifth and Seventh Schools were without permanent teachers until Jan. 1. I cannot speak with too high praise of the work of the teachers, who have, in all instances, intelligently and faithfully performed every duty. Only the First and Second Schools were at the beginning of the year properly supplied with books. The deficiencies have been made good, and some changes made in text-books.

A majority of the children received enter the primary grades, where the pressure is great, as there is no outgo to families, such places being filled by children from the more advanced schools. The more permanent character of the classes which are not affected, as in the higher rooms, by the dismissal of pupils to or their return from places, compensates in some degree for this excess of numbers. Still it was found necessary to relieve the pressure by arranging for the promotion of a class from each school twice during each year.

By a judicious classification of all new pupils solely by their attainments — even though children half a dozen years apart are placed side by side, as is not infrequent — and by a strict adherence to our rule of promotion — allowing none on account of size and without the proper qualifications to pass from any school into a higher — we shall secure thoroughness and the best general results.

A new and strict classification of the pupils involved a rearrangement of the course of study, which is at present as follows : —

KINDERGARTEN (*Mixed*).

Frœbel's Method. — Object-teaching.

First, second, third, seventh, eighth, and ninth "gifts." Bead-work, chain-work, sewing, weaving, paper-folding, clay-modelling.

SEVENTH SCHOOL (*Mixed*).

Reading and Spelling. — Begun with chart, and carried through First Reader.

Counting. — From 1 to 100. Writing numbers to 100.

SIXTH SCHOOL (*Mixed*).

Reading and Spelling. — First and Second Readers. Spelling from Reader.

Arithmetic. — Writing and reading numbers to 1000. Addition tables, and addition of numbers through one period.

Writing. — Script-writing on slate.

FIFTH SCHOOL (*Girls*).

Reading and Spelling. — Third and Fourth Readers. Spelling, oral and written.

Arithmetic. — Primary finished; Intellectual begun. Written arithmetic, writing, reading, and adding numbers of two periods, on indefinitely.

Geography. — Harper's Primary, and Harper's School Geography.

Writing. — Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

(The Fifth School receives girls promoted from the Sixth School, and keeps them until they leave the institution.)

FOURTH SCHOOL (*Boys*).

Reading and Spelling. — Second Reader. Spelling from Reader.

Arithmetic. — Addition tables reviewed. Subtraction tables. Written arithmetic, into subtraction.

Writing. — Script-writing on slates.

THIRD SCHOOL (*Boys*).

Reading and Spelling. — Third Reader. Spelling, oral and written.

Arithmetic. — Primary finished. Written, through addition and subtraction of miscellaneous examples.

Geography. — Oral, and Harper's Primary begun.

Writing. — No. 2.

SECOND SCHOOL (*Boys*).

Reading and Spelling. — Reader. Spelling, oral and written.

Arithmetic. — Addition and subtraction reviewed with books. Multiplication, and miscellaneous examples combining first three rules.

Geography. — Primary finished.

Writing. — Nos. 2 and 3.

FIRST SCHOOL (*Boys*).

Reading and Spelling. — Fourth Reader and Anderson's Historical Reader. Spelling, oral and written.

Arithmetic. — Division, on indefinitely.

Geography. — Primary reviewed. School geography begun.

Language Lessons.

Writing. — Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

The following statement will show the general standing : — Thirty-four read from chart ; 326 read from books ; 326 study spelling ; 309 study arithmetic ; 150 study geography ; 6 study grammar ; 249 write in copy-books ; 160 practise letter-writing.

One day in every month is given to letter-writing, and composition is an occasional exercise.

We are instructing children of not even fair intellectual promise. Some of them are mentally weak, almost to idiocy, and the majority have been surrounded from birth by the most degrading influences. Yet, while many come to us pitiably ignorant, and most are dull, we may be encouraged by the fact that, with few exceptions, all improve, and quite a large number respond gratifyingly to our efforts for them.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging gratefully your constant aid in the direction of the schools. Their numerous wants you have generously supplied ; and your happy suggestions and kind advice have been invaluable to me. If the year's work has your approval, I hope that of the ensuing year will no less merit your approbation.

Respectfully,

 GENEVIEVE MILLS, *Principal.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School, Monson.

I HEREWITH present you with the annual report of the hospital department of this institution for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881.

Number remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1880	34
admitted during the year	339
births during the year	2
deaths during the year	5
discharged during the year	350
remaining	18

No name placed on record unless in hospital twenty-four consecutive hours. The number of deaths the same as last year.

Ages and Diseases of those who Died.

NAME.	Date of Death.	Age.		Disease.
		Yrs.	Mos.	
Josephine Clayton	Oct. 30	6	–	Diphtheritic croup.
Josephine McGrath	Nov. 11	10	–	Gangrene of lungs following diphtheria.
Etta Boyce	March 26	2	8	Convulsions from teething.
Annie O'Brien	May 28	–	10	Scrofula and teething.
William Conners	May 28	17	–	Bright's disease of kidney.

The institution has again been visited by measles, developed in a child brought from Tewksbury a few days previously. Thirty cases have been treated; all have been of a light type. Thirty-one cases of roseola, or German measles, are recorded, all yielding readily to good nursing and a very little medicine. We have had seven cases of typhoid fever,

some very severe; several cases of fractures and dislocations, all of which have recovered without deformities. Almost all of children's diseases we have had, more or less, during the year. Ophthalmia, which has been such an "*eyesore*" to all who have ever had anything to do with the children here, and has been numbered by the hundreds in a year, during its history, has now practically become numbered among the things that were. The general health of the children has steadily improved under the generous, wholesome diet now given them, and the greater liberty granted to go out from the yards and playgrounds, tramping over the fields, through the woods, and up the high hills which lie around this institution; and also the greater recreations and amusements given the children under the guidance of the superintendent and other officers, all conducing to the best welfare of these children, good health, and happiness.

The hospital building is still undergoing repairs. The portion now done is good enough for any one to be sick in, — pleasant, airy, well ventilated in and under the building. Good open fireplaces have been placed in the girls' ward. Good drainage around the premises. Every thing about the old hospital will be pleasant and cheerful; so that whoever among these little ones has the misfortune to be taken sick can at least have a pleasant place in which they can be cared for. But although ordinary sickness is thus well provided for, the need still exists for a separate building for isolating cases of contagious disease. To the superintendent and nurses I feel under great obligations in carrying out suggestions for the care of the sick, and render thanks to Divine Goodness for so good a measure of health vouchsafed to these wards of the State during the year.

Respectfully,

WM. HOLBROOK,

Physician State Primary School.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1881.

BOSTON:
Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 Franklin Street.
1882.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
WESTBOROUGH, OCT. 1, 1880.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

THE Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the condition of the institution, being for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, is respectfully submitted.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Number of Boys received and discharged for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1881.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1880		194
Received — Since committed	71	
Recommitted	6	
Returned by institution officers	46	
Returned by the police	17	
Returned by parents	1	
Returned voluntarily	4	
Returned by State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity	2	
	—	147
Whole number in school during the year		341
Discharged — On probation to friends	92	
On trial, in places	21	
House of Correction	1	
For trial at court	6	
Eloped —		
Before Dec. 1, 1880 (6 of whom have been returned)	10	
From Dec. 1, 1880, to June 27, 1881 (9 of whom have been returned)	12	
From June 27, 1881, to Sept. 30, 1881 (23 of whom have been returned)	49	
Died	1	
Expiration of sentence	1	
To State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity	2	
Remanded to court for sentence	1	
Allowed to visit home, and did not return	2	
On account of sickness	1	
	—	199
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1881		142

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average Number.
1880.			
October	14	10	197.90
November	13	26	193.1
December	8	10	184.09
1881.			
January	5	2	183.41
February	12	7	188.61
March	8	13	187.03
April	10	9	188.43
May	4	19	177.09
June	15	9	176.73
July	23	28	167.84
August	15	35	163.29
September	20	31	147.7
Totals	147	199	179.6

Average time spent here by boys who left during the past year, 20 months and 24 days.

Average time spent here by boys discharged between Nov. 30, 1853, and Sept. 30, 1880, 28 months and 18 days.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable	1	44	45
Berkshire	3	193	196
Bristol	16	428	444
Dukes	4	5	9
Essex	2	862	864
Franklin	1	46	47
Hampden	6	290	296
Hampshire	–	68	68
Middlesex	15	864	879
Nantucket	–	16	16
Norfolk	1	909	910
Plymouth	2	89	91
Suffolk	7	1,109	1,116
Worcester	13	583	596
Totals	71	5,506	5,577

TABLE No. 4.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity	4
Police Court	27
District Court	22
Trial Justice	6
Municipal Court	6
Superior Court	6
Total	71

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Nativity of those committed the past Year and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Australia	–	1	1
Canada	4	59	63
England	3	107	110
France	–	1	1
Germany	–	6	6
Ireland	5	478	483
Italy	–	4	4
Mexico	–	1	1
New Brunswick	1	72	73
Newfoundland	–	6	6
Nova Scotia	1	48	49
Prince Edward Island	–	1	1
Portugal	–	1	1
Scotland	1	16	17
Switzerland	–	1	1
Wales	–	4	4
West Indies	–	3	3
Total foreign	15	809	824
Atlantic Ocean	–	1	1
California	–	4	4
Connecticut	–	75	75
District of Columbia	–	6	6
Georgia	–	3	3
Illinois	–	11	11
Kentucky	–	2	2
Louisiana	–	8	8
Maine	1	142	143
Massachusetts	50	3,403	3,453

TABLE No. 5. — Concluded.

NATIVITY.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Michigan	–	4	4
Minnesota	–	1	1
Missouri	–	1	1
New Hampshire	1	125	126
New Jersey	–	16	16
New York	2	181	183
North Carolina	–	2	2
Ohio	–	1	1
Pennsylvania	–	18	18
Rhode Island	–	58	58
South Carolina	–	2	2
Tennessee	–	1	1
Vermont	–	56	56
Virginia	1	15	16
Wisconsin	–	4	4
Unknown	1	9	10
Total American	56	4,149	4,205
Foreigners	15	809	824
Total American and foreign	71	4,958	5,029

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Nativity of Parents of Boys committed the past Year.

NATIVITY.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Canada	7	8
England	4	3
Germany	1	–
Ireland	24	25
Nova Scotia	–	1
Scotland	1	1
Switzerland	1	–
Total foreign	38	38
Connecticut	1	–
Georgia	1	–
Massachusetts	7	15
Maine	1	1
New Hampshire	–	1
United States	4	3
Vermont	1	1
Total American	15	21
Total foreign	38	38
Unknown	18	12
Total American and foreign	71	71

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six years	–	5	5
Seven years	–	25	25
Eight years	–	116	116
Nine years	1	231	232
Ten years	2	432	434
Eleven years	1	608	609
Twelve years	5	643	648
Thirteen years	9	727	736
Fourteen years	15	882	897
Fifteen years	19	766	785
Sixteen years	17	812	829
Seventeen years	1	260	261
Eighteen years and upwards	1	56	57
Unknown	–	25	25
Totals	71	5,588	5,659

Average Age at Commitment.

YEAR ENDING.	Years.	Months.
Sept. 30, 1881	14	7
30, 1880	13	11 1/3
30, 1878	13	11
30, 1876	15	1/2
30, 1874	14	10
30, 1872	13	10
30, 1870	12	1 1/2
30, 1868	11	1/2
30, 1866	11	3
30, 1864	11	6
30, 1862	11	5
30, 1860	11	3
Previous to Sept. 30, 1859	12	5*

* Approximate.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition, etc., of Boys committed during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents	9
no father	24
no mother	16
step-father	3
step-mother	4
intemperate father	17
intemperate mother	8
parents separated	2
been arrested before	41
been inmates of other institutions	8
other members of the family arrested	18
used ardent spirits	10
used tobacco	46
Catholic parents	46
Protestant parents	25

TABLE No. 9.

Occupation of the Fathers of Boys sent here during the Year, as near as can be ascertained.

BUSINESS.	Number.	BUSINESS.	Number.
Butcher	1	Liquor-dealer	1
Clerk	1	Mule-spinner	2
Currier	1	Mason	1
Carpenter	5	Machinist	4
Coachman	3	Painter	1
Farmer	2	Teamster	4
Gardener	1	Whitewasher	1
Grocer	1	Deceased	24
Hackman	1		
Laborer	17	Total	71

Average rent per month paid by parents of 42 of the boys committed during the year, $6.84; parents of 21 own their houses; parents of 8, deceased.

TABLE No. 10.

Showing for what those received during the past Year were committed.

CAUSES.	Number of Boys.
Assault and battery	2
Breaking and entering	5
Breaking, entering, and larceny	5
Cruelty to animals	1
Idle and disorderly	1
Incendiarsm	1
Indecent assault	1
Larceny	36
Malicious mischief	4
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1
Stubbornness	12
Vagrancy	2
Total	71

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the average Employment of Boys during the Years 1880 and 1881.

	1880.	1881.
Employed farming and gardening	40	72
seating chairs	56	7
making shoes	2	3
in sewing-room	17	15
in laundry	7	8
in baking, cooking, and care of dining-room	8	8
in domestic work	28	25
at the steam-mill	1	2
at miscellaneous work	11	10
in halls and yard	9	6
in paint-shop	8	6
in sleigh-shop	14	13
in blacksmith-shop	5	4
Total	–	179

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the amount of Work done in the Workrooms.

In the Chair-shop.	
Number of chairs seated	18,107
In the Laundry.	
Number of articles washed and ironed	83,671
In the Shop.	
Number of pairs of shoes made	228
Number of pairs of shoes repaired	665
Number of suspender-leathers cut	289

In the Sewing-room.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	13	19	Organ-cover	1	–
Blankets	–	88	Pants	246	2,262
Bed-ticks	–	280	Pillow-cases	24	75
Bed-spreads	–	49	Pillow-ticks	–	56
Buffalo-robes	–	1	Quilts	–	15
Caps	286	48	Rag-bags	1	–
Curtains	–	12	Stockings	469	4,308
Dishcloths	43	34	Shirts	282	3,737
Dusters	16	–	Suspenders, p'rs	230	–
Holders	190	–	Sheets	3	153
Ironing-sheets	2	–	Towels	244	214
Jumpers	–	15	Table-cloths	–	4
Jackets	50	1,502	White jackets	6	11
Mittens, pairs	59	1	White aprons	18	–
Overalls	1	12	Vests	–	2

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1880 — October.	Received from State Treasurer,					$2,981 25
November.	"	"	"	"		3,282 43
December.	"	"	"	"		4,121 11
1881 — January.	"	"	"	"		2,997 47
February.	"	"	"	"		3,617 42
March,	"	"	"	"		2,682 31
April.	"	"	"	"		3,713 20
May.	"	"	"	"		2,881 40
June.	"	"	"	"		4,472 21
July.	"	"	"	"		2,943 55
August.	"	"	"	"		2,767 04
September.	"	"	"	"		2,885 71
						$39,345 10

Expenditures.

1880 — Oct.	Paid bills audited on	Schedule	No. 1,		$2,981 25
Nov.	"	"	No. 2,		3,282 43
Dec.	"	"	No. 3,		4,121 11
1881 — Jan.	"	"	No. 4,		2,997 47
Feb.	"	"	No. 5,		3,617 42
March.	"	"	No. 6,		2,682 31
April.	"	"	No. 7,		3,713 20
May.	"	"	No. 8,		2,881 40
June.	"	"	No. 9,		4,472 21
July.	"	"	No. 10,		2,943 55
Aug.	"	"	No. 11,		2,767 04
Sept.	"	"	No. 12,		2,885 71
					$39,345 10

E. T. DOOLEY, *Treasurer.*

Westborough, Oct. 1, 1881.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS.

Receipts.

		Miscellaneous Sales.	Sleigh Sales.	Farm Produce Sales.	Labor of Boys Cane-seating Chairs.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
	1880.						
October 1	Balance on hand	$88 04	$177 20	$30 49	–	–	$295 73
October	Received cash from	1 74	28 50	132 43	–	–	162 67
November	" " "	12 57	1,024 50	207 20	$332 88	–	1,577 15
December	" " "	–	4,133 07	31 75	–	–	4,164 82
	1881.						
January	" " "	5 50	1,135 00	193 70	292 89	–	1,627 09
February	" " "	1 12	292 50	80 91	–	–	374 53
March	" " "	32 20	305 63	123 04	–	–	460 87
April	" " "	–	41 00	99 25	–	–	140 25
May	" " "	–	50 00	108 90	–	–	158 90
June	" " "	34 17	45 50	99 87	394 02	–	573 56
July	" " "	39 52	25 00	82 81	438 61	–	585 94
August	" " "	4 78	–	569 90	–	13 98	588 66
September	" " "	84 22	–	–	–	5 50	89 72
Totals		$303 86	$7,257 90	$1,760 25	$1,458 40	$19 48	$10,799 89

Disbursements.

		Miscellaneous Sales.	Sleigh Sales.	Farm Produce Sales.	Labor of Boys Cane-seating Chairs.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
1880.							
November	Paid State Treasurer	–	$955 70	$274 05	–	–	$1,229 75
December	" " "	–	141 31	96 07	332 88	–	570 26
1881.							
January	" " "	–	4,110 07	–	–	–	4,110 07
March	" " "	–	1,583 69	23 42	292 89	–	1,900 00
May	" " "	141 17	346 63	362 20	–	–	850 00
June	" " "	–	50 00	246 43	–	–	296 43
July	" " "	21 54	–	–	832 63	–	854 17
August	" " "	52 15	70 50	178 47	–	–	301 12
September	" " "	4 78	–	412 63	–	19 48	436 89
Totals		$219 64	$7,257 90	$1,593 27	$1,458 40	$19 48	$10,548 69
September 30	Balance on hand	84 22	–	166 98	–	–	251 20
		$303 86	$7,257 90	$1,760 25	$1,458 40	$19 48	$10,799 89

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

Meat.

Beef, 16,862 pounds	$1,578 14	
Lamb, 2,387 pounds	262 42	
Tripe, 21 pounds	1 68	
Chicken, 10¾ pounds	2 47	
Turkey, 376 pounds	62 41	
Sausage (making of)	4 84	
Ham, 55⅛ pounds	6 80	
Curing and smoking of 50 hams	10 00	
		$1,928 76

Fish.

Fish, fresh, 7,216 pounds	$377 11	
" salt, 400 pounds	20 25	
Clams, 133½ gallons	89 90	
Oysters, 52 gallons	59 40	
		546 66

Bread.

Malt, 10 bushels	$17 60	
Meal, bolted, 22 bags	32 75	
Oatmeal, 1 barrel	7 25	
Rice, 624 pounds	43 12	
Bread, 118 pounds	4 72	
Flour, 295 barrels	1,549 48	
Crackers, 15 barrels	47 60	
Hops, 9 pounds	1 80	
Pearl meal, 162 pounds	4 90	
Flour (freight on 250 barrels)	247 50	
Rye-meal, 13 bags	28 75	
Indian-meal, 5 bags	6 95	
Yeast-cakes, 5	10	
		1,992 52

Potatoes, Beans, Etc.

Potatoes, 214 bushels	$192 75	
Beans, 47 barrels	398 35	
Onions, 40 pounds	1 65	
Squash, 1 dozen cans	1 35	
		594 10

Molasses and Sugar.

Mollasses, 1,662 gallons	$603 63	
Sugar, granulated, 5,303 pounds	520 93	
		1,124 56

Butter and Cheese.

Butter, 3,068 pounds	$977 01	
Cheese, 273 pounds	55 24	
		1,032 25
Amount carried forward.		$7,218 85

Tea, Coffee, Etc.

Amount brought forward		$7,218 85
Tea, 241 pounds	$93 30	
Coffee, 298½ pounds	134 18	
Cocoa, 100 pounds	31 00	
Chocolate, 4 pounds	1 60	
		260 08

Lard, Eggs, Cooking Sundries, Etc.

Lard, 1,008 pounds	$116 62	
Eggs, 322 dozen	88 05	
Powdered sugar, 9 pounds	99	
Strawberries	60	
Currants, 10 pounds	70	
Sardines, 6 pounds	6 66	
Lemons, 26 dozen	6 15	
Apples, 6 barrels	51 00	
Cranberries, 1¾ bushels	6 48	
Cocoanut, desiccated, 1 pound	30	
Oranges, 35 dozen	7 95	
Evaporated apples, 50 pounds	5 50	
Watermelons, 2	50	
Bananas, 2 dozen	1 00	
Berries, 1 box	15	
Prunes, 233½ pounds	15 26	
Oil of lemon, 1 pound	1 65	
Salt, 36 bags	35 65	
Cassia, 6 pounds	1 05	
Mustard-seed, 1 pound	20	
Mustard, 40 pounds	11 20	
Pepper, 35 pounds	7 04	
Soda, 225 pounds	8 52	
Cream of tartar, 150 pounds	48 50	
Vinegar (making 1,407 gallons of cider)	28 14	
Ginger, 49 pounds	3 47	
Alum, ¼ pound	02	
Vanilla extract, 2 dozen	4 25	
Cloves, 4½ pounds	1 68	
Nutmegs, 10 pounds	8 80	
Raisins, 500 pounds	55 25	
Cook-book	1 50	
Extract of lemon	5 78	
		530 61
		$8,009 54

ORDINARY REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Whiting, 248 pounds	$6 81
Muriatic acid, 6 ounces	10
Sash-springs, ½ dozen	88
Thimbles and caps, 6 pounds	84
Spruce lumber, 2,640 feet	49 59
Lard-oil, 20 gallons	16 50
Night-latches, ⅓ dozen	5 10
Sash-cord, 4 pounds	1 00
Trucking	3 06
Plank and sawing	3 00
Freight and express	2 40
Rubber packing, ½ pound	20
Glaziers' points, 3 pairs	43
Shingles, 4½ thousands	16 88
Sawing	1 00
Valves, 3	2 75
Labor on steam fitting	8 00
Glass, 18 boxes	61 64
Potash, 15 pounds	1 50
Ring-burners for gasolene, 2 dozen	10 00
Sheet-iron, 227 pounds	11 35
Steam-pump repairs	38 00
Bits, 10	80
Lime, 4 casks	5 00
Mortar, ½ bushel	50
Hinges, 13 pairs	7 07
Funnel, 76½ pounds	15 55
Paris-white, 60 pounds	2 60
Door-rolls, 2½ pairs	3 35
Charcoal, 4 bushels	1 00
Cement, 1½ casks	2 63
Iron, 75 pounds	3 13
Dry paper, 73 pounds	2 19
Frozen glue, 1½ pounds	45
Zinc, 122½ pounds	14 20
Curtain-fixtures, 25 sets	7 35
Steam and gas fittings	88 77
Clap-boards, 20 feet	90
Hemlock boards, 275 feet	4 40
Pickets, 80 feet	2 40
Copper, 14 pounds	4 48
Flag-rope, 70 feet	22
Machine oil, 1½ gallons	90
Knob-screws, 1 dozen	35
Wall-brushes, 5	6 22
Castings, 54 pounds	1 89
Mortise-latches, 17	1 76

Boiler grate	$3 00	
Umber, 1 pound	20	
Sash-tools, 3	45	
Wire rope, 135 feet	24 30	
Door-knobs, 6	1 12	
Alum, 18 pounds	84	
Lamp-black	15	
Vandyke brown, 1 pound	20	
Ultramarine blue, ¼ pound	12	
Screws, 61 gross	15 79	
Speaking-tube elbows, 22	2 77	
Blue color, ¼ pound	12	
Bibbs, 2	1 20	
Hemp, 5 pounds	1 25	
Brackets, ½ dozen	3 94	
Faucet	10	
Band leathers, 5	51	
Railing, 14 feet	1 54	
Repairing pump-rod	25	
Rivets, 1¾ pounds	52	
Solder, 18¼ pounds	4 50	
Repairs on boiler	2 60	
" " mats	90	
" " pails	50	
" " mowing-machine	13 18	
" " hose	5 75	
" " fire-extinguisher	1 50	
Speaking-tube, 60½ feet	6 05	
Pump-chain, 4 feet	20	
Baluster, 24 feet	90	
Stove-lining	1 25	
Tacks, 17 papers	1 65	
Sheet-lead, 5¾ pounds	46	
Tin, 3 sheets	25	
Orange shellac, 1 gallon	3 50	
Grindstone arbor	75	
Lead pipe, 19 pounds	1 67	
Red-lead, 5 pounds	50	
		$523 62

Extraordinary Repairs and Improvements.

Drain-pipe, 192 feet	$69 12
Galvanized pipe, 455⅛ feet	40 65
Locks, 44	35 73
Repairing locks, 97	94 32
Keys, 120	26 35
Pine lumber for game-tables, etc., 2,223 feet	80 05
Sample locks	3 00
Large soapstone laundry tank	52 80

Box for same	$2 25	
Nails, 350 pounds	13 26	
Labor, 121 days	225 38	
Kalsomine, 2¼ cases	27 02	
Register and tin case for Farm-house	7 10	
Bricks, 1,200	11 40	
Finishing Garden-house shop into tenement	50 00	
Sheathing (Peter's house shop), 1,550 feet	49 52	
Moulding (farmer's room), 146½ feet	2 44	
Refrigerators, 2	27 75	
Chestnut posts (support of farm barn), 10	19 25	
Windows, 5	5 00	
Floor-boards, 706 feet	17 66	
Doors, 11	15 90	
Sink-trap	1 00	
Cup for same	50	
	———	$877 45

CLOTHING.

Punch	$0 60	
Needles, ¾ thousand	1 12	
Darning-needles, 16 papers	1 62	
Pegs, ½ bushel	40	
Tacks, 12 pounds	2 64	
Repairs on knitting-machine	19 17	
Hose, 48 7/12 dozen pairs	50 80	
Lining, 30 yards	2 10	
Blacking, 2 gallons	30	
Tailors' chalk, 1¼ gross	66	
Flannel shirting, 218 yards	65 40	
Lasts, 10 dozen	4 84	
Coats and vests, 6	34 50	
Web-elastic, 1 gross	7 68	
Sewing-machines, 2	50 00	
Repairs on sewing-machines	98	
Gloves, 1 pair	65	
Nailing stand	4 50	
Sperm oil, 2 quarts	80	
Nails, 30 pounds	3 60	
Thimbles, ⅔ gross	1 34	
Rubber sheeting, 6 yards	5 00	
Gilt buttons, 3 gross	4 37	
Tarred paper, 46 pounds	1 38	
Carting	38	
Looking-glass	10	
Shoe-laces, 14 bunches	9 10	
Sewing-machine oil, 1½ pints	35	
Slippers, 252 pairs	189 00	
Spool linen, 74 dozen	54 86	
Tassels, 1 dozen	75	

Camphor, 10 pounds	$3 10	
Neckties, 9	94	
Wax, 36 pounds	14 10	
Handkerchiefs, 40 dozen	22 44	
Awls, 21 dozen	2 80	
Boots, 7 pairs	17 75	
Stencils, ink, etc.	2 25	
Bag	15	
Suspenders, 9	2 28	
Hats, 8 dozen	17 25	
Pliers, 1 pair	40	
Sal-soda, 116 pounds	2 03	
Rubber boots, 5 pairs	14 00	
Combs, 50 dozen	11 05	
Hamilton strap, 260 yards	29 90	
Cassimere, 62 yards	31 00	
Cheviot, 165 yards	20 63	
Scotch melton, 129 yards	64 50	
Pattern paper, 8 yards	20	
Button-hole scissors, 1 dozen pairs	6 00	
Shoe-knives, 5	1 03	
Cotton thread, 3 pounds	1 95	
Twine, 54 balls	1 65	
Linen, 20 yards	5 00	
Caps, 6 dozen	24 00	
Yarn, 42 $\frac{7}{16}$ pounds	36 07	
Pant patterns, 8	6 00	
Jacket patterns, 10	15 00	
Starch, 1 box	45	
Flannel, 2 pieces	31 06	
Straw paper, 1 ream	11 53	
Silk, 1 spool	12	
Boot-shaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen	2 04	
Pincers, $\frac{1}{6}$ dozen	67	
Shoe-hammers, $\frac{1}{6}$ dozen	1 50	
Bottom-slickers, $\frac{1}{12}$ dozen	35	
Awl-hafts, $\frac{5}{12}$ dozen	75	
Pegging-wheels, $\frac{1}{12}$ dozen	10	
Copper rivets, 4 pounds	2 40	
Buttons, 6 gross	6 00	
Spool cotton, 43 dozen	21 90	
Leather, 1,051 pounds	292 20	
		$1,243 53

LIVE STOCK PURCHASES.

Hog	$15 00	
Cows, 8	385 00	
Oxen, 1 pair	150 00	
Bull	35 00	
		$585 00

FURNITURE, BEDS, BEDDING, ETC.

Tin cups, 3⅙ dozen	$2 20
Bowls, "W. G." 12 dozen	18 00
Goblets, 6 dozen	5 40
Butter-pots, ¼ dozen	2 00
Scrubbing-brushes, 12 dozen	21 00
Teas, 6 dozen	3 95
Salts, 1 dozen	1 50
Dials for watch-clock, 2,000	7 00
Chairs for chapel and office, 5	22 75
Washboards, 2 dozen	5 00
Bolt, 18-inch	83
Lock	75
Milk-cans, ½ dozen	9 50
Scales	8 50
Tassels, 2 dozen	2 50
Mirrors, 4 dozen	6 00
Twine, 4 bundles	2 05
Grate and damper	1 00
Circle brick, 56	3 36
Kettle	1 25
Vases and pedestals, 4	20 00
Beds, 10	20 00
Water-closet paper, 1 case	12 00
Soap-shaker	20
Arm-rest	75
Repairing strainer	40
Punch	20
Wire cloth, 250 square feet	7 50
Shelf-paper, 4 quires	1 17
Shears, 4 pairs	9 15
Corkscrew	45
Oilcloth, 12½ yards	18 75
Lamp-hooks, ⅚ dozen	25
Carriage-dusters, $\frac{5}{12}$ dozen	15 75
Floor-brushes, 1½ dozen	23 00
Carpet lining, 22 dozen	2 20
Bungs, 14 dozen	24 75
Emery-cloth, 1½ dozen sheets	1 44
Pitchers, $2\frac{7}{12}$ dozen	7 80
Carting	1 20
Lantern	1 35
Wire	39
Blacksmithing	50
Funnel, 8 pounds	2 00
Elbow	15
Barrels, 10⅙ dozen	13 00
Shoe-brushes, 1 dozen	1 75

Butters, 5 dozen	$1 87
Stove-castings	10 42
Gray dusters, 1½ dozen	6 75
Zinc, 12½ pounds	1 63
Mica	05
Stove-brushes, 1 dozen	1 75
Dipper	35
Labor, 2 hours	60
Walnut frame	2 75
Clothes-lines, 13	8 20
Baskets, 4	1 32
Lantern-globe	20
Drip-pan	1 00
Rolls, ½ dozen pairs	75
Picture-cord, 5 yards	25
Ribbon, 8 yards	40
Lamps, 13	19 33
Hatchet	60
Spoons, 13 dozen	6 45
Ticking, 168 yards	18 48
Stone and gavel for chapel desk	1 10
Tacks, 4 dozen papers	1 38
Wheel-castors, 7 pairs	90
Apple-corers	12
Butter-trier	1 67
Lamp-bracket	25
Tripoli, 1 gross papers	7 50
Clock-cords, 4	1 02
Repairing watch-clock	2 00
Bath-brick, 5 boxes	3 95
Chambers, 4 dozen	25 90
Carvers, 4 pairs	6 75
Teapots, ⅙ dozen	70
Repairing clock	2 75
Eight-day clock	4 75
Coffee-mill	23 20
Leather mail-bag	7 00
Butchers' steel, $\frac{1}{12}$ dozen	50
Repairing coffee-tank	1 38
Linen for coffee-tank	1 00
Evergreen wreaths, 2 dozen	5 00
Knives, 2 dozen	3 00
Clothes-pins, 3 boxes	2 50
Evergreen cross	29
Scissors, 1 pair	1 05
Corks, 1 dozen	12
Pans, $5\frac{7}{12}$ dozen	15 80
Skimmers, ¼ dozen	19
Chimneys, 18 dozen	19 85

Dustpans, 3 dozen	$3 60	
Plates, 17 dozen	25 20	
Mats, 3	12 00	
Pulpit for chapel	20 00	
Matting, 120 yards	81 67	
Damask, 39 yards	22 50	
Butter-spatts, 2	18	
Slop-jars, 2 dozen	13 50	
Beater	75	
Buckets, 8½ dozen	27 78	
Wicks, 1½ gross	1 45	
Cash-boxes, 2	1 60	
Alcohol, 2 gallons	5 00	
Sugar-bowls, 1 dozen	4 80	
Rubber stamps and pad, 3	15 00	
Butter-mould	35	
Parer	58	
Ladles, 2 dozen	1 50	
Thermometers, 2 dozen	10 80	
Iron ash-barrels, 4	14 80	
Brooms, 18 dozen,	44 50	
Box	20	
Churn	9 00	
Extra picks, 2 dozen	4 50	
Shelf-paper, ¼ ream	1 75	
Dippers, ½ dozen	75	
Polishing-irons, ⅔ dozen	5 15	
Airtight stove	6 50	
Sieves, ¼ dozen	1 25	
Butter-powe	60	
Call-bells, 2	1 95	
Stove-polish, ½ gross	2 88	
Cartage	5 29	
Blueing	2 40	
Shoe-blacking, 5 dozen	5 00	
Soap, 3,284 pounds	164 36	
Starch, 172 pounds	12 90	
Gum camphor, 25 pounds	7 75	
Alcohol, 5¾ gallons	14 19	
		$1,089 39

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Gasolene, 4,132½ gallons	$856 93	
Burners, 2 dozen	8 00	
Fusee-cases, 3½ dozen	3 25	
Wicks, 12½ dozen	1 26	
Kerosene oil, 291 gallons	38 37	
Coal, 223,330 pounds	648 06	
Lard oil, 20 gallons	17 00	

Chimneys, $6\frac{7}{12}$ dozen	$5 90	
Freight on barrels, 162	45 18	
Matches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gross	6 90	
Fusees, 6 cases	9 00	
		$1,639 85

HORSE AND CATTLE SHOEING.

Shoeing horses and oxen		$84 65

STATIONERY.

Envelopes, $6\frac{1}{5}$ thousands	$18 17	
Check-books, 2	6 50	
Boston directory	5 00	
Binding-file	90	
Note-heads, $\frac{3}{4}$ thousand	7 00	
Memorandum-books, 1 dozen	35	
Post-office box	70	
Bill-files, 9	2 55	
Ledgers, 2	5 65	
Leads, 6 boxes	1 25	
Merchandise tags, $\frac{1}{3}$ thousand	1 00	
Blank-book	90	
Pass-books, 15 dozen	6 90	
Pens, 4 boxes	6 00	
Red ink	50	
Mucilage, 1 quart	42	
Ink, 8 quarts	4 01	
Order-books, 2 dozen	12 00	
		$79 80

HOSPITAL AND SANITARY SUPPLIES.

Boneset, 1 pound	$0 40
Castor oil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	45
Benzoic acid, 1 ounce	38
Alcohol, $7\frac{1}{2}$ quarts	4 91
Corks, 12 dozen	81
Muriatic acid	25
Gum camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	20
Chlorate of potash, $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	90
Seidlitz mixture, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	50
Jamaica ginger (powdered), $\frac{1}{4}$ pound	50
Chloride of lime, 1,160 pounds	23 70
Castile soap, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	95
Knee-cap.	1 50
Oxide of zinc, 6 ounces	10
Tincture of iron, 2 quarts	1 85
Fly-paper, 6 sheets	25
Pills, 1,200	6 40
Extract of beef, 1 bottle	87

Sponges, 1 dozen	$0 10	
Tincture of opium, 1 pound	1 70	
Balsam of copaiba, 1 pound	1 05	
Brandy, 1 bottle	2 00	
Borax, 3 pounds	62	
Extract of Jamaica ginger, 5 pounds	8 00	
Peppermint, 2 ounces	70	
Bismuth, ½ pint	1 50	
Carbolic acid, 3½ ounces	70	
Squibb's ether, 1½ pounds	1 79	
Vaccine virus	5 70	
Liquid ammonia, 3 pints	94	
Camel-hair brushes, ½ dozen	20	
Glycerine, 11¼ pounds	6 60	
Cough mixture, 1 bottle	75	
Compressed tablets (chloride of potash), 30 boxes	4 67	
Linseed meal, 4 pounds	40	
Truss	3 33	
Lucca oil, 1 bottle	1 00	
Gal. plaster, 5 rolls	3 25	
Powder papers	20	
Potash, 2 boxes	10	
Nitrate of silver, 3 drams	36	
Spirits of nitre dulc., 1 pint	65	
Ammonia, ½ pound	15	
		$91 38

Grain and Meal for Live Stock.

Meal, 436 bags	$544 31	
Corn, 556 bags	357 90	
Cracked corn, 114 bags	147 17	
Grinding	49 11	
Cotton-seed meal, 48 bags	66 40	
Milk, skimmed or sour, 431 cans	26 57	
Oats, 153 bags	327 09	
Charcoal, 1 barrel	90	
Pine tar, 2 boxes	20	
Middlings, 6,088 pounds	68 97	
Freight on shorts	110 08	
Meadow hay, 24,766 pounds	90 37	
Prescriptions, 3	75	
Garget cure, 7 bottles	7 00	
Sulphur, 2 pounds	16	
Bran, 1,000 pounds	9 50	
Cattle food, 4 packages	3 60	
Expense of unloading shorts	1 00	
Buttermilk for pigs, 50 cans	6 04	
		$1,817 12

News, Sunday-school, and Waste Papers.

"Daily Advertiser"	$12 00	
"American Cultivator"	2 00	
Old papers, 2,000	10 00	
"Daily Traveller"	2 61	
"Sunday-school Worlds"	4 95	
Sunday-school Lesson Sheets	16 87	
"Massachusetts Ploughman"	2 70	
"Sunday-school Times"	2 10	
"Chronotypes," 25	1 00	
		$54 23

Postage and Telegrams.

Postage-stamps, 1,950	$58 50	
" " 300	3 00	
Postal-cards, 300	3 00	
Telephone subscription	30 00	
" lines, complete	40 00	
Telegraph and telephone despatches	204 73	
Post-office box rent	80	
		$340 03

Salaries, Wages, and Labor.

Pay-rolls	$15,294 71	
Paid ministers	209 00	
Extra labor	141 43	
Appraiser's services	70 00	
		$15,715 14

Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.

Onion seed, $11\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	$46 78
Melon seed, 2 pounds	2 38
Tomato seed, $\frac{5}{16}$ pound	1 55
Paris green, 20 pounds	6 15
Cabbage seed, 3 pounds	13 66
Plaster, 1 barrel	1 40
Red-top, $5\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	3 48
Blue-grass, 2 bushels	4 00
Potatoes, 80 bushels	78 50
Currant plants, 500	25 00
Tin pail, 1	35
Timothy, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	3 75
Clover seed, 90 pounds	9 00
Carting	1 50
Phosphate, 492 pounds	10 46
Tobacco-stems, 16 pounds	80
Corn stowells, 2 quarts	50
Ashes, 224 bushels.	28 00
Tomato plants, 150	4 00

Flower seeds, 15 packages,	$1 85	
Evergeen corn, ¼ bushel	1 50	
Turnip seed, 5¼ pounds	3 83	
Pease, 1½ bushels	8 37	
Beans, 26 quarts	6 74	
Beet seed, 5 pounds	1 76	
Oats, 4 bags	6 60	
Rye, 6 bushels	6 00	
Squash, 5¾ pounds	6 55	
Whole corn, 3 bags	5 40	
Sweet corn, 1 peck	1 50	
		$291 36

FARMING TOOLS, HORSE AND WAGON FURNITURE, AND REPAIRS TO THE SAME.

Sperm oil, 4½ gallons	$7 88
Covered buggy, 1	75 00
Repairing wagons	64 90
Scythes, ½ dozen	5 25
Circle, 1	1 50
Sickle, 1	60
Setting tires	4 40
Reins, 1 pair	2 25
Cards, ½ dozen	50
Brushes, ⅙ dozen	2 83
Twine, 1 ball	20
Plank, 136 feet	5 44
Rakes, ½ dozen	1 50
Axletrees, 2	4 75
Lawn-mower, 1	12 00
Whiffletrees, 3	4 00
Pole, 1	2 45
Curry-combs, ½ dozen	2 35
Flails, ⅓ dozen	3 00
Springs, 1 set	3 75
Carriage-soap, 3⅜ pounds	51
Scythe-stones, 2	70
Chisel, 1	2 50
Hooks, $\frac{7}{12}$ dozen	6 91
Repairing harnesses	23 75
Shaft-bells, 4 pairs	4 25
Balance, 1	83
Repairing sleighs	6 50
" carts	2 25
Fork-handle, 1	25
Repairing chains	80
Hoes, 4 dozen	20 00
Sponge, 1	50

Castors	$0 06	
Axe-handles, 2 dozen	5 50	
Ploughshare, 1	50	
Swivel plough, 1	13 50	
Leather	20	
Whips, 4	6 25	
Whip-handles, 6	1 20	
Bit, 1	40	
New harness, 1	38 00	
Halter, 1	40	
Carting	38	
Axe, 1	1 00	
Axle-oil, 1 gallon	1 75	
Tie-rein, 1	1 00	
Repairing tie-rein	40	
Whip-sticks, 2	40	
Wagon seat, 1	1 75	
Repairing scoop	25	
Milking-tubes, 2	1 50	
Enamel dressing, 2 quarts	3 00	
Repairing saddle	1 50	
Repairing cushion	30	
Lashes, 5	1 25	
Repairing riding-bridle	2 75	
Repairing mowing-machine	2 30	
Stalk-cutter, 1	16 00	
Crank and knife for stalk-cutter	75	
Harness oil, 1 quart	1 75	
Garget cure, 2 bottles	1 50	
Sulphur, 5 pounds	40	
Chamois skin, 1	1 25	
Check-straps, 2	60	
Whip-socket, 1	85	
Potato-diggers, 1 dozen	6 00	
Hose (200 feet), couplings, etc.	27 30	
		$416 24

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Freight and express	$354 71	
Travelling expenses	71 80	
Railroad tickets	140 62	
Return of boys ($374.72 for last 3 months)	699 36	
Boys' fares home	29 31	
Carriage-hire	1 40	
		$1,297 20

PRINTING.

Advertising	$35 39
Blanks, 22,000	32 00
Cards, 300	2 00

Programmes, 1,700	$13 50	
Special rules, 200	2 50	
Hymns, 300	3 00	
		$88 39

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Envelopes, 2 thousand	$2 50	
Arithmetics, 16 dozen	73 50	
Sheet music, 18 pieces	3 60	
Slates, 11 dozen	7 65	
"Upton's Tactics," 1	2 00	
Slate-pencils, 1,024	4 90	
Geographies, 6 dozen	55 86	
"Nordhoff's Politics," 1 dozen	8 55	
School globes, 2	20 00	
Note-paper, 5 reams	6 25	
Readers, 22 dozen	110 81	
United States Histories, 2 dozen	25 92	
Penholders, 3 gross	1 30	
Swinton's Language-lessons, 6 dozen	43 20	
Song-books, 15¼ dozen	56 01	
Spellers, 8 dozen	22 80	
		$444 85

BURIAL.

Coffin and plate	$13 00	
Muslin for shroud, 1½ yards	90	
		$13 90

PETTIES.

Skate-straps, 64	$7 50	
Key-rings, 4 dozen	3 00	
Paper bags, 200	58	
Attorney's services	5 00	
Base balls, $3\frac{5}{12}$ dozen	25 00	
Billy, 1	2 00	
Blotting-paper, 6 sheets	33	
Whistles, 1 dozen	4 95	
		$48 36

SLEIGH SHOP — WOOD DEPARTMENT.

Screws, 90 gross	$24 17
Muslin, 60 yards	13 80
Shaft straps, 512 pairs	113 40
Carpenters' pencils, ½ gross	1 50
Drill, 33 yards	3 96
Leather, 404 feet	44 45
Twine, 10 pounds	4 33
Handles, 314 pairs	11 00
Sawing, 10 hours	5 00
Cord, 2 pieces	30
Plush, 150 yards	187 51

Moss, 275 pounds	$35 75
Pine, 1,873 feet	43 76
Shaft-tips, 1 dozen	1 10
Auger-bits, 1 dozen	1 95
Buckram, 22½ yards	3 25
Buttons, 40 gross	6 80
Bass, 14,000 feet	280 00
Planing	55 75
Beams, 300 Raves, 225 Fenders, 125 Posts, 600	38 00
Labor	471 03
Carting	38
Rules, 2½ dozen	5 38
Whiffletree-springs, 25 pairs	2 25
Planning 800 feet of lumber	2 90
Tacks, 74 papers	12 98
Shaft-sockets, 8 dozen pairs	8 80
Bradawl handles, ½ gross	1 75
Freight on lumber	47 33
Sawing, 18 hours	9 11
Sand-paper, 2 reams	8 10
Planes, 2	2 83
Japanned nails, 1 paper	25
Finishing nails, 15 papers	1 80
Recutting 57 old files	22 21
Tennoning 178 sets of posts	8 90
Oil-cloth, 100 yards	20 75
Screw-driver handles, 2 dozen	1 51
Shoe-knives, ¼ dozen	40
Hauling sleighs	98 25
Turning sleigh-posts	5 25
Bits, 11½ dozen	23 99
Saw-plates, 1 dozen	1 37
Drills, 1½ dozen	4 60
Glue, 71 pounds	13 38
Trimming sleighs	76 12
Gluepot and repairs	1 78
Whip-sockets, 14 dozen	29 40
Sleigh stock, 1,000 sets	495 00
Gouges, 1 dozen	3 25
Storing	10 00
Screws, 12 gross	41 90
Shaves, 1 dozen	6 75
Grindstone, 1	10 00
Awls, 15 dozen	3 49
Rolls, 1 pair	1 50
	$2,330 47

PAINT DEPARTMENT.

Vermillion, 8¼ pounds	$7 81	
Bell-dusters, ⅓ dozen	6 88	
Indian red, 10 pounds	3 20	
Varnish, 64 gallons	141 01	
Putty-knives, ½ dozen	1 13	
Punch-heads, ½ dozen	50	
Spirits of turpentine, 50 gallons	25 00	
Chrome yellow, 2 pounds	1 00	
Shellac, 10 quarts	6 20	
Sponges, 4 pounds	10 00	
Paint strainer, 1	70	
Machine oil, 1 quart	35	
Plated knives, ⅙ dozen	75	
Pencils, ½ gross	1 68	
Coach-painters' drop-black, 25 pounds	7 00	
Gold paint, 2 bottles	1 50	
Tubes of colors, 5¼ dozen	8 16	
Bottles of colors, 7/12 dozen	3 45	
Colors, 156 pounds	51 81	
Gold leaf, ½ pack	3 75	
Motts, ½ dozen	3 38	
Labor	490 36	
Chat. lake, 50 pounds	40 00	
Lead, 1,307 pounds	101 97	
Brushes, 12¼ dozen	17 17	
Ivory-black, 25 pounds	8 50	
Sand-paper, 4½ reams	11 80	
Burnt-umber, ¼ pound	05	
Quaker's green, 20 pounds	8 00	
	———	$963 11

BLACKSMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

Augur-bits, 3 dozen	$7 50	
Spring steel, 6¾ pounds	68	
Sleigh-irons, 26,351 pounds	856 41	
Carting	2 01	
Side-irons, 1,278 pounds	211 26	
Holdbacks, 400	4 42	
Handles, ¼ dozen	50	
Cut-bits, 2 dozen	2 00	
Charcoal, 1 barrel	1 10	
Breech-hooks, 1,600	18 33	
Repairs on cutting-machine	4 00	
Whiffletree plates, tongues, and ferrules, 4,700	53 19	
Hammer	98	
Refined iron, 1,260 pounds	33 04	
Band iron, 157 pounds	4 88	
Rivets, 150 pounds	24 00	
Machine steel, 49 pounds	4 41	

Cast steel, 14 pounds	$2 10	
Burrs, 11 pounds	2 64	
Shoe steel, 327 pounds	14 72	
Bolts, 2,550	30 85	
Sheet iron, 1 piece	1 12	
Wrenches, $\frac{1}{3}$ dozen	1 50	
Nippers, $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen pairs	6 75	
Rachet-braces, $\frac{1}{6}$ dozen	3 60	
Washers, 60 pounds	8 50	
		$1,300 49

Comparative Summary.

	1881.	1880.	Decrease.	Increase.
Provisions, groceries, etc.,	$8,009 54	$10,573 96	$2,564 42	–
Ordinary repairs	523 62	1,470 83	947 21	–
Unusual repairs and improvements	877 45	–	–	877 45
Clothing	1,243 53	4,232 76	2,989 23	–
Live-stock purchases	585 00	1,246 24	661 24	–
Furniture, beds, bedding, etc.	1,089 39	1,242 70	153 31	–
Fuel and lights	1,639 85	5,256 61	3,616 76	–
Horse and cattle shoeing	84 65	119 97	35 32	–
Stationery, etc.	79 80	180 99	101 19	–
Hospital and sanitary supplies	91 38	202 95	111 57	–
Grain and meal for live stock	1,817 12	2,257 11	439 99	–
News, Sunday-school, and waste papers	54 23	134 70	80 47	–
Postage and telegrams	340 03	84 82	–	255 21
Salaries, wages, and labor,	15,715 14	17,085 32	1,370 18	–
Plants, seeds, and fertilizers	291 36	290 91	–	45
Farm tools, horse and wagon furniture, and repairs,	416 24	803 15	386 91	–
Transportation and travelling expenses	1,297 20	1,148 49	–	148 71
Printing	88 39	30 25	–	58 14
School property	444 85	107 66*	–	337 19
Burial	13 90	15 00	1 10	–
Petties	48 36	69 94†	21 58	–
Sleigh-shop	4,594 07	2,631 58	–	1,962 49
Gross expense	$39,345 10	$49,185 94	$13,480 48	$3,639 64
Gross cost *per capita*	$218 58	$237 61	–	–
Per capita — deducting receipts from sales of farm products, etc, and sleighs, most of which were the manufacture of preceding years	159 98	194 19	–	–

* Less by substraction of $38.37 paid for base balls, etc., included by mistake.

† Increased by addition of above amount to this account.

Deducting again $7,941.36, collected on account of inmates by Superintendent of Indoor Poor, we have the net *per capita* for 1880–81 to be $115 86.

Were we to further subtract all expenditures strictly peculiar to the year (as explained elsewhere), the cost *per capita* would be only $102.68.

Our Sleigh Business.

Cr.

Iron on hand in excess of that on hand Oct. 1, 1880,	$1,553 10	
Wood stock on hand in excess of that on hand Oct. 1, 1880	765 20	
Paint stock on hand in excess of that on hand Oct. 1, 1880	205 17	
Wood and iron working tools in excess of that on hand Oct 1, 1880	95 00	
New grindstone	10 00	
Extra labor and materials in painting, varnishing, upholstering, and generally overhauling, to render saleable, and transportation of, sleighs made previous to Oct. 1, 1880	815 67	
Sleighs on Hand.		
Common, older pattern, 65, at $14	910 00	
Fancy trimmed, older pattern, 9, at $25	225 00	
Common, new pattern, 47, at $18	846 00	
Fancy, new pattern, 7, at $30	210 00	
Double cutter, new pattern, 1	30 00	
Ironed bottoms, new pattern, 61, at $10	610 00	
Bottoms not ironed, 5 at $6	30 00	
Hand-sleds, 12 dozen, at $18	216 00	
Hand-sleds, 4¼ dozen, at $16	68 00	
		$6,589 14

Dr.

Cash expenditures, wood department	$2,330 47	
" " painting department	963 11	
" " ironing department	1,300 49	
		4,594 07
		$1,995 07

The boys have worked about 43,056 hours in the sleigh-shops. If we allow five cents per hour, which is about twice the average amount earned at seating chairs, they would have earned $2,152.80, or $157.10 in excess of the above balance to the credit of this department for the fiscal year. Some of the figures are necessarily estimated; but I have tried to be just in the matter, and believe them to be substantially correct. This, I believe, is the best showing the sleigh business of the institution has been able to make for any single year; and, better than all, in the words of Mr. Thompson, master, we believe that "the work done is now an honor to the institution, a help to the boys, and will bring as high prices as any done in the town."

An eloper from the sleigh-shop, during August, was immediately set to work in a Lowell carriage factory at $1.85 per day, "to start on," and a promise of higher wages as soon as he was better known. This single instance, I think, speaks strongly of Mr. Thompson's usefulness.

E. T. Dooley, Esq., *Superintendent.*

Sir, — In rendering a statement of the condition of this department, and what has been done during the seven months it has been under my supervision, I take the liberty to speak of some of the difficulties we have had to encounter owing to its general disorder. In the wood-shop I found no evidence that there had ever been any system of instruction such as would result in any permanent benefit to the boys working there, no evidence of any greater advance in mechanics than a familiarity with tools, under favorable circumstances, would give; and, as proof of this, I call attention to the class of work then in course of construction. There were no moulds to be found, the patterns were not what we wanted, and the condition of the tools would defy the best efforts of the best mechanic living, until put in order. It was understood when I took charge of the shops that there would be no lumber for sleighs until an order which had been given should be filled, so we went to putting up hand-sleds from maple timber that was on hand, and of no particular consequence for any other purpose; and in this, sharpening tools, making moulds and patterns, and a general clearing away of the old lumber lying around, was passed the first two months; in the meantime saving from the odds and ends sufficient hardwood lumber for about one hundred sleighs. The runners not all being used yet. This takes us to about the first of May, when we are regularly at work on sleighs; a late start (only about five months to this date), but we went to work with a determination to show the boys that this was their opportunity, and what they were doing was worth learning to do well. Also to give them such an insight into mechanical principles that, should they decide to work at other mechanical callings, they could do so quite understandingly; and this I claim in several instances to have done.

I, of course, knew that this method, so different from what had been pursued, would be barren of results at the beginning; but feeling it was the only one that accorded with the spirit of this institution, and sure to bear fruit in time, also knowing that I had your entire approval, I kept steadily on until, on the 2d of July, I had in shop eighteen boys intelligently working on as many sleighs; but on the 6th had only four boys to complete them with. The public and press had been scandalizing for a long time, and we had borne up bravely; but when they decided to and did bring it home to our doors, it was too much. From that time out I have done the best I could. In conclusion, I would say that the several departments have been run with the strictest economy, especially in the wood and iron departments, where much of the stock used has been that recovered from former waste, leaving that purchased for this purpose almost intact, and the character of the work an honor to the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SANFORD THOMPSON.

FARMER'S STATEMENT.

To Edmond T. Dooley, Esq., *Superintendent.*

Sir, — Owing to the shortness of my acquaintance with the farm (only since Aug. 17) I can say but little. Below is an approximation of products consumed and on hand, together with a list of the live stock.

I must depend upon your own financial statement for the figures of the sales of products, as the data I have are imperfect.

Farm Products consumed.

Milk, 72,124 quarts	$2,423 34
Beef, 6,770 pounds	473 90
Pork, 13,950 pounds	1,046 25
Summer squash, 10 dozen	5 00
Lettuce	5 00
Potatoes, 98 bushels	98 00
Cucumbers	12 00
String beans, 11½ bushels	8 00
Shelled beans, 15½ bushels	15 50
Apples, 53 bushels	53 00
Beets, 17 bushels	17 00
Beet greens, 20 bushels	10 09
Green pease, 60 bushels	75 00
Pears, 78 bushels	78 00
Onions, 12 bushels	15 00
Crab-apples, 4 bushels	8 00
Cabbage, 216 heads	10 80
Carrots, 3½ bushels	3 50
Tomatoes, 32½ bushels	16 25
Green corn, 1,200 dozen	96 00
Strawberries, 377 quarts	37 70
Asparagus, 1,200 bunches	120 00
Grapes, 600 pounds	30 00
Eggs, 525 dozen	115 50
Veal	35 00
Blueberries and huckleberries, 598 quarts	59 80
	$4,867 54

Valuation of Crops.

Products on Hand.

Rye, 70 bushels	$77 00	
Rye straw, 3 tons	45 00	
Oats, 125 bushels	62 50	
Oat straw, 2 tons	20 00	
English hay, 93 tons	1,674 00	
Meadow hay, 15 tons	150 00	
Rowen, 10 tons	120 00	
Corn fodder	140 00	
Corn, 600 bushels	480 00	
Potatoes, No. 1, 344 bushels	344 00	
" " 2, 373 bushels	279 75	
" " 3, 75 bushels	18 75	
Onions, 300 bushels	375 00	
Cabbage, 7,200 heads	360 00	
Carrots, 505 bushels	139 00	
Parsnips, 118 bushels	48 00	
Mangels, 220 bushels	44 00	
Beets, 155 bushels	66 00	
English turnips, 175 bushels	35 00	
Sweedish turnips, 90 bushels	25 00	
Apples, 75 bushels	75 00	
Pears, 75 bushels	37 50	
Quinces, ¾ bushel	2 50	
Grapes	160 00	
		$4,778 00

Live Stock.

Cows, 30	$1,590 00	
Calves, 3	18 00	
Fatting hogs, 30	600 00	
Breeding sows, 21	420 00	
Boars, 2	35 00	
Pigs, 53	212 00	
Bull, 1	30 00	
		$2,905 00
Yoke black oxen	$170 00	
" red "	160 00	
Pair bay horses	300 00	
Mare, "Jennie"	75 00	
Gelding, "Ned"	100 00	
" "Jack"	20 00	
" "Major"	175 00	
" "General"	75 00	
		$3,980 00

Farming Implements,

Including wagons, machines, tools, etc. $3,004 55

SUMMARY.

Products sold	$1,729 76	
Products consumed	4,867 54	
Products on hand	4,778 00	
		$11,375 30
Live stock		3,980 00
Farming implements		3,004 55
Total		$18,359 85

The year's onion crop here, as elsewhere, has been quite meagre, and strawberries have not been quite so abundant.

Apples, of course, are very scarce as compared with last year's superabundance.

The proper care of the growing crops during the year has called for an exceptional amount of laborious attention, owing to the tardiness of planting time, and the subsequent continuous rainy weather, which, while giving a large grass crop, materially retarded the growth, and, I am told, rotted to some extent much that had been planted, and brought an exceptional year's growth of weeds to conquer. By keeping a large force regularly at work killing potato-bugs, much damage has been averted, and the yield of potatoes has been fair, both in quality and quantity.

Our labor has been a good deal employed in reclaiming and otherwise improving the land; in repairing roads, grading, ditching, and drain-digging. Among other items, we have gathered from the fields (a good deal of which had to be broken) stone to the extent of about six thousand cubic feet, and graded the enlarged cellar of the Farm-house with the same.

In conclusion, I would gratefully mention the courtesy I have enjoyed from the masters and teachers of the family houses, and the cheerfulness and efficiency of the boys under their supervision in doing whatever we have requested.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN, *Farmer.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WESTBOROUGH,
Oct. 3, 1881.

So much has transpired with us during the year of a *peculiar* nature arising from causes which in the main cannot properly be discussed here, that I find it difficult to present a moderate statement of fact without appearing both unjust and immoderate, — so strange must some things seem. In consequence of the condition in which I found the institution, and of subsequent developments within

(*from without*), has my *action* all along been hedged with embarrassing alternatives. So am I now pressed in attempting to render a simple account of my stewardship. I found the school suffering in every material aspect. Of discipline, of order and organization in the business operations of the institution, I discovered almost none. That the boys, especially those of the congregate departments, were making any headway in mental, moral, or industrial training I could not see. But three of the six schools were worth maintaining a single day. The boys of the main building were sullen, turbulent, and to most of the officers disrespectful beyond anything I had seen. Nor can I say that I thought they were much to blame, all things considered; for it did not seem to me that the majority of those in charge were such as to inspire particular consideration from even older and more charitable observers, — self-respect being always a prerequisite to the esteem of others. The inmates of the congregate departments were also extremely vulgar and profane, — hardly the less, it seemed to me, in the presence of the average officer, — as if vulgarity and profanity were "necessary indulgences." We frequently heard officers addressed by nick-names of the boys' own coinage, and have often heard them respond as if it were all proper enough. At other times the answer would be a blow. Such was the prevailing relationship between the boys and those in charge of them that we had to expressly notice it in our printed rules for officers and employés, as follows: —

"Officers should not associate in an *undignified* manner with the boys. This, of course, shall not debar one from that wholesome familiarity, humane friendship, and personal effort which are absolutely essential to the accomplishment of *good* among them; but habitual caution is imperative in all our dealings with these neglected boys."

Were the boys required to do anything not just to their liking — in any way "put out," as by a slight change in the daily programme, or through the grievance of a leader — "raising" was pretty certain to follow. This consists of a concerted shouting, stamping, pounding, whistling, or of silence when song or recitation is expected. It was their old practice. "We always got what we wanted if we'd only stop 'raising'," the boys assured me. It was the custom for

officers to "do their own punishing," which was generally in a swift, vindictive, harmful manner. To reach the seat of *the trousers*, rather than of *the difficulty*, seemed to be the aim. By keeping careful memoranda during ten days before my duties began, and for a week afterwards, it appeared to me that the cases of indiscriminate corporal chastisement (illegal at that) would average not less than a dozen daily,[1] — three hundred and sixty per month. I set myself to the eradication of this flagrant process of deformation, issuing the following rule, and determined to at once remove officers who failed to absolutely abide by it: —

"No officer ever allowed to inflict corporal punishment upon an inmate, or to confine a boy, excepting for investigation by the superintendent. There are many wise modes of correcting a boy to which a far-sighted officer may resort — which will not include *violence*, or even temporary confinement (though these are occasionally necessary), and which are far more effective in dealing with the average boy — if our purpose is to *reform*. An offence on the part of an *inmate* is *always* an opportunity for the *officer*, and it is his part to make the most of it, and turn it to good account for the erring one. Every officer, with a genuine interest in his charge, who has himself well in hand, is discreet, possessed of tact, at all fit for reformatory work, understands this."

From the chapel platform I gave the boys to understand that while we expected from them cheerful, prompt, full compliance with every rule of the institution, no boy should be struck, or visited with *any* punishment (more than a faithful teacher could safely and properly inflict by some slight deprivation, or by an increased or otherwise distasteful task) save by myself; that it was the duty of the first officer through whom a boy appealed to take him to the Superintendent, or inform the Superintendent of the boy's wish to see him. The officers were now thrown upon their own moral and intellectual resources — discretion, tact, interest, patience, *character;* and this test at once proved its efficiency by demonstrating the unfitness of those who could not stand its application, — precipitating of its own force numerous changes in the official corps of the institution; and not a change that has been brought about in this way have

[1] My minutes placed the estimate at twenty-eight.

I had reason for an instant to regret, or even wish it had been temporarily delayed. One can compel the observance of all just requirements (I believe that the rules of every institution should govern it); but I had neither the disposition nor the power to exact *respect* where it was not due. I am able conscientiously to report that results have proved the propriety of my course in this matter; for there has not occurred a single case of retaliative, hasty, over-severe punishment; not one that could have worked injury to a pupil's body, mind, or spirit, — a case knowingly unrecorded, one not administered strictly according to law, or by hands other than my own, save in a few cases at the beginning, — for which there was prompt redress.

The trouble to the institution *from without*, to which I have referred and which has seriously hampered the work of the institution all along, began to take form immediately upon the retirement of the first officer who went from us. There were enemies of the institution in high places who gave anxious, ready hearing to the grievances of our discarded officers. Abuses I had found, and which I was earnestly and successfully endeavoring to correct, and for which these very officers were sent away, were made the foundation of sensational newspaper reports and editorials, all representing these abuses as *originating* with the present management. Our punishments — which were being administered by responsible hands, and according to law; which had been so vastly diminished in severity, and in frequency at least thirty-fold — were dwelt upon as barbarous, "surpassing the darkest deeds of the dark ages." I would not characterize every officer I found as faithless or inefficient. There were noble exceptions, — eight or nine of them, — devotedly, righteously laboring here for humanity.

These are nearly every one with me to-day, and may it be long before the cause loses their invaluable services! The majority are of course new to this place; but, with few exceptions, they are people well adapted to employment of this kind. We know to-day of no instance of "favoritism" on the part of an officer for a pupil, or of "chumship" between them.

Each lad must perform his just proportion of the labor and school-work, and content himself with no greater share of that which is better enjoyed than he is fairly entitled to.

Consolidation.

I would oppose institutional as against family life, and it has been my endeavor to avoid as much as possible the *massing* of pupils; but there existed in the main building a division of the boys which was limited in the most essential respects, and involved distinctions and conditions which to my mind were very harmful to both the so-called departments: and I concluded to merge the two into one, until a proper, an *absolute*, separation could be effected, — one that would not merely exalt wickedness on one side of the sleeping-hall, and inspire boys on the other side of *the same hall* to act their worst, to the end that they be considered heroic enough ("tough" they call it) to win a position among the "industrial" boys. We began the union by permitting the industrial, or penitentiary, boys (there were some twenty-five of them) to assemble in chapel at evening devotions, — the first time since the establishment of the department; and they showed a decided appreciation of the privilege by their behavior, though great disorder was predicted by many. But up to the present day there has not been a symptom of general misconduct in chapel, save one week-day evening in December, as the lines filed out a few boys in one of the schools set up a subdued humming. Indeed, during the daily evening devotions, our Sabbath services, at the entertainments, and on every occasion when the boys have been assembled in chapel, their conduct has been as remarkable to our most experienced officers as it has been to strangers. I continued the removal of harmful distinctions by reducing the hours of labor of the industrial boys to conform to those of the other departments — six instead of eight, by giving them corresponding hours in school — four instead of two, and the same time and places for recreation and amusement as the others enjoyed. They were permitted, like the rest, to attend the regular Thursday afternoon singing-lesson in chapel, and in all other respects treated the same. In the absence of a perfect separation, my idea was to show them that they were not such exalted, incorrigible characters as their false education and the discipline by which they had been governed had evidently led them to conclude.

Mrs. Laura Clark, an officer here in various capacities for

the last eighteen years, said recently in the hearing of the Board of Trustees, "In the early part of December many of the boys were very turbulent and disorderly; after the boys were united they were much easier to manage. I could manage fifty easier than twenty-five before. 'Raising' had been common; after January first I only heard of two instances of this. I would make especial mention of their conduct during devotional exercises, their singing, and of their decorum Sundays in the yard."

I would not convey by all this that I regard the consolidation as anything better than a choice of evils, — a union to be desired over the sort of separation which existed in this particular instance.

Elopements.

I have to report a large number of elopements, attributable almost wholly to the encouragement to disquiet and wrong-doing afforded by the persistent attacks of enemies of the institution and its management through the newspapers. The evil of this warfare culminated in the formal investigation, June twenty-seventh to July sixth. Such proceedings constitute the severest ordeal through which any institution of this character can be made to pass, and the result in this case was simply to still further impair the efficiency of the institution for the work it was originated to accomplish. An institution which needs special investigation so often shows that there is a radical trouble deeper down and further back than any superintendent, with any set of officers, can reach. As will be seen by reference to table No. 1, ten boys left the institution unauthorized before my responsibility began. Six of them were recovered since December first. Then, for seven months, up to the very day of the investigation, I lost but twelve boys, and soon recovered all but three of these. The number (twelve) is very small, considering the transition state in which the institution was, the height at which we found the eloping mania, and the opportunities there were for boys to get away over those of previous years; for it should be borne in mind that those who had been considered the *incorrigibles* have had during the entire year all the liberties and privileges that have ever been given to any set of boys in the main building, and that the average number

of boys employed farming and gardening and in "trust" positions has been greater by more than thirty than for many years back. The number of runaways recorded for the corresponding months of the year before was twenty-three, or nearly fifty per cent greater. In short, up to the very evening of Monday, June twenty-seventh, when the investigation began, I am assured by officers who have been connected with the institution for from four to eighteen years, the institution was in as quiet, orderly, and progressive a condition as it has known for many years. June twenty-sixth, the day was passed without the necessity of inflicting a single punishment of any description, — not a boy in confinement.

June twenty-seventh (upon the evening of which the investigation commenced), only two boys were found locked in their own dormitories in the morning. July seventh, the day *after* the hearing closed, thirty-five boys were locked up for well-merited punishment.

Happily, we are settling back to our former figures, and I trust the day is not distant when resort to this most harmful of all modes of punishment may be entirely avoided.

Schools.

The schools have been entirely re-organized, two of the six abolished. The four remaining are of two grades, — one of each for the congregate department, and corresponding schools for the family house boys. Class instruction is now given, and new text-books, which were greatly needed, have been furnished to all the schools.

The studies of the first, or upper, schools have been — Monroe's Fourth and Fifth Readers, Higginson's United States History, Harper's School Geography, Greenleaf's Practical Arithmetic, Swinton's Language Lessons, Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans (in oral instruction), and penmanship. The studies of the second, or lower, schools have been — Franklin's First, Second, and Third Readers, Harper's Primary Geography, Greenleaf's Primary and Elementary Arithmetic, and penmanship. Each school has an efficient and conscientious teacher; and *sewing*, *bead-work*, *story-reading*, *and checker-playing* are not included in the curriculum.

Sanitary.

The general health of the boys has been good, as the diminution of the sum paid for hospital supplies by fifty-five per cent, as compared with that of 1879–80, will in a measure attest. There has occurred one death, that of John Gethin, whose disease, endocarditis, terminated fatally April twenty-third.

Dr. Harvey has been very attentive to the health of the inmates and the general sanitary interests of the institution. He has given during the year particular attention to the dietary. In the hospital he has been faithfully assisted by our excellent nurse, Mrs. Perry.

The following was the bill of fare for the week ending September eighteenth, and will convey a fair idea of the usual living of the boys: —

Sunday. — Breakfast: Wheat bread, brown bread, butter, coffee or milk. Dinner: Pork and beans, wheat bread, and brown bread. Supper: Wheat bread, gingerbread, coffee or milk.

Monday. — Breakfast: Coffee or milk, wheat bread, molasses. Dinner: Clam chowder, corn, wheat bread. Supper: Coffee, wheat bread, molasses, pears.

Tuesday. — Breakfast: Bread, molasses, coffee or milk. Dinner: Corned beef, cabbage, beets, corn, potatoes, bread. Supper: Coffee or milk, bread, molasses.

Wednesday. — Breakfast: Coffee or milk, bread, molasses. Dinner: Roast pork, shelled beans, corn, beets, mashed potatoes, bread, water. Supper: Milk, wheat bread, gingerbread, pears.

Thursday. — Breakfast: Coffee, wheat bread, molasses. Dinner: Beef stew, corn, bread, grapes, water. Supper: Milk, bread, molasses.

Friday. — Breakfast: Coffee, bread, molasses. Dinner: Fish chowder, corn, bread, water. Supper: Bread, molasses, coffee.

Saturday. — Breakfast: Molasses, coffee, bread. Dinner: Pork and beans, corn, bread, water. Supper: Coffee, bread molasses, pears.

Below are the summer and winter divisions of time: —

WINTER.

5.30	A.M.	First bell, for officers to arise.
6.00	"	Boys arise and pass to bath-room.
6.30	"	Breakfast.
7.00	"	Labor.
9.30	"	Recreation of twenty minutes for smaller boys.
11.30	"	Cease labor. Recreation.
12.00	M.	Dinner.

12.30	P.M.	Labor.
2.00	"	Recreation.
3.00	"	School work.
5.00	"	Supper and airing.
5.30	"	School work resumed.
7.30	"	Devotions.
7.50	"	Retire.

SUMMER.

5.30	A.M.	First bell.
6.00	"	Boys arise and pass to bath-room.
6.30	"	Breakfast and recreation.
7.00	"	Labor.
9.30	"	Recreation of twenty minutes for small boys.
11.30	"	Cease labor. Recreation.
12.00	M.	Dinner.
12.30	P.M.	Labor.
2.30	"	Recreation.
3.00	"	School.
4.25	"	Recess.
4.35	"	School.
6.00	"	Supper and recreation until
7.30	"	Devotions.
7.50	"	Retire.

Lyman Fund Benefits.

The school has had very much of benefit during the year from this fund. More than two hundred and fifty dollars were expended in fitting out and furnishing play-rooms — one in each of the family houses, — which the family boys have greatly enjoyed, and a large hall to be used for the same purpose by the congregate boys, but which was finished too late in the spring to have been used much during the year, as of course boys always prefer the open air when the weather is not unsuitable.

By another appropriation from this fund, I have been enabled to provide a cabinet organ for each of the school-rooms, and a larger one for use in the chapel. These instruments have been of decided advantage to us. With money you have permitted me to draw from time to time, I have paid for several of the entertainments which were not given by the pupils themselves; also for the Christmas, Fourth of July, and other holiday treats. In this connection I may mention that during the year the boys have

been given twenty-two pleasure occasions in chapel or school-room, including nine of their own regular semi-monthly entertainments. These latter consist of songs, choruses, declamations, dialogues, tableaux, etc., and are always highly enjoyed by the boys. On a dozen or more occasions I have read to the boys, assembled in chapel or a school-room. We have had a brass band concert, and two or three times vocal and instrumental concerts from non-resident talent. Then we have had out-door festivities on nineteen occasions, and frequently simple prizes have been given to winners in the athletic contests. The family boys were permitted to attend the Westborough town fair one day during September, and all returned in the evening highly pleased. During the summer, until the middle of August, the boys of *all* departments were permitted to go regularly to the lake to swim; but on August fourteenth, while some eighty of the congregate boys were *en route* to the lake, at a signal from one, twenty-five dashed from the line, and thirteen succeeded in getting away; most of whom were subsequently recovered. Since then the congregate boys have had to do their swimming in the bathing-tanks. It was ill-advised, perhaps, our trusting them to such an extent so soon after the investigation, though this was not the first time. The three excellent boats furnished from the Lyman Fund have done good service, and given us a better sense of security from accident when the boys are in the water. At a cost of about twelve hundred dollars to the fund, the Farm-house has been vastly improved. It has been raised three feet, and the cellar enlarged in its surface as well as vertical measurement. A cement floor has been laid in the basement, upon a splendid foundation, one and one-half feet deep, of broken stone and gravel; good light and ventilation secured (in the basement), and a capacious brick, cement-lined bathing-tank has taken the place of the old, small, unwholesome, wooden tubs. Adequate closets and urinals have been put in, and the drainage of the house perfected. These alterations and improvements have been greatly needed for years, and the money could not have been more worthily expended, — this being the abode of the largest family of boys. I quite agree with Dr. Harvey in his idea that the building should be heated by steam; there would be a great gain in safety, convenience, cleanliness, and the

lessening of labor and care; a saving of fuel by one-half, and the payment of a large bill for plumbing every winter.

We are as usual indebted to the Lyman Fund for musical instruction. In Mr. Edward S. Nason, of Worcester, the boys have had a most excellent teacher. From his labors the results are very gratifying. He found the school with less than a dozen poorly-trained voices called "the choir." Only in an occasional chorus were other voices to be heard, and then not many of them. Now we have something of a musical atmosphere about us, to the extent that its influence is seen and felt as a factor in the discipline of the school. By the singing in chapel we know the spirit of the boys, and can always in a measure anticipate their subsequent behavior. We are almost invariably complimented by visitors on the excellence of our singing as well as the general appearance of the boys in chapel. Mr. Nason regards each successive stage of progress as only a new starting-point, and we may look for still greater improvement in this department under his ministrations.

Building Improvements, Ventilation, etc.

The sleeping accommodations for the boys in the family houses are so inadequate as to need immediate attention. Although by the removal of a partition in the Garden-house its sleeping-hall has been enlarged nineteen hundred and seventy-six cubic feet, it still furnishes barely three-eighths the necessary breathing space. The cubic measurement of the room supposed to accommodate thirty-two boys at night is eleven thousand feet. It should be not less than twenty-six thousand. The Peters-house sleeping-hall has been *doubled* in size by adding the adjoining shop-room, yet is only *one-third* of the cubic dimensions needed. In this room I have had the old two-storied bunks cut down, thereby giving each boy a separate bed, an unobstructed view of the ceiling, and a purer atmosphere to breathe. In each of the other houses I have had the distance between the upper and lower berths increased by about six inches. The Farm-house main dormitory for thirty-two boys gives to each but two hundred and forty-six cubic feet. Boys should not sleep in a room to a greater number than one to every eight hundred feet. Even this number (which is the minimum in the bar-

racks of the English soldiery) is not sufficient without first-rate ventilation.

Tuesday, May 31st, was a memorable day at the institution. A fire was set by a small boy of thirteen, — he being procured to commit the crime by J. Frank Fisher of Malden and William Cole of Grafton, two of the older boys. The fire was extinguished with slight damage, — three hundred dollars perhaps. Fisher had tried to fire the institution once before (during Superintendent Sheldon's administration), and is now in the House of Correction at Worcester. Both Cole and the boy who applied the match were led into it by Fisher.

Expenses.

I find no expenditures for many years back where special provision has not been made to correspond with certain of those of the past year. I mention them for the purpose of showing that our "per capita," though reduced, would be considerably less had we not done with the appropriation for 1881 much that should have been met by the appropriations of other years; had we been satisfied with the quality of beef formerly used; had we been saved *the first cost* of putting the schools in running order, and the large expenditures resulting quite directly from the investigation. Enlargement of accommodations in the three family houses; conversion of second floor of Peters-house barn into a shop, and erecting chimney for same; converting Garden-house chair-shop into a dwelling for an officer's family; changing and enlarging the family house sleeping-berths; making of thirty tables for the play-rooms and recreation hall; improvements in chapel furniture; purchase of two sewing-machines; furnishing (almost entire) new tools and utensils for shoe-shop; school books, etc., in excess of ordinary requirements; use of improved quality of beef (for the same number of pounds) extra cost. Extraordinary expenses incurred in the pursuit and apprehension of runaways (attributable to the public hearing in June and July), the calculation based on the rate between Dec. 1, 1880, and June 27, 1881, during which time we captured three more elopers than were lost since December. Repairing damages of fire of May 31; making a total of two thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars.

General.

The average number of boys in the family houses during the year has been eighty-four, and in the main building ninety-six. Of the elopements during the year, 87½ per cent were from the boys of the main building, who have constituted but 53 per cent of the number of boys in the institution. Only 12½ per cent of the elopements have been from the families, which include 47 per cent of the entire number of inmates. Of one hundred and twenty-six attempts at elopements during the last three years, 85 per cent were of the congregate or prison department, only 15 per cent were of those who might successfully get away almost any hour of the twenty-four. These figures speak for themselves. I have been a number of years interested and active in work of juvenile reformation, and am becoming daily more and more deeply convinced that large results (if any that are good) are not attainable under such a system as has been necessarily pursued in this main building. The course I would pursue in an institution such as this was designed to be by its noble founder is, so far as possible, that which governs every well-ordered Christian family. This work is to be accomplished by moral, by *natural*, rather than physical means. Virtue being positive in its nature, active, the offspring of *resistance* should have opportunity for exercise and natural development amid the surroundings, so far as may be, of every-day, non-institution life. The boy or young man who needs the close serveillance and physical restraint of the prison should not be sent to a reformatory for "juvenile delinquents," to convert to his criminal ranks the boy sent there for stubbornness, running away from home, or for being *caught* "hooking apples."

Bolts, bars, high walls, all forms of unnatural restraint, are necessary here mainly because they are here. We have the clearest evidence of this every day of our experience. Their presence speak unmistakably of *distrust;* and that voice to liberty-loving boy-nature is hardly silent when the boy is supposed to be asleep. A poor lad's misfortune — the sins or weakness of parents, orphanage, neglect — are magnified into a *crime* on his part. The boy knows better, and regards such treatment as harsh and heartless. His wrong-

doing under such circumstances is not wrong-doing to his understanding. Said one to me the other day, upon being taken to task for his repeated attempts at elopement, "What do I want to stay here for? I done nothing to be put in here. I can't behave myself in the yard." Shut in from the world, with the influences of a felon's life about him, his crime? Being neglected by his parents.

A little fellow, John T., in Roxbury, had been absent three or four months from the rooms of the Young Men's Union. He came in one evening, and coming up to my desk, said, "Mr. Dooley, kin I be a member here again?" (Membership was forfeited by his long absence.) I said, "You've been away a good while, — where have you kept yourself?" "But it wasn't my fault," and his voice was choked with emotion. "I hadn't no home, and was out of a job; and I got tucken up, and was sent to the island for *a vagrant*."

I shall never forget the "I hadn't no home," — it was *such* a crime for one so young to commit. The brave boy worked steadily when he had work to do, and supported his old grandmother of eighty years, — his only living relative; but he got out of work, she died, and John was arrested "for a vagrant." I pray that you may be the means of abolishing the congregate features of the institution, taking away every suggestion of prison life, and convert it into a real reform school, — one that will do more good and less harm than the present, which will furnish all that the best sort of institution life can to develop in its pupils, manly character, and give them a fair start in life. As I have said, I am convinced that very much depends upon the *form* pursued, — the mode of discipline; but it is true that more depends upon *administration*, — upon having suitable men and women engaged in the work, — people whose fitness is both natural and cultivated. And then they should be let alone; that is, they should not be embarrassed, if they cannot be helped, by those who are looking on from afar. Their work at best will be most trying and difficult and thankless (from a human standpoint) with all the sympathy and encouragement they can be given.

EDMOND T. DOOLEY, *Superintendent.*

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Board of Trustees.

THE number of patients admitted to the hospital during the year, and detained for treatment for a period longer than twenty-four consecutive hours, is one hundred and eighty-two. The following are the diseases named in the records, and the number of patients treated for each: Rheumatism, 12; abscess, 3; flesh wounds, 13; sores, 4; indigestion, 40; synovitis, 1; tonsillitis, 27; hernia, 2; dysentery, 1; contusion, 7; eczema, 4; ophthalmia, 1; phthisis, 1; boils, 2; rheumatic fever, 3; burn, 1; asthma, 1; febricula, 19; endocarditis, 1; colds, 5; constipation, 2; varicella, 5; fracture, 2; conjunctivitis, 2; sprain, 9; frost-bite, 3; roseola, 11.

The health of the school at the present time is exceedingly good. There has not been at any time during the year any epidemic or unusual sickness. But one death has occurred. John Gethin, aged ten years, died April 23, of endocarditis. One month previous to his death he was admitted to the hospital suffering from a mild attack of acute rheumatism. In a week's time he was convalescent, and on April 10 his return to the Peters-house was advised. He appeared to be doing well till April 22, when, late in the evening, he was re-admitted to the hospital. On the following morning I found him suffering from a severe attack of endocarditis, which terminated fatally. In the winter there were two very severe and protracted cases of rheumatic fever, one patient being confined to the hospital from Jan. 15 to April 23; the other from Feb. 27 to April 7. Both recovered perfectly. During the unusually cold weather in February, three boys, who escaped from the school, froze their feet on the night of their elopement. They were returned the following day, and immediately came under treatment. One recovered without loss of limb; each of the others lost several toes. In July, an eloper was brought back to the

institution suffering from a very aggravated attack of dysentery. For several days the disease pursued an unfavorable course, and a fatal termination seemed probable. I regard his recovery as due chiefly to intelligent and watchful nursing. Had he been a worthy son in one of the best or wealthiest families in the Commonwealth he would not have received better nursing, nor more tender care and attention. Since his recovery, as I learn from the Superintendent, he has shown his appreciation of the kind care bestowed upon him, and the efforts made for his welfare, by plotting mischief and pursuing a line of general misconduct.

My experience in this department year after year confirms over and over the opinions heretofore expressed regarding the influence of "cell punishment" on the health and constitutional vigor of boys frequently subjected to such treatment. In my annual reports, two and three years ago, this subject was somewhat fully discussed. I then said, alluding to this form of punishment, "Such practice is a source of danger to both body and mind;" also, "shutting up a boy for days, and perhaps weeks, on diminished diet, as is the case sometimes, in the gloom and stifled atmosphere of a sunless cell, is not only to ignore the laws of health, but completely to reverse them." The discipline of this school has ever been declared to be parental. It should be such. By all thoughtful and intelligent persons, he must be regarded as the best disciplinarian, the most parental and humane in his methods, and as accomplishing most, both for the physical and moral welfare of the unfortunate inmates of this institution, who seldom finds it necessary to resort to this species of punishment, or in practice reduces it to a minimum.

The general appearance of the boys is indicative of thoughtful care in respect to their physical wants. Their diet is abundant and wholesome. The quantity of milk consumed by the inmates this year largely exceeds that of any previous year. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1880, the supply and distribution were as follows: —

Total supply	64,220 quarts.
Quantity consumed by officers	24,175 "
" " by inmates	40,075 "
Annual supply per inmate	193 "
Average daily supply per inmate	17 ounces.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881: —

Total supply	72,124 quarts.
Quantity consumed by officers	12,085 "
" " by inmates	60,039 "
Annual supply per inmate	333 "
Average daily supply per inmate	29 ounces.

In other directions the year is marked by improvement. The sleeping apartments in the trust-houses have been enlarged and better ventilated. The breathing-space in the dormitory of the Peters-house has been greatly increased, and the old bungling double bunks have given place to single beds. The Farm-house, which for years has been in a very unwholesome condition, owing partly to imperfect drainage, has been raised three feet above its old foundation, and a new basement constructed, well lighted and ventilated, in which a play-room and good bathing conveniences have been provided. But the benefits to be derived from these improvements, so necessary to the comfort and health of the boys in this family-house, will he limited, especially during the cold season, if the old method of heating by stoves is continued. By this system it will be very difficult, and perhaps impossible, in winter to protect the water-pipes in the basement rooms, or to make available the new facilities for bathing. It is obvious that, in establishments of this kind, not only health and comfort, but safety and economy in the consumption of fuel, combine to render steam-heating imperative.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. HARVEY,

Physician.

Westborough Reform School,
Sept. 30, 1881.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS AND ALL EMPLOYÉS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

E. T. Dooley, superintendent	$1,600 00
J. A. Kelton, assistant superintendent	800 00
E. B. Harvey, M.D., physician	250 00
E. S. Nason, musical instructor	Lyman Fund.
Carrie R. Dooley, matron	400 00
Lydia J. Perry, assistant matron and nurse	300 00
L. E. Carter, teacher	700 00
F. P. Fitzgerald, teacher	480 00
F. W. Sweet, teacher	400 00
Charles H. Howard, teacher	400 00
M. J. Mahon, monitor of sleigh-shop	400 00
James W. Clark, engineer Mrs. J. W. Clark, librarian and vacancy officer	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Child, charge of Garden-house	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, charge of Peters-house	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Robinson, charge of Farm-house	750 00
W. L. Daniels, clerk	250 00
T. F. Greenleaf, baker	500 00
S. W. Perry, watchman	400 00
J. T. Perkins, man of all work	400 00
Mary A. Taylor, matron of sewing-room	250 00
Clara Carter, matron of officers' dining-room	240 00
Edna L. Sausman, housekeeper	225 00
J. S. Carson, overseer of chair-shop	300 00
Joseph H. Wyeth, vacancy officer	360 00
J. H. Brown, carpenter	400 00
William H. Edmands, blacksmith	450 00
H. G. Stephens, hallman	360 00
R. G. Newman, fireman	300 00
Maria Carbee, cook	260 00
Hattie M. Whitford, charge of boys' dining-room	200 00
George Robinson, vacancy officer	360 00
Joseph Chamberlain, farmer	600 00
Henry Van Buskirk, farm-hand, $30 per month.	
Julius Dujay, farm-hand, $22 per month.	
Edward Sonier, farm-hand, $22 per month.	
John Palmer, farm-hand, $25 per month.	
George N. Hudson, farm-hand, $22 per month.	
John White, farm-hand, $20 per month.	

Expenditures for Salaries, Wages, and Labor.

Superintendent	$1,600 01	
Assistant superintendent,	758 31	
Clerk	183 66	
Physician	249 99	
Ministers	209 00	
Matron	400 01	
Assistant matron	242 23	
Teachers, main building	1,172 34	
Master and matron, Garden-house	609 59	
Teacher, Garden-house	267 41	
Master and matron, Peters-house	719 14	
Teacher, Peters-house	110 49	
Master and matron, Farm-house	592 83	
Teacher, Farm-house	324 06	
Overseers of chair-shop	119 10	
Monitors of sleigh-shop	360 16	
Engineer	730 17	
Assistant engineer	206 29	
Carpenter	460 84	
Blacksmith	425 83	
Baker	536 96	
Watchman	492 25	
Hallmen	309 52	
Man of all work	400 00	
Filling vacancies	831 89	
Care of reformatory office	87 40	
Hospital nurse	230 19	
Seamstress	233 82	
Laundress	208 19	
Care of boys' dining-room	178 88	
Cooks	218 48	
Assistant cooks and housekeepers	401 97	
Farmer	572 78	
Farm labor	1,200 35	
Appraiser's services	70 00	
		$15,715 14

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmond T. Dooley	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions, and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847	Nahum Fisher *	Westborough	1849
1847	John W. Graves	Lowell	1849
1847	Samuel Williston	Easthampton	1853
1847	Thomas A. Green *	New Bedford	1860
1847	Otis Adams *	Grafton	1851
1847	George Denney *	Westborough	1851
1847	William P. Andrews *	Boston	1851
1849	William Livingston *	Lowell	1851
1849	Russel A. Gibbs *	Lanesborough	1853
1851	George H. Kuhn	Boston	1855
1851	J. B. French *	Lowell	1854
1851	Daniel H. Forbes *	Westborough	1854
1851	Edward B. Bigelow *	Grafton	1855
1853	J. W. H. Page *	New Bedford	1856
1853	Harvey Dodge	Sutton	1867
1854	G. Howland Shaw *	Boston	1856
1854	Henry W. Cushman *	Benardston	1860
1855	Albert H. Nelson *	Woburn	1855
1855	Joseph A. Fitch	Hopkington	1858
1855	Parley Hammond	Worcester	1860
1856	Simon Brown	Concord	1860
1856	John A. Fayerweather	Westborough	1859
1857	Josiah H. Temple	Framingham	1860
1858	Judson S. Brown	Fitchburg	1860
1859	Theodore Lyman	Brookline	1860
1860	George C. Davis *	Northborough	1873
1860	Carver Hotchkiss	Shelburne	1863
1860	Julius A. Palmer *	Boston	1862
1860	Henry Chickering	Pittsfield	1869

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1860 .	George W. Bentley . .	Worcester .	1861
1860 .	Alden Leland . . .	Holliston . .	1864
1861 .	Pliny Nickerson . . .	Boston . .	1868
1861 .	Samuel G. Howe * . .	Boston . .	1863
1862 .	Benjamin Boynton * . .	Westborough .	1864
1863 .	J. H. Stephenson . .	Boston . .	1866
1863 .	John Ayres . . .	Charlestown .	1867
1864 .	A. E. Goodnow . . .	Worcester .	1874
1864 .	Isaac Ames	Haverhill . .	1865
1865 .	Jones S. Davis . . .	Holyoke . .	1868
1866 .	Joseph A. Pond * . .	Brighton . .	1867
1867 .	Stephen G. Deblois . .	Boston . .	1878
1868 .	John Ayres . . .	Medford . .	1874
1868 .	Harmon Hall . . .	Saugus . .	1871
1868 .	L. L. Goodspeed . .	Bridgewater .	1872
1869 .	E. A. Hubbard . . .	Springfield .	1877
1871 .	Lucius W. Pond . .	Worcester .	1875
1871 .	John W. Olmstead . .	Boston . .	1873
1872 .	Moses H. Sargent . .	Newton . .	1877
1873 .	A. S. Woodworth . .	Boston . .	1876
1873 .	Edwin B. Harvey . .	Westborough .	1878
1874 .	W. H. Baldwin . . .	Boston . .	1878
1875 .	John L. Cummings . .	Ashburnham .	June 30, 1879
1876 .	Jackson B. Swett . .	Haverhill . .	1878
1877 .	Samuel R. Heywood . .	Worcester .	June 30, 1879
1877 .	Milo Hildreth . . .	Northborough .	" 1879
1878 .	Lyman Belknap . . .	Westborough .	" 1879
1878 .	Franklin Williams * . .	Boston . .	" 1879
1878 .	Robert Couch . . .	Newburyport .	" 1879
1879 .	John T. Clark . . .	Boston . .	" 1879
July 1, '79	Lyman Belknap . . .	Westborough .	Still in office.
" 1879	Anne B. Richardson . .	Lowell . .	" "
" 1879	M. J. Flatley . . .	Boston . .	" "
" 1879	Milo Hildreth . . .	Northborough .	" "
" 1879	George W. Johnson . .	Brookfield .	" "
" 1879	Samuel R. Heywood . .	Worcester .	" "
" 1879	Adelaide A. Calkins . .	Springfield .	July, 1880
July 9, '80	Elizabeth C. Putnam . .	Boston . .	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT

LANCASTER.

1881.

BOSTON:
Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 Franklin Street.
1882.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I present to you the following report of the State Industrial School, the twenty-sixth in the history of the institution.

We hope the school has accomplished some good and gained in influence the past year, and not been altogether fruitless. From the statistics you will gather some facts of interest.

Number in the School.

There never has in the history of the school been so large a number sent out to live in families as the year just closed, and to that mainly the present small number is to be attributed; for you will see that we have placed at service sixty-one girls, and we have received from the courts but one less than last year, viz., twenty-nine. Our present number is fifty-five, sixteen less than at the date of the last report. All this argues that more girls have been selected because of supposed fitness for homes, and also that suitable places have been found for them.

In this connection I will repeat what I said last year, that the excellent work performed by the auxiliary visitors has been a great help to the institution, as well as an important factor as regards the *contentment* of those at service; and undoubtedly this also has much to do with the small number returned to remain with us. This leads me to speak of

Returned Girls.

One of the worst elements of the school is that class of girls who come back to us after committing some egregious fault. Frequently they are bold, defiant, and yet claiming all the rights and comforts of the school. They contamin-

ate to a great extent many who are susceptible of evil influences; in many cases they are hard to manage, as well as hardened and confirmed in evil purposes. Now, while we should be willing to welcome the penitent, we do not want the way back to the school to be too easy. Of those sent out during the year, *six only* have been returned to remain. The public must bear in mind, in looking at these statistics, that many of the girls returned are only temporarily with us, until more suitable homes are procured; they are sometimes sent back on account of sudden changes of plans in the homes where they have been located.

Closing Number One.

Agreeably to the wish of the Trustees, the few girls remaining in house No. 1 were transferred to the other families, June 11 of the present year, of course making a saving in salaries and other expenses. So that it seems that, notwithstanding the State is constantly increasing in population, crime is diminishing; but, alas! we feel that it is only apparently so, for real facts will not warrant such a conclusion; for a visit to any of our large cities will convince the most incredulous that there is still left a large number who should be sent here or to some similar institution.

Schools.

The many changes of inmates the past year has made it difficult to reach as high an average standard in the schools as they otherwise would; but we commend them to your attention, and we feel confident that the teachers are most heartily engaged in their work and very efficiently perform their duties. There has been no interruption the past year; but three hours each day *all* the girls, unless excused on account of sickness, attend school. You will see by the programme how the time is divided.

Work.

We question the possibility of success in managing and reforming girls without work; and by this I mean work of some kind to employ mind as well as body, — the same to be continuous, and hard enough to make rest and quiet *very* welcome. Much mischief is caused by that class who have

nothing to do. If this principle applies to communities, it certainly does here; for these girls are taught not only *how* to work, but that it is of itself necessary for their highest welfare.

Hosiery Work.

This department of work has not been so successful as last year. Carter & Wilson, of Lawrence, who employed the girls up to Feb. 16 rather irregularly, then discontinued. April 6, the Chauncy woollen mills began to employ a few girls, increasing to twenty. Of course, with all these interruptions, the earnings have been less. We wish to say here that, in this and all other departments, girls are changed so as to have education in various kinds of work. The fact that nearly all who have gone out to house-work remain at their places must lead us to conclude that the education relating to the culinary art has not been altogether neglected.

Girls employed in the hosiery-shop have the opportunity of earning money for themselves, if ambitious to do a moderate stint.

Other Work.

A few girls have been employed when needed upon the farm, picking apples and strawberries, weeding onions, raking the roads and lawns, and otherwise improving the premises.

Farm.

This farm is not unlike any farm in requiring well-directed efforts and hard work to guarantee financial success. You will see by the details of the Farmer's report that the appraised value of produce on hand is one thousand dollars more than last year. The five hundred dollars specially appropriated for the renovation of the pasture is nearly all expended; the balance will be needed to carry out certain plans this month. The money has been used in paying for labor in ploughing, planting, and harvesting eight acres of corn; ploughing and seeding six acres of rye and grass-seed. Wire fence has been put up between us and our neighbors. Quite an extent of heavy brush has been cleared off, and important improvements are in contemplation for another year.

Silo.

A silo has been built convenient to the barn, holding about eighty tons of fodder, which will be a most important item in the matter of keeping stock this winter. In the spring we shall be able to give an intelligent statement concerning its value; we trust, as we think, that it will pay its cost in one season.

Repairs and Improvements.

The buildings have been kept in ordinary repair, and, besides this, nothing has been undertaken of a costly character; wire fence has been put along the roadside about one-half a mile in length, maples set by the same, on the back line towards Bolton.

Health of the Inmates.

Under this head nothing of importance can be added to the remarks made in former years. We have only to say that the physical condition of the school is excellent; there is no malaria in this locality, and the robust appearance of the girls indicates that the diet is sufficient and good. A little colored girl died at the "consumptives' home" in June: she was predisdosed to that complaint, if not already afflicted with it, when committed to the school. Another little girl died of meningitis in May. In both cases they were tenderly nursed and treated with the utmost kindness. Many of the girls committed to us are pale and thin; and in a short time the generous diet provided, with regular habits, work a wonderful change for the better.

Officers.

There have been a few changes of officers the past year, but we feel that we have their entire co-operation; we thank them for this, and for the patience and kindness they have manifested towards the girls.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, we think the year has been a prosperous one; while our standard is higher than in previous years, we have as many girls upon the roll of honor as ever before.

This is an indication — yes, it is *proof* — that the spirit of emulation is greater; that the struggle, though hard, is successful.

We have had fewer cases of punishment; in fact, it is rare *now* that we *have* to punish. Of course I need not add that, with such a state of things, the girls are happy and cheerful in their obedience to the necessary rules of the school. No school can be successful without good discipline, and we hope the happiest results will be attained by all the efforts put forth. We trust that in the future, as in the past, the blessing of God may rest upon us, and we will express heartfelt gratitude for his watchful care over us in the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

N. PORTER BROWN.

Superintendent.

Lancaster, Sep. 30, 1881.

STATISTICS.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1880	71	
received from the courts.	29	
returned from service	25	
	—	125
Number in the school Sept. 30, 1881		55
sent to friends on probation	8	
placed at service and returned since Sept. 30, 1880,	6	
married during the year.	8	
become of age	6	
escaped	2	
died	2	
	—	32
Number of girls sent to places during the year		60
Whole number in the school during the year		125
now out at service, on trial		85
under the care of the school.		148
Number remaining of those in the school Sept. 30, 1880		25

Of those now in the school, there were born, —

In Massachusetts	36	
Rhode Island	1	
New Hampihire	4	
New York	3	
Maine	1	
Georgia	1	
Nova Scotia	2	
England	5	
Ireland	1	
Unknown	1	
	—	55
Of American parentage	14	
American (colored).	3	
English	4	
Irish	28	
German	1	
French	2	
Scotch	3	
	—	55

Of those now in the school, —

Both parents living	24	
One parent living	27	
Orphans	2	
Unknown	2	
	—	55
Lived at home	39	
from home	16	
	—	55
Could read and write when committed	35	
read and not write	17	
neither read nor write	3	
	—	55

Attended some religious service, —

Regularly	21	
Seldom	34	
	—	55

Of those now members of the school, there are, —

Of twelve years of age	3	
thirteen	2	
fifteen	13	
sixteen	16	
seventeen	17	
eighteen	2	
nineteen	1	
twenty	1	
	—	55

Average age, $16\frac{1}{3}$ years.

Of those committed the past year, there were, —

Of eleven years of age	1	
thirteen	1	
fourteen	6	
fifteen	12	
sixteen	7	
seventeen	2	
	—	29

Average age, $14\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Committed on charge, —

Of stubbornness	17	
larceny	7	
idle and disorderly	2	
drunkenness	1	
lewd and lascivious	2	
	—	29

We have had committed, this year, —

From Suffolk County	7	
Middlesex County	5	
Essex County	9	
Bristol County	5	
Hampden County	2	
Franklin County	1	
	—	29

Of the number since the opening of the school, we have received, —

From Suffolk County	324	
Middlesex County	202	
Essex County	171	
Worcester County	131	
Bristol County	96	
Norfolk County	56	
Hampden County	37	
Hampshire County	19	
Berkshire County	32	
Plymouth County	19	
Barnstable County	14	
Franklin County	11	
	—	1,112

Schedule of Persons employed, and Amount paid each.

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Annual Salaries.	Amount paid.
N. Porter Brown	Superintendent	$1,300 00	$1,299 96
S. N. Brown	Supt.'s Assistant	350 00	349 92
Olivia Safford	Matron	350 00	204 12
Belinda Rich	"	350 00	303 12
Martha Bullard	"	350 00	58 32
S. P. Pearson	"	350 00	29 16
M. A. Cook	"	350 00	50 28
M. E. Hunt	"	350 00	188 01
A. D. Holmes	"	350 00	37 58
A. C. Fisher	"	350 00	98 04
A. C. Darling	Teacher	300 00	298 11
C. C. Chamberlain	"	300 00	289 79
F. C. Ela	"	300 00	184 04
Irene Wardwell	"	300 00	85 34
Abbie Young	Housekeeper	250 00	165 38
M. A. Sprague	"	250 00	115 11
I. A. Hall	"	250 00	8 91
M. E. Mack	"	250 00	37 96
M. E. Maxwell	"	250 00	99 86
Jane McLean	"	250 00	207 96
Annie McFarland	"	250 00	33 16
Elmira Robinson	"	250 00	62 89
Elizabeth Orcutt	"	250 00	88 51
M. J. Fitz	"	250 00	30 41
Harriet Pierson	"	250 00	50 56
F. E. Porter	Physician	200 00	200 04
H. E. Swan	Farmer	700 00	699 96
E. A. Hersey	Laborer	34 00*	120 00
John Taylor	"	35 00*	219 00
Thomas Hickey	"	33 00*	297 00
George E. Babcock	"	35 00*	175 00
			$6,087 50

* Per month.

Expenditures for Year ending September 30, 1881.

Salaries, wages, and labor	$6,087 50
Provisions and supplies	3,442 91
Fuel and lights	640 20
Clothing, furniture, and bedding	1,435 49
Tools and sundries for the farm	775 00
Transportation and medical supplies	642 85
Repairs, lumber, and hardware	1,483 54
All other current expenses	782 84
Total	$15,290 33

The cost per capita is as follows: —

Average number of girls for the year	62.94
Average weekly cost	$4 67
Average weekly cost after paying into the State treasuay receipts for produce, labor, etc.	3 29

Daily Programme.

From October 1 to April 1.

5.30 to 6.	Rise, wash, and pass to school-room.
6 to 6.45.	School.
6.45 to 7.15.	Breakfast and devotions.
7.15 to 7.30.	Care of rooms, and ready for work.
7.30 to 11.45.	Work.
11.45 to 12.	Ready for dinner.
12 to 12.30.	Dinner.
12.30 to 12.45.	Recess.
12.45 to 2.30.	Work.
2.30 to 3.15.	Recreation.
3.15 to 5.30.	School.
5.30 to 5.45.	Recess.
5.45 to 6.15.	Supper.
6.15 to 7.30.	Recreation, miscellaneous exercises, etc.
7.50 to 8.	Call the roll, devotions, and retire.

Chapel bell rings in winter at 5.30 A.M.; in summer at 5.15 P.M.

Diet Programme.

Sunday. — Breakfast: Bread and butter, with coffee. Dinner: Baked beans, pie or pudding.

Monday. — Dinner: Meat hash and vegetables.

Tuesday. — Dinner: Baked fish or chowder and vegetables.

Wednesday. — Dinner: Roast beef or soup and vegetables.

Thursday. — Dinner: Beefsteak or ham and vegetables.

Friday. — Dinner: Salt fish and vegetables.

Saturday. — Dinner: Corn beef and vegetables.

The usual breakfast, shells or coffee, with bread. The usual supper is bread and "*whole*" milk. Vegetables are used in abundance, and fruit; currants, berries, and grapes in their season, and apples, cooked or raw, nearly the entire year. It will be seen by the farmer's report that the item of milk is generous in quantity.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Real Estate.

Chapel	$3,000 00	
House No. 1	8,500 00	
No. 2	8,500 00	
No. 4	9,000 00	
No. 5	3,500 00	
Superintendent's house	3,250 00	
Hosiery-shop	400 00	
Farmer's house and barn	1,500 00	
Large barn	4,500 00	
Silo	400 00	
Storehouse	500 09	
Old barn	250 00	
Wood-house	100 00	
Ice-house	200 00	
Storehouse at No. 3	25 00	
Hen-house	75 00	
Reservoir, etc.	100 00	
Farm, 176 acres	7,000 00	
Woodland, 10 acres	300 00	
		$51,100 00

Personal Property.

Property in house No. 1	$1,141 98	
No. 2	1,244 94	
No. 4	1,163 58	
No. 5	480 00	
superintendent's house	873 33	
chapel and library	650 00	
Provisions and groceries	574 00	
Dry-goods	350 00	
Fuel	816 00	
Valuation of stock	2,051 50	
Produce of farm on hand	3,047 37	
Farming tools and carriages	1,682 20	
		$14,074 90
Total		$65,174 90

S. R. MERRICK,
JEREMIAH MOORE, } *Appraisers.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Worcester, ss., Oct. 4, 1881.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

J. L. S. THOMPSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster.

I HEREWITH submit for your consideration my annual report of the farm department for the year endining Sept. 30, 1881, together with the statistics showing the receipts and expenditures of the same.

The expenses of this department have been greater than last year, as we have endeavored to make some permanent improvements, and to accomplish it, with our ordinary farm work, we were obliged to employ extra help. Among the improvements of the past year might be mentioned the building of one hundred and twenty rods of barb-wire fence, at eighty-two and a half cents per rod; of a "silo," with a capacity of eighty tons of green fodder, at a cost of about four hundred dollars; of labor expended in the pasture, removing brush, and ploughing some fourteen acres, — eight acres of which was planted with corn, the balance ploughed after haying and re-seeded to grass, after applying five hundred pounds of Bradley's superphosphate, two hundred and fifty pounds of ground bone, and five hundred bushels of leached ashes; and the building of one hundred and fifty rods of post-and-rail fence. We have also under-drained portions of the mowing lands that have for years given growth to rank weeds and wild grass; filled and graded unsightly places that have formerly been outlets for the sewage of the institution, ploughed and seeded the same, and hope to obtain in the future crops more profitable for the farm.

Our crops, as compared with preceding years, are fair,— corn, perhaps, being an exception, the first part of the season being unfavorable for its growth. The hay secured this season is above the average both in quantity and quality — some fifteen tons more upland hay than last season — which, together with the ensilage from five acres of corn and the

dry stover from our field corn, we think amply sufficient to provide for a larger stock than usual.

The revenue from the piggery is very encouraging, not only in the large amount of fertilizers obtained for the farm, but also in the sale of pigs and the production of pork for the school; sales and stock on hand amounting to more than five hundred dollars.

The amount of milk produced is larger than last season by nearly two thousand quarts, but its aggregate value is less, as the price has been lower than usual; and the price of milk consumed is governed by the price in market. We are endeavoring to increase the value and size of the dairy, by raising the progeny of the best cows, and we have now several promising heifers of the Ayrshire breed. The neat stock now numbers thirty-six.

Several labor-saving farm tools have been purchased the past season that should have favorable mention: among which are "Kemp's manure-spreader," "Billings' corn-planter," and a "horse-hoe" for use among potatoes; all of which have assisted us greatly in facilitating our work.

Before closing this report I wish to express my thanks to the employés in this department for their faithfulness; and the success we have had is due, in a great measure, to the willingness and energy they have shown in the discharge of their several duties.

PRODUCE ON HAND.

English hay, 55 tons	$1,100 00	Parsnips, 20 bushels	$20 00
Meadow hay, 3 tons	30 00	Corn, 245 bushels	159 00
Hungarian hay, 2 tons	30 00	Sweet corn	15 00
Ensilage, 80 tons	250 00	Cider, 528 gallons	42 24
Manure, 40 cords	200 00	Vinegar, 432 gallons	54 00
Beets, 20 bushels	10 00	Pickles	13 50
Apples, 35 bushels	17 50	Squashes, 1,500 pounds	30 00
Pears, 12 bushels	12 00	Melons	5 00
Turnips, 75 bushels	10 88	Grapes	10 00
Potatoes, first quality, 600 bushels	600 00	Corn stover, 15½ tons	155 00
		Tomatoes, 2 bushels	2 00
Potatoes, second quality, 100 bushels	25 00	Cabbages, 2,000	100 00
		Ice, 20 tons	40 00
Beans, 3 bushels	6 00		
Carrots, 80 bushels	30 00		
Onions, 80 bushels	80 00		$3,047 37

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Turnips, 7 bushels	$1 05	Lettuce, 80 dozen	$36 00
Tomatoes, 10 bushels	10 00	Sweet corn, 211 dozen	21 10
Apples, 15 bushels	7 50	Cucumbers	3 00
Beets, 6 bushels	3 00	Melons	10 00
Pears, 6 bushels	6 00	Crab-apples, 1¼ bushels	3 75
Pease, 12 bushels	24 00	Hungarian, ½ ton	7 50
Asparagus, 265 bunches	37 10	Green corn stover, 15 tons	30 00
Currants, 253 boxes	25 30	Pork, 1,367 pounds	88 86
Strawberries, 520 boxes	54 89	Milk, 20,315 quarts	563 35
Blackberries, 109 boxes	10 90		
Cabbages, 300	15 00		
Rhubarb, 577 pounds	8 64		$966 94

PRODUCE SOLD.

Strawberries, 160 boxes	$17 90	
Currants, 49 boxes	4 90	
Milk, 31,561 quarts	802 32	
Vegetables	8 67	
Calves	18 00	
Cows	133 00	
Pigs	186 30	
Old sashes	27 00	
		$1,198 59

LIVE STOCK AS APPRAISED.

Horses, 4	$350 00	
Oxen, 1 pair	160 00	
Cows, 26	1,040 00	
Bull, 1	45 00	
Heifer, 1	30 00	
Yearling heifers, 3	54 00	
Calves, 3	20 00	
Boar, 1	20 00	
Breeding sows, 7	135 00	
Pigs, 29	72 50	
Fatting hogs, 6	125 00	
		$2,051 50

SUMMARY.

Cr.

Produce on hand	$3,047 37	
" consumed	403 59	
Amount of sales	1,196 89	
Milk consumed	563 35	
Increase in value of farm tools,	75 59	
" " " stock	422 00	
Keeping horses for school	287 75	
Labor for school	515 25	
		$6,511 79

Dr.

Expenses of farm, including labor for school, improvements, and special appropriations . .	$2,905 73	
Salary of farmer	700 00	
Labor of girls	38 00	
Balance in favor of farm	2,868 06	
		$6,511 79

H. E. SWAN, *Farmer.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

THE general health of the school has been very good the past year.

The small amount of sickness, and the freedom from any form of malignant disease, show the general excellence of the sanitary condition of the school. During the summer months the school has been remarkably exempt from sickness. The diseases that have occurred have been principally among those recently admitted and those who have been sent out to places and returned to the school. The diseases treated have been tonsillites, conjunctivitis, indigestion, febricula, anæmia, amenorrhœa, menorrhagia, uterine and urinary diseases, and syphilitic affections.

There have been two deaths this year. Dell Cummings, aged fourteen, died in May of inflammation of the brain.

Ida Martin, aged fourteen, died of consumption; she had evidently inherited the disease, and was in a weak debilitated condition when admitted. She was sent to the consumptives' home and died there.

Though we have been remarkably free from acute forms of sickness, yet most of the girls sent to the school are of an age when hereditary diseases are likely to manifest themselves; and for this reason we have always many cases of chronic disease to treat.

In former years the girls were retained longer in the school than they are now. This year all of the strongest and most capable girls have been sent out to places, and those sent to the school are generally in a worse condition when they come than they are after being for a time surrounded by the superior hygienic conditions of the school.

There is, however, no suitable provision for the care of the sick. When cases of sickness occur, the presence of so many

in the house, and the small and inconvenient rooms, make it extremely imperative that some proper provision be made for the better care of the sick. From year to year this has been urged, but only when the immediate necessity appears does the demand seem urgent. It is impossible to take proper care of any severe form of illness under the present circumstances. I hope this will receive your early attention.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. PORTER, M.D.

WORCESTER.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1883.

LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.
MAY 23 1883

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency Governor John D. Long and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully submit for the fourth time their reports of the three schools to the care of which they have the honor to be appointed.

It is with pleasure that they call your attention to the fact that but five deaths have occurred among the many inmates of these schools during the past year.

They would also ask your careful consideration of their recommendations as to the proper limitation of age for commitment to the State Reform School and to the State Industrial School respectively; the Reform School being especially needed for the younger boys, while the younger girls, with few exceptions, can readily be placed in families with advantage to themselves. The Trustees venture to hope that a reformatory may without long delay be established for older boys and young men.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

It is with pleasure we report another successful year for this institution in all that regards the purposes for which it was established, viz., the care, nourishment and education of those poor waifs of the State who have no one to care for them; and of those others, in more pitiable condition, whose natural protectors are so steeped in vice and crime as to

make it the duty of the State to assume the position of their friend and parent. The farm suffered severely from the drouth of July and August, and the crops have not been equal to those of former years. In all other respects we have to congratulate the Superintendent, his officers and the Commonwealth on the success of the school. We have no startling events to report, and few recommendations to make. The administration and government of the school have operated smoothly and regularly, without friction or jar, performing their kind offices so quietly and well that they have attracted the attention of those only especially interested in or connected with them, and since its establishment, by the Act of 1866, there has been a steady improvement in the character, condition and methods of the school.

The buildings are not such as would probably be erected were the State now beginning to provide a home for its destitute children, as the almost unanimous opinion of those who have thoughtfully considered the means and conditions of success is in favor of smaller detached buildings, in which better opportunities are afforded for family influence and training. But the advantages of the family have been secured to some extent by the division of the school into classes, each with its own matron, teacher and supervisor, and the buildings, on the whole, subserve their present use satisfactorily. The rooms are large and airy, well lighted and well ventilated.

It has been frequently remarked by visitors, that no hotel in the country provided rooms for its guests with purer air or of cleanlier appearance.

This institution is peculiarly hopeful and beneficent in its field of labor and in its results. Taking its inmates at the earliest and most impressible age (the average age is about nine years) from the State Almshouse, from the streets, and from the neglected homes of poverty-stricken or vicious parents, it removes them from these circumstances and environments of poverty, misery, and of prospective, sometimes of actual crime, to a pleasant home, where they enjoy all the advantages and surroundings fitted to afford them a happy childhood. Here they are nurtured and trained until they can be placed in good families. Many of them have inher-

ited weak and diseased constitutions, others have become unhealthy and feeble through neglect and the want of proper nourishment, and nearly all are in a condition requiring especial care and provision for their physical restoration. Before they can be hopeful material for mental and moral work, their bodies must be built up and renovated.

They are supplied with good, wholesome, nourishing food, plenty of milk, good bread, oatmeal porridge and similar food, that will produce at moderate cost the best results in blood and bone, with such changes as shall give zest and appetite to the daily meals. At times the children are regaled with the luxuries of the seasons, — the strawberries, watermelons and apples from the farm; and occasionally a few grapes have served, to the eyes of these unpampered ones, to give to the ordinary meal the semblance of a feast.

The generous diet is supplemented by suitable clothing, cleanly habits, and proper exercise and amusements in the open air. The beneficial effect of this treatment is apparent to the most casual observer. A marked improvement is perceptible in the physique and general bearing of the children, a few months sometimes working wonders in the cheerfulness, contentment and strength of those coming here.

Under these favorable circumstances, and with the care used, ophthalmia, that special complaint in institutions for the young, has greatly decreased during the past few years. Taking into consideration the origin and antecedents of the larger number here, and the fact that the more likely and prepossessing are continually leaving for places in families, the physical condition of the children in the school is most hopeful and encouraging.

It has always been intended to make the discipline of the school parental in its character, so far as it is possible to do so, and at the same time maintain the proper control of so large a number. Every year's experience has shown that, having the confidence and respect of the children, a Superintendent can reduce the visible restraints to a minimum. The largest liberty is allowed consistent with the welfare of the children and the good order of the school.

The removal of the high fences which formerly surrounded the yard continues to be considered an improvement, not

only to the general air and appearance of the grounds, but also in its moral effect upon the boys. The low, open fence substituted for the one taken down, suggests no thought of physical restraint or confinement. Very few punishments are found necessary, and these of the mildest character. The children are controlled more by love and respect than by force, or fear of force.

In fact, so far as the Trustees can judge from observation during frequent visits, and from conversations with those in the school, and also with many who have left it, and who therefore have no motive for concealment or misrepresentation, the children regard this school as a pleasant, happy home, which they leave with regret, and look back upon with pleasure.

Every attention is paid to the moral and mental culture of the children; and it is the earnest desire and intention of the Trustees to obey the injunction contained in the words of the statute of 1789, which the legislators of later days have not attempted to better: "to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of the chidren and youth committed to their care and instruction the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard to truth; love of their country, humanity, and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, and frugality; chastity, moderation, and temperance; and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded;" and by all the means in their power to fit them to become honest, self-supporting, self-reliant, respected and self-respecting citizens.

Among so many it would be strange indeed if some were not found intractable and difficult to manage; but the number of such is surprisingly small. It will be seen from the foregoing that the Trustees feel well assured that the money expended by the Commonwealth in the support of this school is well bestowed, and that it brings in a rich return in the large number rescued from neglect and want, from vice and crime.

We give the following summary of a portion of the statistics: —

Whole number of children in the institution, Oct. 1, 1881,		414
" adults " " "		21
Admitted during the year,		321
Total number,		756
Placed in families,	183	
Boarded out in families,	14	
Eloped,	1	
Died,	5	
Discharged by Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	78	
Remaining Oct. 1, 1882,	475	
	756	
Average number of inmates during the year,		448

The twenty-one adults are sent here by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, as mothers of children in the school, from whom it is not desirable to separate them. Their services are needed in the institution, and care is taken that none are sent whose character and influence are unsuited to the positions they occupy. Most of them have two or more children in the school.

The amount appropriated by the legislature of 1882 was: for salaries, $17,000; for current expenses, $35,000; total, $52,000.

The average cost per week for each inmate was $2.21.

Under the "Act relating to indigent and neglected children," chap. 181 of the Acts of 1882, the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity have sent to the school forty children, sixteen of whom were committed as "indigent" or "dependent" children, according to the provisions of the second section of that act; and twenty-four as "neglected children," according to the provisions of the third section of the same act.

Seven of those committed as "neglected children" have been boarded in families at the charge and expense of the board committing them.

The amount expended for thirteen children boarded out by the Trustees was, including the outfit given to each child going out from the institution, and estimated to cost $10 each, $1,116.77. The average cost per week of each child boarded out by the Trustees, including outfit as above, was $1.92.

The health of the institution has been excellent, there having been but five deaths during the year.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge our obligation to the faithful and valued services of the former principal of the schools, who resigned her office last July for other duties in her Western home. She performed a work in the grading and classification of the schools which will be of permanent benefit.

The supervisor and the matron of the sewing department, who resigned their positions last April, possessed peculiar qualifications for their duties, and we regretted to lose their services.

Painting Buildings.

The appropriation of $2,500, made by the legislature of 1882 for painting, has been expended under the supervision of the Trustees, and the exteriors of all the buildings on the premises have received two coats of paint.

The Old Hospital

has been thoroughly repaired, remodelled, and renovated. Nearly all the old partitions and plastering were torn down and out. Excavations were made inside and outside of the foundations to obtain a better circulation of air under the floors. A more convenient division of the rooms was made, open fire-places built, and the ventilation otherwise improved by the admission of air from the outside through the steam coils, and also by the introduction of metal ventilating pipes connecting with patent ventilating caps. The old plumbing was torn out and replaced by sounder, better, and more wholesome conveniences.

The building is now clean and sweet, and well arranged for the health and comfort of the invalids. The new nurse in charge is considered a valuable acquisition.

The appropriation for this purpose by the legislature of 1881 proved sufficient.

The New Hospital.

Owing to delays referred to in our last report, the new hospital was not commenced until the latter part of June last, and it is not yet completed. It is to be a well constructed two-story building, with outer walls clapboarded, roof shingled, partitions and inner walls of lath and plaster

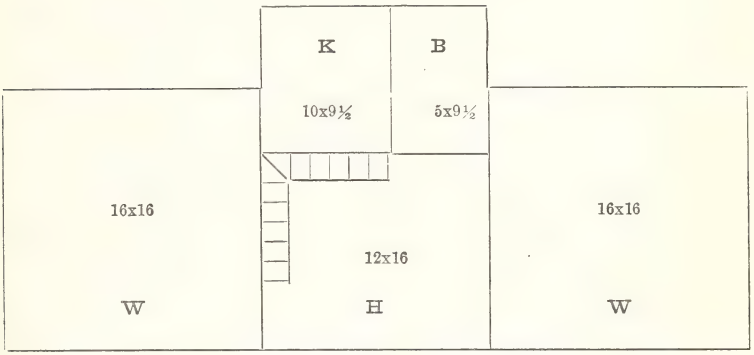
sheathed with Michigan pine three feet above the floor, and brick underpinning on a solid stone foundation. Provision is made for a free circulation of air underneath the building.

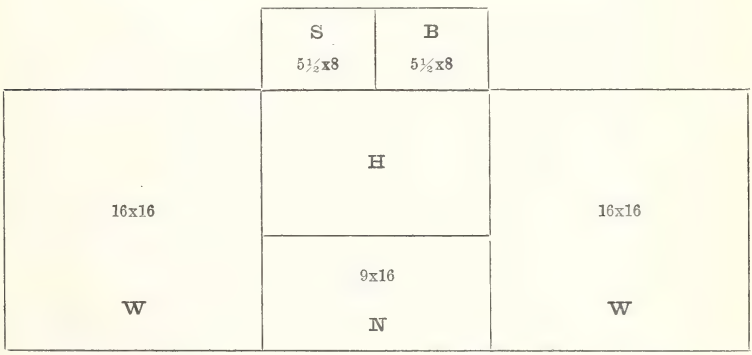
Good Ventilation

is secured by open fireplaces and an arrangement of the upper window-sashes.

The following diagram suggests the arrangement of the interior.

LOWER FLOOR.





UPPER FLOOR.

W, W—Wards; B, B—Bathrooms; K—Kitchen; H, H—Halls; S—Storeroom; N—Nurse's Room.

The appropriation by the legislature for this purpose was $3,500, of which only $779.95 has been paid out. There is no doubt but that the appropriation will prove sufficient to

complete the building according to the plans submitted by the Trustees, and approved by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.

This building, designed for an isolating hospital for cases of contagious disease, may not, and probably will not be frequently used for this purpose. Diseases of this character do not often visit the institution. But the medical officials of the State have deemed it important and necessary that a building of this kind should be on the premises ready to meet emergencies when they arise.

It is now thought the building can be utilized and made to serve a very valuable purpose as a quarantine station, where the children from Tewksbury, and other places, can be provided for during a sufficient time to determine their freedom from disease of a dangerous character. The physician, in his examination of the child when it first enters the institution, is unable to detect the existence of a dangerous disease in its latent and undeveloped form. The officers, in the majority of cases, know nothing as to the previous exposure of the child to danger, and the introduction of new members, of unknown antecedents, among so large a number of young people, is hazardous.

The measles, which swept through the school in 1880, with one hundred and seventy-five cases, some of them very severe, were brought here by a boy committed by the Palmer Court. In 1881, the school had a second visitation of the disease, with thirty cases, imported by children from Tewksbury. Fortunately, none of these cases proved fatal. The whooping-cough of the present year came through children committed by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity under the act relating to neglected children.

All of this sickness, and the care, trouble, and expense attendant upon it, might have been avoided, had we possessed a building like this, in which new comers could have been retained, until they could have shown a clean bill of health. This plan, and this use of the building, appears feasible and desirable at present. But it must, like all other plans and views for reform work, be subjected to the tentative processes of time and experience, before we can pronounce positively upon their merits.

The Reservoir on the Hillside

is one of the most valuable additions made to the institution for many years, securing as it does an abundant supply of excellent water forced by gravitation to all parts of the buildings.

It is thought that to it we owe our escape from a large amount of sickness during the drouth of July and August; without this reservoir it would have been impossible, without great expense, to have procured from other sources of supply a sufficient quantity of pure water. The work has been done under contract by Messrs. Flynt & Co., of Monson, under the supervision of the architect, Charles A. Hammond, of Lynn. It has a capacity of about one million gallons, which is believed to be ample for all the needs, ordinary and extraordinary, of the institution.

Owing to the unforeseen amount of rock excavation found necessary, the contractors were unable to complete the basin last winter, and were obliged to keep the water at a low level during the spring and early summer, to enable them to complete the work; consequently, at the beginning of the drouth, the reservoir was only about one-third full; but notwithstanding this great curtailment of our expected resources, we have had a plentiful supply, although constrained to exercise a prospective care pending the continuance of the dry weather.

The appropriation for this purpose by the legislature of 1880 was $8,500, of which $5,517.15 has been expended. The final account of the contractor has not yet been presented to the Trustees for approval.

We suggest that in future appropriations for current expenses, a specific sum be named for the boarding out of children, so that this portion of our work may not be impeded or hindered by any strain on our finances to meet the ordinary current expenses. We recommend three thousand dollars as an appropriation for this purpose, a sum sufficient for the board of twenty-eight children, including the outfit furnished them when leaving the institution.

We refer to the Superintendent's and other reports, hereto annexed, for statistics, and for details of management, finances, and improvements of the past year.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

In presenting the thirty-sixth annual report of the State Reform School the change in its first administrative officer first claims attention.

On the 15th of October, 1881, Mr. E. T. Dooley, for ten months Superintendent of the institution, retired, and Mr. Joseph A. Allen, who had occupied the position for the six years between 1861 and 1867, was reappointed. It is not necessary to comment upon Mr. Allen's election. His former success, his continued interest in the work of reform, with his experience in training and disciplining boys were reasons sufficient for his appointment at a time when practical knowledge and experience were specially needed.

Commitments.

The new commitments of the past year have exceeded in number those of the three preceding years and are nearly up to the average for the past fourteen years. With the recommitments and returns to the school of a considerable number who had been sent out, or who had escaped prior to the beginning of the year, the school might be expected to be larger than at the close of 1881. This is not, however, its condition; and yet in one sense, though it may seem a paradoxical statement, it is both larger and smaller than one year ago. It is larger in the number outside, of those who are still in the custody of the school, and liable for misconduct or other causes to be returned to it; but smaller in the numbers of those at present inmates of the institution. The number placed out on probation, either with friends or in other places for work, is larger than for three previous

years; and considering the average number of the school, larger, perhaps, than in any year since its establishment. The following table from the calculations of the Secretary of the Board of State Charities and from those of the Superintendents of the school will give the comparative numbers of commitments, indentures, etc., of those placed out since 1869.

YEARS.*	Commitments.	Placed out.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Fourteen yrs. and over when committed.
1869, .	113	148	488	222	7
1870, .	93	139	474	269	17
1871, .	94*	128	472	298	8
1872, .	90*	163	474	266	47
1873. .	140	118	480	289	117
1874, .	110	138	456	323	97
1875, .	124	111	475	335	–
1876, .	132	130	508	348	112
1877, .	120	180	484	327	111
1878, .	134	118	448	316	100
1879, .	102	116	457	258	68
1880, .	95	116	353	206	61
1881, .	71	113	341	179	53
1882, .	108	146	290	113.61	80

*In these years there were also 45 received from School Ship in 1870, and 42 in 1871.

Only new commitments are given, while *all* who were put out for employment or allowed to return to friends "on probation" are numbered. These latter computations were taken from the Superintendents' reports, while the average numbers were copied from those of the Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

It has been the custom in past years to wait until the boys had arrived at what was called the "honor grade" before placing them out and it was not infrequently the case that a boy, not at all fitted to be useful or even safe outside, by a determination on his part to get out, arrived at this grade, and so gained a release; while many another, trying far harder to reform and to retrieve his past, by some slips in behavior, lost his marks and was detained in the school after it became apparent that he might do well outside. There had seemed manifest injustice in this to some of the Trustees ever since they had been cognizant of the workings of the rule, and they were not sorry to have a change

effected even at the risk of making some mistakes. There was besides a most disturbing, and to some extent, corrupting element, in a number of large boys, who did not seem to be improving in the school, and for whom it seemed not probable that it could do much more. In justice to those, who, to say the least, were not made better by their example, and to themselves if perchance anything would help them, it was decided not to wait for arrival at any particular grade in conduct before placing them out, and a vote was passed to allow the Superintendent, with the approval of one Trustee, "to release on probation, any boy who, in his judgment, should be so released; this action to be confirmed by the Board at the next meeting after such release."

Places suitable for boys of the latter class would not be numerous and might not be readily found. To help them before employment was gained, the Trustees voted to assist from the Lyman fund, such as seemed desirous to make another effort to do well, in a manner suggested by Mr. Lyman on the occasion of his second donation, when he said that a certain amount of aid might be well bestowed "to enable all to return again to society without being immediately exposed to the temptations that probably were often the principal causes of their becoming tenants of an institution." The following is a copy of this vote:

"*Voted*, That the Superintendent of the Reform School, and one Trustee, be authorized to appropriate from the Lyman fund, for a limited time not to exceed three weeks, such pecuniary assistance toward the payment of board of a boy while obtaining employment, as shall be considered expedient; that this money shall always be paid by the Superintendent, and that such action shall be confirmed by the Board at their next meeting after such payment."

It was necessary to pay the board in but few cases, and for very short periods of time. The expenses too were paid to enable them to get away from old associates and surroundings, amidst which they might not have strength to stand. The larger number of these boys are doing fairly well, and it is believed that the money spent from the Lyman Fund, for the purpose named above, has been worthily bestowed.

It was not to be expected all would do well. There had always been those who were morally unable to stand alone, and such was the case now. Five of the number put out were rearrested and sent to jails or houses of correction. Two others, at last accounts, were reported as in danger of arrest. A few others were returned to the school as not satisfactory to employers. Of some of the remainder the reports are most hopeful, while nothing has been heard to the discredit of any save of those mentioned above. It is not claiming too much to assume that those from whom no unfavorable report has been received are doing as well as other boys of their age and condition in life, of whom the community does not complain, and who are not under the surveillance of the police. Indeed, it is safe to suppose they may be even more satisfactory in conduct, because they are more closely watched, and their every act is criticised by those to whom their antecedents are known. Whether the result has justified the course taken by the Superintendent with the sanction of the Trustees — in the cases of the larger and older boys — there is this to be said: they have been so long inmates of the school that the danger of becoming "institutionized" alone was a cogent reason why some other means should be tried for their benefit. Indeed, many of them showed in varying degrees the inefficiency which inevitably follows long detention in an establishment where daily needs are supplied without the direct individual exertion necessary outside, where individual freedom cannot be allowed, or individual choice followed, and where routine takes the place of individual action. Helplessness, as a consequence of institution life, is as often the cause of failure to suit employers, or to support themselves, as vicious or depraved tendencies. It is certain that this kind of life must of necessity engender a spirit of dependence, and this is one of the consequences to be guarded against and overcome by the training during the necessary detention in the school.

The earnest desire of some of these boys to begin a new life with the opportunity thus given, the willingness to take the work they were not always able to find for themselves, was touching proof of the fact that this course was stimulating

them to the industry which would earn for them an honest living.

To others, who have been alluded to as unsatisfactory, freedom immediately suggested the opportunity to do wrong, and which, as has been seen, they did not neglect. But for these, as well as for some of the better behaved, the school had ceased to be the best agency for their good, and if now, with this chance to begin anew, they persistently followed the wrong, the responsibility must rest mainly with themselves, and they must abide the consequences. Their return to old associates and old habits was only not delayed. It was not, and probably could not have been, averted altogether. There still remain in the school others, too old and too hardened when admitted, to derive good from a system inaugurated to benefit "such subjects as may reasonably be expected to reform. Those who are adults in stature, and hardened in crime, are scarcely to be considered suitable associates for those of more tender years."

These are the words of the commissioners appointed to consider plans and methods for the school. They are as true today as they were then. These gentlemen contemplated a close school, or one partially so; but were from the first firmly of the opinion that its best work would always be to prevent boys from becoming criminals, and that, to this end, *those over fourteen years of age* should not be admitted. The limit of age has varied from time to time, but has been, since 1871, seventeen years. Just so long as this is permitted to remain as the age up to which boys may be sent to the Reform School, just so long will there be a condition of things hindering the best work it might do, and the labors for the smaller, younger and less vicious will be defeated by the influence of the older and more depraved boys.

Under seventeen means up to seventeen, up to a month, to a week, to a day, and instances are not wanting where boys over seventeen have been sent to the Reform School through the misrepresentations of those who considered it as a disgrace less than a sentence to the house of correction.

There is but one opinion on this matter among those who are worth quoting. To make reform work successful the

younger must be separated from the older, and Massachusetts, usually so watchful of growing evils, has been strangely apathetic when this subject, so important to its future welfare, has been broached. Shall there be nothing between the Reform School, endowed and established for boys in danger of becoming criminals, and the State prison? Shall the youth who now corrupt the children of the former be consigned to the latter for want of that intermediate reformatory where they may have one more chance to retrieve themselves? The Secretary of the Board of State Charities said, in his report of 1877, after deprecating the departure from the original intention of the founders of the Westborough School in sending there these older boys: "The Commonwealth needs an intermediate prison for young criminals. The buildings and appliances at Westborough furnish ample accommodation for this class, and are, therefore, as necessary to the economy of the State now as they ever were." The State today, in 1882, needs this intermediate reformatory even more than in 1877, and the facilities for accomplishing the object with the same "buildings and appliances" are as great, if not greater than then. To utilize the new buildings at Westborough in this way would be in the furtherance of an object kindred to that of Mr. Lyman in so generously endowing the school, and would be restoring the money he bestowed, a large sum of which was absorbed in building the structure so unfitted for a reform *school*, but so well adapted to a reformatory for young men and youth, to a legitimate use. With the present use of the buildings, the Reform School must always be partly a close school, even if the class sent under existing laws, did not render such a state of things a necessity. However much the family system is to be desired (and no intelligent reformer will allow any other to be so desirable) a department closer than that of the family house may always be necessary unless, like the practice at Jamesbury, restraint can be imposed through closely supervised mechanical industry. Even with the lowering of the age of commitment, and the introduction of the whole family system, some means of restraint would undoubtedly be necessary, and some one house provided with such means. But if the courts continue to send

such as they now do, boys though they may be, in the language of the law, but who are, in their passions, desires and intents, men without the judgment or discretion of men, the present close department cannot fall into disuse. This necessity was anticipated by the commissioners appointed to "prepare and mature a system of government" for a reform school, and by Mr. Lyman. The family system had not then been so much considered as it has been since, nor the dangers of aggregation so fully appreciated, but they deprecated a *prison* system and desired that there should be removed "as far as possible everything calculated to attach the disgrace of penitentiary punishment to those sent" to the Reform School.

In making this condition, nothing could have been further from their intentions than that those who had been arrested many times, had even been inmates of penal institutions, of whatever age, should be sent to this school, to associate with and corrupt those less experienced in wrong-doing, for whom the institution surely was established. Hardened, desperate boys, who have become so accustomed to the police and police surroundings as to have lost all wholesome fear of them, are not the subjects for an institution the object of which is to "save those who are sent to it from further contamination." During the management of the school under the present Board of Trustees, there has been committed to it one boy, of whose sixteen years nine had been spent in places of confinement to which he had been sentenced. Of the new commitments of the past year, there have been five who had been at the Lawrence Reform School, two from the Plummer School at Salem, and ten from the Reform School at Lowell. These are all open schools, and the fact that these boys were not returned to them seems to indicate that a closer watchfulness than they could have in the family school was necessary for them, and offers an argument in favor of providing for the restraints of a close system, when necessary. This is mentioned by the Trustees as worthy of consideration, although their public expression has always been in favor of the family school.

The difficulties which lie in the way of reform work, and

which are constantly arising from the most unexpected sources, are calculated to make the honest worker pause, doubt the correctness of preconceived opinions, and humbly rely on what seems best in individual cases. General adherence to a preferred system can be obtained, but real success in such work requires the ability to adapt methods to the ever-varying circumstances of the individual subjects and to the unforeseen exigencies of every day.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the best plans for carrying out reform work, there can be none as to so lowering the maximum age of commitment as to exclude that class of larger and older boys unfit for association with those for whom the school was designed. That this age may be reduced from seventeen to fourteen years, is respectfully asked by the Trustees, and the attention of the executive and of the legislature earnestly solicited to this important subject, while they trust it will not be considered intrusive if from their official standpoint they also press with urgency the subject of an intermediate reformatory upon the consideration of legislators, that while the work of the Reform School be permitted to be largely preventive, as it was intended to be, there shall not be wanting a place for the youth of the State, of whom, with proper discipline and restraint, there is still hope, and who have a right to claim this one more chance to escape a life of crime and its consequences.

Trust Houses.

These family houses have been the past year, as always since their opening, all that their name imports. To many a boy they have given his first experience of a real home, while the kind and judicious care of the master and matron has been more parental in character than any he has ever known. They have been somewhat defective in arrangements for the number it has been necessary to keep in them, especially so in the sleeping apartments. Those in the Peters House were thought a year and a half ago to be entirely inadequate in air space, and at that time all the available room was added to the dormitory. They are still not large enough to be entirely satisfactory; but it is not in the power of the Trustees to increase these accommodations without *building* an addition.

The farm-house has been renovated, new heating apparatus supplied, and is now altogether convenient and comfortable.

Schools.

The schools have been fewer in number, in consequence of the general decrease in the numbers at the institution. It has thus been necessary to bring together different ages and classes in a way increasing the difficulties of teaching and discipline. The desire of the Trustees to reduce as much as possible the expenses has been the cause of this consolidation.

Employment and Labor.

The "inside boys" have been more less engaged in making sleighs for the past three or four years. In consequence of the small number left after placing out so many of the older boys, the expense of supervising officers for this work, together with doubts as to the profit arising from it, and the large number of sleighs remaining unsold — with an amount of stock not thought desirable to retain, — this industry has been discontinued for the present, and the boys remaining, who were formerly employed in the sleigh shop, put into the chair-seating shop. This work requires no outlay for material, is of a kind that all can learn, and is also less liable to result in loss from injury to tools and stock. As has been the custom in past years, the shoes for the boys are still made and repaired by themselves, as well as all the clothing worn by them. The laundry, the bakery, the cook-room, the officers' dining-room, kitchen and halls have each their quota of boys for the work required in each.

The boys from the trust houses are employed almost entirely on the farm, under the supervision of the masters of these houses. Farm labor is most desirable for the larger and more troublesome boys from the "inside," but the great obstacle in the way of carrying out such work is the expense of maintaining officers enough to supervise such labor, and guard against escapes and misconduct; and here again appears forcibly the desirability of so regulating the commitments to the Reform School, that none shall be received who cannot with safety to themselves and to others be trusted to engage in agricultural work, which is allowed by all to be

the most satisfactory of any that can be provided for this class.

As an incentive to industry, and as an encouragement to the boys, the Trustees have authorized the payment of small sums to them for overwork, the account being kept by the officer in charge and reported to the Superintendent, who pays to each boy the money he has earned in this way, minus the sum of twenty-five cents, which is placed to his credit as a guarantee fund against losses and breakages, or other injury to the State's property. Since this regulation in their financial affairs, losses seldom result from the carelessness of the boys.

There may come a time when more frequent commitments and fewer chances to place out will necessitate the revival of the sleigh-making or other similar industry. Of whatever kind, there must be work for these boys; work systematic and engrossing. M. Bertin, in a recent report of the Mettray Schools, speaks of *regenerating* delinquent children by work, and the expression is full of significance to those who have known how efficient is work of the head and hand for a boy, in displacing and crowding out the thought and desire to do wrong, while it deprives him of the time for its execution.

Farm.

The farm has, like all Massachusetts farms, suffered greatly from the drouth, and will, in consequence, be much less productive than in the last few years.

The spring promised good results, and the work was begun with enthusiasm, and so continued until all prospect for good crops was destroyed. This will, of course, be taken into consideration, when comparing this year with former ones.

Health.

The health has never been better. No cases of severe illness have occurred, and the hospital has been untenanted during the past ten months, except by two boys, one suffering somewhat from rheumatism, the other from an accident, for a short time.

The nurse took the duties of assistant housekeeper last year,

and has continued in that position, but will resume those of the hospital when required. No death has occurred. The diet, a table of which is added to the report, is, it is thought, ample in quantity, nourishing in quality, with sufficient variety to make it appetizing. The boys are also supplied in the season with what does not appear in the table — the fresh fruits and vegetables which the farm produces. The milk, provided twice daily, is unskimmed and unstinted in quantity. An unstimulating but nourishing diet is that best calculated to promote health. This the boys at Westborough have. The white bread is made from the same flour in use at the officers' table; brown bread is also frequently supplied and eaten with relish.

Recreation.

Recreation has been provided in various ways. In winter by entertainments in the chapel, and by games in the recreation-room or "boys' parlor," fitted up for them during the previous year. All the festivals of the year have been observed by some pleasant change from the usual routine and from the usual food, and have been heartily enjoyed. Many gentlemen of culture and benevolence have addressed the boys in a manner to interest and arouse. Music has been a source of daily enjoyment, and engaged in by the officers as well as the boys.

Removal to the Old Building and Reduction of Expenses.

The entire removal of the boys and of the officers from the new to the old building was accomplished during the winter of 1881 and 1882, and now no part of the addition of 1877 is used for school purposes. The expenses of the school have been still further reduced by the dismissal of all officers whose services could be dispensed with without detriment to the discipline of the school or the good of the boys.

It is not possible to reduce the officers in proportion to the reduced numbers in the school, and the Trustees feel that they have done in that way as much as will be consistent with safety for the present.

Escapes.

Escapes have been attempted the past year, as in all previous years; seven have been successful — six of these were during the first six weeks of the school-year. Of all who have made the attempt in the remainder of the year, only one has escaped being retaken. As showing that escapes seem to be one of the inevitable consequences of the detention of boys of the class of those at Westborough, the following table is given of the escapes for the last thirteen years, or since 1869:

In 1870 there were	10	successful	escapes.
1871 "	16	"	"
1872 "	34	"	"
1873 "	26	"	"
1874 "	10	"	"
1875 "	16	"	"
1876 "	–	"	"
1877 "	13	"	"
1878 "	10	"	"
1879 "	4	"	"
1880 "	21	"	"
1881 "	33	"	"
1882 "	7	"	"

By successful escapes are meant those who were not retaken the year of which the report was given.

Discipline.

The difficulties which have beset every superintendent of the school, especially since the raising to its present limits of the age of commitment, have not been wanting during the present management. The course in meeting them may have differed somewhat from former methods. The success of such measures can only be judged by the present results. The time has not been long since the change in officers occurred, and it may be premature to augur for any new measures a success not accorded in the past.

There is a moral atmosphere about an institution which one accustomed to it recognizes at once. An outward calm may appear to the novice contented obedience and willing submission to wonted authority, which, to the initiated,

is known to be but the hush preceding a tornado of violence, of rebellion and disorder. Officers who can so control the elements that the calm shall be genuine, and the appearance of obedience a reality, are possessed of qualities which need no description, even if they can be described, but which must be recognized as invaluable in work for and among boys of a reform school.

Boys are keen to learn who are their friends, and once assured of a genuine desire on the part of their superiors to be helpful to them, will submit willingly to discipline, against which, lacking this assurance, they will rebel.

It is to be hoped that the pleasant faces and cheerful demeanor of the boys at Westborough are the result of contentment with their present and hope for their future, and this as a consequence of trust in and reliance on the friends and advisers they have in the officers in charge of them.

The difficulty of judging of the success of reformatory work by its immediate results is obvious. The difference between *being* and *seeming* is not less in the little community of the school than in the great one outside, and the appearance often passes for the reality in both. Still there seems to be no other available test by which the work can be judged.

The State will scarcely wait patiently for years to develop the seed sown in such institutions, but there is no doubt it is after long lying dormant that this seed expands into flower and fruit well worth waiting for, and the thought is worthy the consideration of those who are perhaps too hasty in judging of the value of an agency they do not always understand, or ever take pains to understand. It is easy to stand outside and criticise, but it requires time and trouble to become really informed upon these matters of such vital importance to the future of the State. There is still another thought, not perhaps strictly relevant here, but worth the attention of those who are apt to deprecate the cost and trouble its juvenile offenders are to the State, and to cavil at their management in the institutions the State has provided for them and it is this :

Is there no responsibility resting upon these and all others to see to it that there shall be more prevention of crime and wrong-doing *out*side these institutions, in our cities and

towns, from which they are kept full — that there shall be more protection from *society* for these unfortunate ones who, by the very circumstances of their surroundings, are deprived of the sheltering care the more fortunate classes have ? Is there no responsibility resting upon these citizens to see to it that the temptations to strong drink — to wrong-doing of all kinds — are not thrown in their way, and that they have the benefit of good teaching and virtuous example, as well as the restraining influence of a police, and finally, detention in some place of confinement as their lot? If an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it is the part of wise citizens to look to these things — to look to influences of the city or town life over which they have some control, and endeavor to make it what it should be. That the problem is a difficult one — how to do best for offenders outside the institutions — is not denied; but there are some duties so plainly written down that "Wayfaring men, though fools," need "not err therein." The difficulty of caring for them after they are once in a place of detention is scarcely less — though, because defined by the authority of the law, it is in some respects simpler; but the responsibility of obeying both this and that "higher law" — not defined — is great, and the Trustees in making a report to that public which has the right to claim it, do it with a full appreciation of the work, and of their inability to reach to their own standard of its importance.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The work of the Industrial School has been upon a more extended scale during the past year, nearly twice as many girls having been committed to its custody as during the year before, while of those sent out on probation during this and previous years, an unusually large number have been sent back to the school, some of them for serious misconduct; others not so much for fault as for incapacity; others to wait for new places to be found. The larger part of those sent back have been placed out again within the year.

The increase in number of commitments would be simply a matter for regret if it necessarily showed an increase in crime; on the other hand, it may be that the courts and the guardians of the girls thus committed have come to recognize more fully the need of such a school, and the great advantage to the girl of being thus checked and restrained in good season. It is certainly to be regretted that eight girls who had been committed directly to the care of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity — having proved to be either unmanageable or in danger from bad companions, with no habits of industry to fit them for domestic service, and no will to acquire such habits — have been transferred to the Industrial School for restraint and discipline.

The return to the school of its wards who have been placed out on probation would be wholly discouraging were not two noteworthy facts to be considered: First, that, as the Trustees and officers of the school well know, unusual risks have been taken during the past two years in placing out. The custom had been to keep each girl in the school for one year

at least, and in most cases for a longer time; whereas, the policy pursued of late has been to place a girl out the moment she seemed fit to have a trial, in order that she might learn to stand alone while still under guardianship and liable to recall if in danger. The effect of this policy upon the inmates of the school has been excellent, greatly lessening the difficulties of management and the dangers arising from too long a continuance of institution life, where "hope deferred" leaves the mind to seek excitement in mischievous conversation. Finding that one after another has gone out as soon as reasonable, the rest have been encouraged to work with zeal to deserve the same privilege.

Among those sent out there have, however, been some whose offences have been no more serious than the average; whose behavior in the school had been good enough to warrant their having a fair trial outside, yet who were recognized to be girls of low and evil inclinations. Three such were placed with their relatives on probation, without success. Of the five transferred to Sherborn, two were colored girls of pleasing manners but with little to build upon; two were Americans, decidedly intelligent, one of whom had been with relatives; the other had proved herself capable in excellent places, and her downfall was not expected. One only, now perhaps the most promising under the prison discipline, had been violent and unsafe in the school as well as inclined to evil when outside, and was therefore transferred.

Secondly, it is to be noted that no pains have been spared to recover girls who had left their places, unless known to be doing well. The combined efforts of the two departments have accomplished their recapture in order to prevent their leading others astray, and here the law permitting the transfer of girls unfit for the Industrial School to Sherborn prison has greatly relieved the school.

The report of the Superintendent gives a detailed account of the year's work. The Trustees believing the only proper test of the value of any institution for the young to be that of their behavior when placed out, will not confine their report to the present year, but will review the results of the school discipline and training as they may be gathered from personal knowledge and from the faithful records kept

by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, of 229 girls who have been on the lists, and in the custody of the Industrial School during the past two years, visited by the women appointed as Auxiliary Visitors by this Board. The first on this list of girls had been committed in 1869, being then eight years of age, and has lately attained her majority and passed out of the care of the State.* The offences of these 229 have been classified under four heads, but in making these classifications the technical offence charged has been in many cases set aside and the actual misconduct at the time of arrest, as learned from the court records, has been taken to be the real cause for commitment; as, for instance, where the gravest offences are found to be covered by the charge of stubbornness, and a trifling theft used evidently as a pretext for arresting the girl in order to rescue her from bad companions.

From these records we learn that 26 were committed for stubbornness, and 40 for larceny (no other offence being mentioned), 72 apparently because in danger of immoral conduct, 91 for offences against morality.

Of the 26 committed for stubbornness, *6 remain in the school* (1 of whom was returned for misconduct, the other 5 having been committed within the present year); 1 has run away from her place, 1 is in prison, *18 have become self-supporting* (2 of them being well married).

Of the 40 committed for simple larceny, *8 remain in the school* (1 of these returned for disability, 6 of them committed within two years); 2 have run away from places, 2 are in prison, *26 have become self-supporting* (of whom 1 had behaved badly but is now doing well, and 2 are well married); 2 temporarily in other institutions.

Of the 72 who were in danger of immoral conduct, *17 remain in the school* (4 of those having been returned for misconduct, 2 for illness, 1 for incapacity, 2 of the 17 having

* The Statistical Tables of the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1879, mention but two instances, the Connecticut and the Wisconsin schools where oversight is continued and records kept of behavior, after leaving reformatories, until twenty-one years of age, with any approach to the accuracy of the Massachusetts system. The Commissioners of Prisons regret that the short sentences prevent the possibility of keeping such knowledge of the career of those who leave the prison. — (See Rep. for 1882.)

been committed within two years); 1 has run away from place, 1 from school, 2 are in prison, *47 have become self-supporting* (of whom 2 had behaved ill but are now doing well, and 9 are well married); 2 in other institutions, 1 doubtful, 1 died.

Of the fourth class, *32 remain in the school* (5 of whom have been returned for misconduct, 4 of the 5 having been committed within the past two years); 2 have run away from school and 6 from places, 3 are in prison, 2 married, doing badly, *40 have become self-supporting* (of whom 5 had behaved ill, now doing well; 11 of them married and doing well); 3 doubtful, 1 died in the school, 2 have behaved badly, now better.

Besides these classed as above, there are 4 who are out of the State, their behavior uncertain.

To sum up the record: of 229 girls, 26 were committed for simple stubbornness, 6 of them within the past two years; 40 for simple larceny, 8 of them within two years; 72 apparently because in danger of immoral conduct, 19 of them within two years; 91 for immoral conduct, 44 of them within two years; 2 died in the school; 164 have been placed out, of whom *131 have become self-supporting;* 4 are temporarily placed in other institutions; 4 said to be doing well, but uncertain; *while on 23 the care has apparently been wasted.*

Since being placed out 4 have died, 50 have been discharged from custody, 63 remain in the school, 10 of whom were returned for misconduct, 110 remain outside, *i. e.*, 173* now in care of the Trustees.

Of those committed within the past two years, 63 have come from cities and factory towns, 14 from other towns.

Of the 66 committed simply for stubbornness and larceny, only 14, or 21 per cent. have been committed since October 1st, 1880; while of the 163 girls committed for the more serious offences, or for dangerous inclination to the same, 63, or 38 per cent. have been sent within the same two years. It is to be presumed, therefore, that a larger proportion of the

* Thirteen of these are married, but according to the decision of the attorney-general are still in the custody of the school, unless discharged by vote. Their names, therefore, stand upon the list, but they will not be interfered with unless they should misbehave and lead others astray.

lighter cases have been disposed of in families, while those only have been sent to the Industrial School who have worn out the patience of relatives and neighbors, and who have been considered neither worthy nor safe to be taken on probation by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, because in their condition at the time of arrest they would be injurious to the children of the Primary School and unfit inmates for families.

It is interesting to look back to the spirited report of the Board of State Charities in 1869, when interest in the reformation of juvenile offenders was in its full vigor, and all questions concerning this subject were discussed in plain language. This report of 1869 makes various suggestions, which from time to time have been considered, and in their spirit, if not to the letter, adopted. That most urged is the placing out or early apprenticeship of the younger and more innocent girls by the Visiting Agency, then just going into operation. "In other words," the Secretary writes, "children and youth who can be properly placed in families where they will have religious and moral training shall not be retained in reformatories either for instruction or for service they can render." Since 1869 the Visiting Agency of the Board of State Charities (since 1879 of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity) has sent officers to attend the trial of juvenile offenders throughout the State, and taken on probation all who could be safely placed or admitted temporarily to the Primary School to wait for places, intending never to send to the latter children of a responsible age who have sinned against chastity. The same department has found places for the wards sent out from the schools, has visited them, has kept records of their behavior, and returned them to the school only in case of necessity.

As this work has gone on year after year for the past thirteen years, the Trustees and the Visiting Department cordially working and consulting together by word or by letter in their perplexities, the same result has been brought about as by any other sifting process; the finer material having passed out through the sieve, the coarser is left behind. It is on this account that the school no longer receives "children of tender years, innocent of crime," nor retains those who can

properly be placed in families. Meantime, it continues to care not only for its newly committed wards, but equally for those who are in danger or who have been returned for misconduct, receiving all who are judged to be capable of being helped by its discipline.

The return of a girl to the Industrial School is not to be considered as a recommitment,* but in many cases rather as a recall to avoid danger, and it will readily be seen that the commitment during minority proves in such cases to be of the greatest value, having, as regards the girl, all the advantages of the "indeterminate or reformatory sentences" so greatly approved by Dr. E. H. Wines, when combined with the security that probation will be given to all who show themselves ready for it, and with liability to recall in case of misconduct. Those who have failed the first time have in many instances, when returned to the school, been brought to a more serious mood, perhaps of self-distrust, and at least of thoughtfulness, which has turned their course in the right direction. Nearly a dozen such occur to us out of the list above mentioned. In placing out, preference is given to country towns until a girl has proved herself trusty enough to be allowed to work in a mill or at a trade if she desires to do so, under careful supervision, as is the case with ten or more of the present wards. There is no longer need of secrecy with regard to placing out from the school, for its wards are in constant demand as well trained to assist in housework, and, in spite of instances of misconduct, the demand continues; while to our personal knowledge happy marriages are contracted with full recognition of the fact that the young girl has been a member of the State Industrial School.

Among those committed to the school's custody for these various classes of offences are, as has been shown, a few so depraved or so hardened as to be apparently incapable of a better life; but there are others, and by far the largest proportion, such as are referred to by the well-known historian of European morals. After acknowledging the problem of sin against chastity to be the most difficult with which

* No case of recommitment to the Industrial School by the courts has occurred, and but few are known to have reached the Reformatory Prison by commitment of the courts.

religion, philosophy, or legislation has to deal, the writer calls for a more charitable consideration for those who have committed "acts which neither imply nor produce a total subversion of the moral feelings, and which are often followed by happy, virtuous, and affectionate lives." While deprecating any sentimental leniency towards this class of sins, and while recognizing them as the very most degrading, there is truth in the statement above quoted, that sinful acts committed in girlhood, under a pressure of temptation unknown in the shelter of good and happy homes, may be outlived and trodden under foot.

The records from which are gathered the statistics given above show that in many instances even those who have committed such acts, when rightly guided, have redeemed their character and have "turned to that which is lawful and right." The Massachusetts laws with regard to juvenile offenders presuppose in them this power to rally. These laws were carefully framed for the benefit of the individual, and not merely for the protection of society. There has been a gradual change in this direction since "the antient Saxon laws nominally punished theft with death if above the value of twelve pence," and so remained when Blackstone wrote his commentaries; and "an infant at the age of fourteen years might be capitally punished for any capital offence." On the other hand, where rights and responsibilities with regard to property were concerned, "on account of the imbecility of judgment at fourteen years of age," a guardian was to be appointed, and until the completion of the seventeeth year no male could be an executor and no female an executrix, the right of the former to aliene goods and chattels, or of the latter to dispose of herself and lands being reserved till twenty-one years were completed.

Under existing laws in this Commonwealth "the imbecility of judgment" under seventeen years of age is considered in dealing with girls who are falling into dangerous ways, and such may, on complaint often made by parent or guardian, be committed to the State Industrial School.

There is necessarily some danger of contamination in bringing even twenty-five girls together in one house, but

this can scarcely be compared with the danger in the surroundings from which most of them are taken.

Sore and indignant at the arrest and trial a girl comes expecting harshness and severity, and is surprised at the atmosphere of kindliness and good cheer; at the sunny school-room and the absence of high walls around the grounds. Her better feelings are soon roused, her sullenness melts away, and after a few days she longs to send word to her home, if she has a home, how sorry she is for her misconduct. If genuine home-sickness follows for a time, and attempts are made to run away, it is no wonder. Then comes ambition to succeed in lessons and to get good marks for behavior, soon followed by loyalty to the matron and the wish to come to her for a quiet talk and to win her good opinion. As has been wisely said, "the fault committed by the scholar, if rightly dealt with, may be made the teacher's opportunity." If the girl becomes interested in her own reformation she is encouraged and helped. There are some hypocrites to be found, and there are others whose good resolutions are quickly formed and lightly broken, but all have a chance to learn to earn an honest living, and on going out they will still be under close guardianship if the employers and visitors do their duty.

The housework, at first irksome to a girl who has been leading a lazy life of self-indulence, becomes interesting when carried on with companions. Recognizing the difficulty which seems to belong to all institution life, the contrast of its shelter and security as compared with the unexpected trials and insecurities of a life of honest self-support, it is the constant study of the Trustees to make the family system of the school a preparation for family life outside; to train the girls not only to submit to rules, but also to obey conscience when rules are withdrawn. They are taught the economies necessary to good housekeeping; they see the little vexations resulting from carelessness, and learn what is meant by "duty" and "individual responsibility," as they could not under the restraint found necessary for a more hardened class of offenders. As Mary Carpenter well said: "It is too often forgotten that low tastes and desires cannot be rooted out except by the introduction of more agreeable ones;

that the intellectual powers cannot be cultivated in those who have no sense of duty unless the doing so is made pleasant; that corrupt affections cannot be expelled except by the awakening of pure ones; and it is from this forgetfulness that the conductors of penitentaries for erring females have so often to lament failures."

When the numbers increased in August, of this year, the pleasant cottage called House No. 5 was opened to receive a dozen of the younger girls with only two officers. The use of three houses gives opportunities for classification of a better sort than is possible where the girls must be divided between but two families. Aware of the difficulties recognized by former Boards of Trustees, great caution will be exercised in making such separation, the best classification consisting, as has been said, in placing out at the earliest possible moment.

The discipline and instruction have been excellent, interrupted only by too frequent change of officers in one of the houses. The girls have been kept busy, and, with few exceptions, happy and cheerful. The Superintendent has had to contend with unusual difficulties, but his devotion to duty has been unceasing, as well as his study to combine true economy with due regard for health and comfort. An important reduction of expenses was made by dismissing the farmer, the Superintendent adding to his own former cares the immediate direction and oversight of the farm laborers, as well as the girls in their out-of-door work. His experience and skill will doubtless insure good results.

The best tribute to the matrons is found in the regard of their girls, more or less sincere and lasting in each case, according to their depth or shallowness of character. The persistence through fatigue and discouragement which enables the "mother" of one of the households to declare the work more and more interesting year by year, thus brings its own reward.

Lastly, this report would call attention to the very reprehensible neglect of parents in allowing their daughters too much freedom in the streets at an age when peculiarly exposed to temptation from within and from without, especially when they quit the shelter of homes which are, in many

cases, above the needs of actual poverty, to seek unprotected the excitement of city or factory life, to find themselves perhaps ill or thrown out of work, without money to pay the week's rent, tempted to follow the example of others all about them, to supplement their wages by evil doing. If, at the same time, any citizens of this Commonwealth are led to consider whether it is worth while to defend our community from licentiousness at least as vigorously as from intemperance of other kinds, and to raise somewhat the tone of public sentiment in this direction, so that those who tempt and bribe young girls may be put under its ban, as well as punished by enforcement of the laws, the work of the State Industrial School will be at once less needed and better rewarded.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, *Brookfield.*
ANNE B. RICHARDSON, *Lowell.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, *Boston.*
SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,* *Worcester.*
LYMAN BELKNAP, *Westborough.*
MILO HILDRETH, *Northborough.*
THOMAS DWIGHT, *Boston.*

The undersigned, though assenting to the above report, feels that he must express his dissent from the views of the majority of the Board concerning religious liberty, which he believes is denied to the majority of the inmates of these institutions. He prefers, however, not to present a minority report, as he hopes that in the course of another year the difference of opinion between his colleagues and himself will be materially diminished.

THOMAS DWIGHT.

* Chairman of the Board.

TABLE *showing the status of 229 girls in the custody of the Industrial School during two years ending Sept. 30, 1882, their offences before commitment and their behavior when placed out.*

COMMITTED FOR	Very well.	Well.	Fairly well.	Well married and doing well.	Partially supporting and caring for illegitimate child by honest work.	Child dead, the mother self-supporting.	Married, behaving badly.	Run away from school.	Run away from place.	In prison.	Pregnant, one working for board, one to be married.‡	Died in the school.	Temporarily in other institutions.	In the school.	Out of the State, uncertain.	Total.
Stubbornness,	11	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	26
Larceny,	13	7	3	2	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	8	–	40
Danger of immoral conduct,	21	11	4	9	2	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	2	17	1	72
Immoral conduct,	10	8	6	11	4	1	2	2	6	3	2	1	–	32	3	91
	55	30	14	24	6	2	2	3	10*	8	2	2	4	63	4	229†
Have become self-supporting,	131										–	–	–	–	–	131
Apparently work wasted on,								23			–	–	–	–	–	23
Have behaved badly,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2‡	–	–	–	–	2
Died in the school,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Temporarily in other institutions,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4
In the school,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	63
Not reported, but doing well at last reports,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	229

* Some will doubtless be retaken, the rest not necessarily doing badly. † ~~Two~~ have died since leaving the school. ‡ Has since been married.

4

TRUST FUNDS OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Lyman Fund.

Lyman Belknap, *Treasurer, in Account with Income of Lyman Fund.*

		Dr.	
1881.			
Sept.	30.	Balance on hand,	$44 75
Oct.	1.	Interest on town of Marlboro' note, six months,	206 25
	2.	on two $1,000 Government bonds, three months,	20 00
	10.	Dividend on 100 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	200 00
	14.	on 40 shares of Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
Nov.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough Bank,	62
Dec.	1.	on balance in Westborough bank,	60
	15.	on note of A. W. Seaver and C. D. Davis,	30 03
	31.	Dividend on 100 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	200 00
1882.			
Jan.	7.	on 66 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock,	198 00
	9.	on 10 shares of Boston & Maine R. R. stock,	40 00
Feb.	4.	Interest on $1,000 Old Colony R. R. 6 per cent. bond, six months	30 00
		on two $1,000 Government bonds, three months,	20 00
		on two $1,000 Boston & Albany R. R. bonds, six months, at seven per cent.	70 00
March	31.	Dividend on 100 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	200 00
Apr.	4.	Interest on town of Marlborough note, six months,	206 25
	5.	Dividend on 40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
May	4.	Interest on two $1,000 Government bonds, three months,	20 00
	15.	Dividend on 10 shares of Boston & Maine R. R. stock,	40 00

1882.			
June	17.	Dividend on amount of A. W. Seaver and C. D. Davis's note,	$1,530 00
	30.	Dividend on 100 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	200 00
July	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,	3 75
Aug.	1.	on balance in Westborough Bank,	3 40
		on two $1,000 Boston & Albany R. R. bonds, six months at seven per cent.	70 00
	5.	on amount of Holton & Thurston's bill returned,	27 00
Sept.	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,	3 38
	30.	Dividend on 66 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock, six months,	198 00
		Interest on $1,000 Old Colony R. R. six per cent. bond, six months,	30 00
		on two $1,000 Government bonds,	20 00
		Balance from check to National Temperance Society and Publication House,	1 02
			$3,853 23

Payments as authorized by vote of the Trustees.

		Cr.	
1881.			
Oct.	7.	Paid E. A. Nason for teaching music,	$132 85
		Braman, Dow & Co., gas fixtures,	137 88
		Unitarian Sunday School Society, "Dayspring,"	13 75
		S. Woodberry & Co., printing,	5 25
	12.	Security Safe Deposit Co.,	5 00
Nov.	7.	J. R. Bean, labor,	40 50
		R. H. Burke, labor,	41 25
	28.	J. W. Griggs, tank,	95 00
Dec.	7.	Forbes & Fay, shoes,	3 75
		Dalton & Ingersoll, iron trap, etc.,	1 58
		W. A. Reed & Co., paints,	11 40
		Gibbs & Co., clothing,	12 75
		D. I. Deland, peanuts,	5 35
		O. K. Newton, candy,	3 60
		Rice & Griffin Manufacturing Co., window,	1 35
		Jas. Hewitson, painting,	15 00
		Jos. A. Allen, sundry bills,	14 00
		J. W. Whitman, travelling expenses,	1 30
		C. Whitney, sawing,	82
	19.	C. A. Harrington, labor,	144 46
1882.			
Jan.	1.	Wadsworth & Woodman, hardware,	114 29
	2.	E. S. Nason, teaching music,	109 00
	11.	Curtis & Weld, costumes,	6 25

1882.			
Jan.	11.	Paid National Temperance Society and Publication House, "Advocate,"	$12 00
		Nellie B. Allen, entertainment,	5 80
		I. W. Munroe, candy, etc.,	15 75
		C. Whitney, lumber,	101 66
Feb.	7.	C. A. Harrington, labor,	100 00
	25.	C. A. Harrington, labor,	52 54
Apr.	7.	S. R. Heywood, clothing for F. C. Whitney,	50 00
	17.	Milo Hildreth, board for boy,	12 00
		Bradford & Anthony, skates,	27 00
		R. S. Allen,	1 35
		S. W. Perry, travelling expenses,	10 53
		Jas. Hewitson, labor,	35 00
		I. W. Munroe & Co., oranges,	9 00
		Hiland Chessman & Co., fruit,	1 75
		Dalton & Ingersoll, gas and steam fixtures,	76 20
		Wadsworth & Woodman, hardware,	44 48
		Braman, Dow & Co., steam and gas pipes,	35 58
	25.	J. A. Allen, overwork of boys,	25 00
		Anne B. Richardson, board of boy,	4 54
		Unitarian Sunday School Society, "Dayspring,"	12 50
June	12.	Alfred Mudge & Son, pamphlets,	68 00
	19.	A. H. Roffe & Co., periodicals,	115 40
		Braman, Dow & Co.,	693 10
July	12.	J. A. Allen, board of boy,	4 00
		Forbes & Fay, boots and slippers,	3 75
		James Fennessy, board,	13 50
		Holton & Thurston, printing,	27 00
		S. M. Griggs & Co., cretonne,	1 20
		DeWolfe, Fiske & Co., books,	37 83
	22.	Security and Safe Deposit Co.,	5 00
Aug.	1.	J. A. Allen, overwork of boys,	25 00
	2.	O. K. Newton, fancy goods,	7 73
		Heyer Bros., crackers,	5 00
		C. D. Cobb & Co., fruit and candy,	18 00
Sept.	23.	Worthley, Downes & Co., footballs,	7 65
		L. Belknap, stationery,	3 78
	30.	Balance on hand,	1,268 23
			$3,853 23

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Mary Lamb Fund.

Lyman Belknap, *Treasurer, in Account with Income Mary Lamb Fund.*

1881.		Dr.	
Sept.	30.	Balance received from Milo Hildreth, . . .	$65 99
Oct.	10.	Interest on $1,000 Government bond, 3 months, .	10 00
Dec.	15.	on note of A. W. Seaver and C. D. Davis, ...	10 00
1882.			
Feb.	4.	on $1,000 Government bond, three months, ...	10 00
May	4.	on $1,000 Government bond, three months, ...	10 00
June	17.	Amount of A. W. Seaver and C. D. Davis's note,	510 00
Sept.	30.	Interest on $1,000 Government bond, 3 months, .	10 00
			$625 99

1882.		Cr.	
Sept.	30.	Balance on hand, ...	$625 99

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Inventory Lyman Fund.

1882.			Par Value.	Value Sept. 30, 1882.
Sept. 30.	100 shares	of Boston & Albany stock, . . .	$10,000 00	$17,500 00
	66 "	Fitchburg R. R. stock,	6,600 00	8,580 00
	10 "	Boston & Maine R. R. stock, . .	1,000 00	1,560 00
	40 "	Citizens' National Bank stock, . . .	4,000 00	4,400 00
	Two $1,000 Boston & Albany R. R. Co. bonds at 7 per cent., . .		2,000 00	2,490 00
	Two $1,000 Government bonds, 4 per cent., ...		2,000 00	2,360 00
	One $1,000 Old Colony R. R. Co. bond, ...		1,000 00	1,172 50
	Note of Town of Marlborough, .		10,000 00	
	Cash on hand, ...		1,268 23	
			$47,868 23	

Inventory of Mary Lamb Fund.

1882.				
Sept. 30.	One $1,000 Government bond, No. 143,407, ...		$1,000 00	$1,180 00
	Cash on hand, ...		625 99	
			$1,625 99	

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.

S. R. Heywood.
E. C. Putnam.

TRUST FUNDS

OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN B. BELKNAP, *Treasurer, in account with income of Trust Funds of State Industrial School.*

			DR.	
1881.				
Sept.	30.	Balance on hand,		$1,159 78
Oct.	14.	Dividend on 13 shares of Boston National Bank stock,		39 00
	22.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Agnes O. Hart,		16 05
	22.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Elizabeth Chapman,		5 30
	22.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for M. E. Wright,		16 93
Nov.	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,		2 62
Dec.	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,		2 62
	7.	Check from Miss E. C. Putnam, overdrawn for E. M.,		36 00
	28.	Check from Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Marietta Smith,		11 93
	28.	Check from Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Phebe Gouldie,		8 33
1882.				
Jan.	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,		2 50
	7.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Mary Moulton,		27 71
	7.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Emma Finn,		15 06
Feb.	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,		2 30
	4.	Check from Five Cents Savings Bank for Hannah Bulkly,		65 21
March	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,		2 35
	28.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Emma Shute,		7 96

1882.			
March	28.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Mary Hunt,	$16 24
	28.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Mary Daley,	19 49
April	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,	2 08
May	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,	2 08
June	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,	2 08
	3.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Elizabeth Callahan,	6 12
July	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,	1 87
	13.	Check from S. C. Wrightington for M. M.,	150 00
Aug.	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,	2 13
	12.	Check from Five Cents Savings Bank for Annie B. Collins,	37 26
	29.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for Nellie Potter,	6 12
	29.	Check from Westborough Savings Bank for Nellie Potter,	20 65
Sept.	1.	Interest on balance in Westborough Bank,	2 31
	7.	Check from Westborough Savings Bank for Mary Cote,	7 50
			$1,697 58

Cr.

Payments as authorized by Vote of Trustees.

1881.			
Oct.	25.	Check to Agnes O. Hart,	$16 05
	25.	Elizabeth Chapman,	5 30
	25.	M. E. Wright,	16 93
Nov.	1.	Miss E. C. Putnam for E. M.,	88 29
	1.	S. Woodbury, printing,	5 25
	13.	Security and Safe Deposit Co.,	5 00
	31.	E. M., for board of child,	26 00
	31.	Margaret Duggan,	22 00
Dec.	7.	Margaret Duggan,	16 00
	19.	Marietta Smith,	11 93
	19.	Phebe Gouldie,	8 33
	20.	Mary Moulton,	27 71
	20.	Emma Finn,	15 06
1882.			
Jan.	5.	Margaret Duggan,	25 00
Feb.	3.	Check to E. M.,	26 00
	6.	Hannah Bulkly,	65 21
March	9.	Mary E. Shute,	7 96
	13.	Ida Lyloa,	25 00
	24.	Mary A. Hunt,	16 24
	30.	Mary F. Daley,	19 49
April	25.	E. M., board of child,	26 00
May	11.	Elizabeth Callahan,	6 12
June	12.	Miss E. C. Putnam, for board of E. D. child,	75 00

1882.			
July	12.	Check to S. C. Wrightington for M. W.,	$23 00
	22.	Security and Safe Deposit Co.,	5 00
Aug.	12.	Annie B. Collins,	37 26
	29.	Nellie Potter,	26 77
Sept.	7.	Mary Cote,	7 50
	23.	E.M., board of child,	8 71
	30.	Lyman Belknap, stationery,	3 00
	30.	Balance carried forward,	1,030 47
			$1,697 58

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

In 1855 Miss Mary Lamb of Boston made an unconditional bequest of $1,000 to the "Girls' Reform School," in 1856 called the State Industrial School for Girls. This sum was invested in ten shares of the Boston National Bank, three new shares being added later, bought with extra dividends and $100 added from the income. One hundred dollars was received from Mr. Gayton Pickman in 1859, and $100 from Mr. Daniel Denny in 1863. A State grant of $200 was allowed for the benefit of deserving and destitute girls (see Resolve 56 of 1863 *).

The statement on page 45 shows the receipts and expenditures of money not appropriated by the State for the expenses of the school, which has passed through the hands of the treasurers since its foundation.

* *Resolved*, That the trustees of the Industrial School at Lancaster be authorized to pay out of the sum appropriated for the current expenses of said institution a sum not exceeding $200, annually, for the purpose of aiding deserving and destitute girls who have left the institution, and are out of employment. Approved April 13, 1863.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
1856.		1856.	
Mary Lamb Legacy,	$1,000 00	Ten shares Nat'l Bank Boston,	$1,000 00
1859.			
Gift from Gayton Pickman,	$100 00		
1863.			
Gift from Daniel Denny,	100 00		
State grant for deserving and destitute girls,	200 00		
Error in account of 1855,	24 79		
Loans returned by girls,	304 11		
Dividends Boston Nat'l Bank,	2,007 00		
Bank stock taxes refunded,	132 65		
Interest on deposits in Northboro' Bank,	21 41		
Interest on deposits in Westboro' Bank,	24 94		
1877.			
Unexpended balance of a sum collected by a former Board of Trustees in cases of bastardy	424 95	Moneys lent and expended for wards of the school in cases of illness, or for board or education,	2,554 30
1878.		1881-82.	
Bank deposits of earnings of deceased wards of the school,	85 26	Printing, etc.,	18 25
1880.			
S. C. Wrightington, for suit in case of W. *v.* W.,	175 00	Toward maintenance of W. child,	28 00
1881.			
S. C. Wrightington, for suit in case of M. *v.* G.,	175 00	Toward maintenance of M. child,	175 00
S. C. Wrightington, for suit in case of D. *v.* B.,	75 00	Toward maintenance of D. child,	75 00
1882.			
S. C. Wrightington, for suit in case of M. *v.* P.,	150 00	Balance,	1,030 47
Total,	$4,000 11	Total,	$4,000 11

Balance brought to new account,	$1,030 47
This balance consists of trust for W. child,	$147 00
Trust for M. child,	150 00
Balance of income of Mary Lamb Fund,	223 26
Unexpended balance of a sum collected by a former Board of Trustees in cases of bastardy, and by them deposited in the Lancaster Savings Bank,	*424 95
Bank deposits of earnings of deceased wards of the school,	*85 26
Total,	$1,030 47

LYMAN BELKNAP,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM,
Committee.

* A question having been raised within the Board of Trustees as to the rightful custody by the trustees of the two last-mentioned sums, the matter was referred to the attorney-general for his opinion; and, in accordance therewith, these sums, amounting to $510.21 have been paid into the State treasury since the date of the Treasurer's account rendered above.

Fay Fund.

		Dr.	
1881.			
Sept.	30.	Balance received from Milo Hildreth,	$106 78
1882.			
May	4.	Dividend from Chelsea Savings Bank,	40 40
			$147 18

		Cr.	
1882.			
Jan.	2.	Cash paid Mary E. Campbell,	$10 68
	2.	Alice Haven,	10 68
	2.	Carrie E. Dunham,	10 68
	2.	Abbie Burlingame,	10 68
	2.	Alecia Small,	10 68
	2.	Elizabeth Clark,	10 68
	2.	Mary Robinson,	10 68
	2.	Emma Finn,	10 68
	2.	Cora L. Houtaling,	10 67
	2.	Ida Dunning,	10 67
Sept.	30.	Balance carried forward,	40 40
			$147 18

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Henry B. Rogers Fund.

State Industrial School Library account from Oct., 1881, to Oct., 1882.

		Balance of income of 1881,	$12 98
Jan.	20.	Received of State Treasurer,	60 00
July.		State Treasurer,	30 00
			$102 98
		Paid bill for magazines,	$41 30
		papers,	17 50
		books,	21 69
Sept.	30.	Balance carried forward,	22 49
			$102 98

SCHEDULE OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

MARY LAMB FUND.

1882.		Par value.	Value Sept. 30, 1882.
Sept. 30.	13 shares of Boston National Bank stock,	$1,300 00	$1,540 50
	Cash on hand from accumulated dividends,	223 26	
		$1,523 26	

FAY FUND.

Deposited in Chelsea Savings Bank, income to be dividedy early among best deserving girls,	$1,000 00
Balance on hand,	40 40
	$1,040 40

ROGERS FUND.

1 State of Maine bond, 6 per cent., deposited in State Treasury, — income to be expended for books,	$1,000 00	$1,114 75
Cash on hand,	22 49	
	$1,022 49	

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS FOR GIRLS.

43 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, — amount deposited,	$733 26
29 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank,—amount deposited,	451 47
39 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank, — amount deposited,	542 38
	$1,727 11

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD.
E. C. PUTNAM.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL

AT

MONSON.

1882.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1883.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

October, 1882.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I herewith respectfully submit the sixteenth annual report of the administration and affairs at the State Primary School, being for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882. It was a year of general prosperity.

The school was not changed in its purpose and character during the year, although changes occurred therein. It remains the school of the State, for boys and girls — dependent, neglected, or rescued at the courts. The endeavor of its government was to increase its social, educational and moral efficiency, and to produce good results in its pupils. Concord helped the administration of its affairs. Liberality and kindness promoted the well-being of the children; brought contentment and somewhat of joy to them. There was improvement in scholarship, deportment, conduct and character. More than before was ambition in study and good purposes developed. Regularity of habits, cleanliness, pure air, abundant, nutritious food in variety, good medical treatment and hospital care, with the blessing of God, improved and preserved health, and made the death-rate low.

Reservoir.

The ample and substantial reservoir upon the west hillside, begun last year, was, with connections, completed this year. The very long drouth of the summer tested its supplying capacity without a failure thereof. A settlement with the contractors has not yet been made, but nearly three thousand dollars are available from the special appropriation therefor, for such settlement. The delay is not from a disagreement.

Painting Buildings.

The buildings of the institution were all repainted two coats in white, the blinds in green, in the early summer, thereby greatly improving the appearance and condition of them. Nearly four tons of pure lead were used in the work, which was done by the day, in quite a satisfactory manner; all at a cost within the special appropriation therefor.

Repairs of Hospital.

The repairs of the hospital, not completed at the close of the preceding institutional year, were finished in this, making thereby a hospital attractive, convenient, and adapted to its purpose. The special appropriation for the work was exhausted, but not overdrawn.

New Hospital.

The new hospital, designed for contagious and other diseases needing special treatment, was begun, and is now "closed in" and nearly ready for plastering. It is different in size and form from the plans first suggested, but it will be sufficient and well adapted for its intended use. Its location is removed from the other buildings, and is excellent. The special appropriation for its erection is sufficient for its completion.

Changes of Officers.

The changes of officers during the year were fourteen. They were in most instances by resignations. The causes were ill-health, marriage, greater pecuniary reward, or family considerations. The more important resignations were those of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Andrews, respectively senior supervisor and dress-maker in charge of the sewing-room, after a service here of eight years, and Miss Genevieve Mills, principal of schools. These officers were exceptionally well fitted for the places they filled. Their services were of great value to the children individually and to the institution as a whole. Each of them can look back with satisfaction and pride upon his and her work, and may look forward to good growths from seed of their planting here.

The places of these officers were filled by promotions; new officers taking the places made vacant by promotions. Other officers retired with merit. While the resignation of good officers is deplored, they may be expected in view of the exacting service of the institution and the comparatively small pay therefor.

The Farm.

The farm was under the same management as for many years past. There was about the usual breadth of sowing, planting and growth, in variety to suit the wants of the institution. The crops were lessened by severe drouth in July, August and a part of September. The yield of hay was about 30 tons less than last year; potatoes, 200 bushels less; the milk product, 20,500 pounds less. The roots are still growing; the latter rains have given them a start which may be sufficient to bring the yield to the usual amount. On account of the high price of meat the calves during the summer were raised for the table. By so doing the quantity of milk for the tables was reduced and the record of this product made smaller. A sufficient number of the best calves are being raised to keep the herd of milch cows up to the full capacity of the farm.

The Schools.

The schools were conducted through the year upon the plan sketched in the report for 1881. They are in quite a satisfactory condition: improvement is observed. Now, as formerly, are the lower schools crowded. The number of small or backward children who must be assigned to them increases. Special provision for them is required. The additional school in session last winter was discontinued, when the number of children in the institution was considerably reduced in the spring. Again, when the numbers increased, special provision was made by giving the kindergarten teacher a primary-school division, she having a kindergarten session in the morning and a primary session in the afternoon. Three hours schooling per day for such small children is considered enough. During the school hours the children not in school are in charge of a super-

visor: in good weather out of doors; in bad weather in the play-room.

The work of the teachers is satisfactory. They are capable and faithful. In addition to their school work proper, and their Sunday-school sessions, they alternate on duty in the chapel and dining-hall, and join in the preparation of evening entertainments for the children for eight months in the year. Miss E. M. Fullington, the present principal, before promotion had been in service here as teacher continuously for eight years, gaining thereby a valuable experience for the new position. She is successful, and is keeping the school work well up to the high standard of her immediate predecessor.

I have observed with pleasure a greater devotion to study among the children; some at least are real students. One of the things to be regretted in placing out children is the closing therewith of their school-days and opportunities. Such loss of schooling may be worth considering.

Industries.

The necessary work of the institution and farm, suitable for the children to do, is sufficient to employ all who can work; and it is in kind such as will come to their hands in most cases first when going from the school, or such as will make them handy in that which will come to them to do. The work of the boys upon the farm and in the barns cannot be statistically stated, as can that of the workshops, but it is considerable in amount. They plant, weed, hoe, dig potatoes, pick bugs, gather crops, repair roads, clean the cows and horses, cut their food, and do a variety of other work. The boys in the dormitories, kitchen, dining-hall, laundry, bakery, and in the tailor-shop especially, have work, a knowledge of which will help them in after life.

The girls in household duties and in the sewing-room gain valuable knowledge and experience. All the household goods, and all the garments for boys and girls and inmates, except shoes and stockings (which are repaired), are made in the institution, mainly by the children. The number of

workers, and employment of each, can be seen in the following statement: —

There are employed in the

Sewing-room,	32	girls.
Wards, and other parts of the house,	16	"
Tailor-shop,	25	boys.
Dining-hall,	19	"
Kitchen,	4	"
Shoe-shop,	3	"
Bakery,	6	"
Laundry and wash-room,	9	"
Hospital,	1	"
Wards, and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	34	"
On the farm and at the barns,	60	"

Total employed, 42 girls; 161 boys — 203.

Children and Inmates.

During the year there were under care 676 different persons. There were in the institution Oct. 1, 1881, as pupils or inmates, 435 persons, of whom 21 were women. During the year 321 persons were admitted, of whom 13 were women, and 275 persons went from the institution by discharge to friends or to homes found for them, of whom 11 were adults; and 5 died. There were remaining Sept. 30, 1882, 475 persons, of whom 23 were women. The largest number at any one time was 475; the smallest, 383. The average number was 448.

The population of the institution is technically of different classes; yet in social, intellectual and moral status the individuals are not widely different. The histories generally show similar promoting or primal causes for the distress or fault of each, irrespective of statutory distinction. Good and hopeful ones there are in each class; and the many are bright and attractive, with promise. Nearly all at once begin to amend in body, mind and spirit. To the aid of all we bring the same agencies and influences. For our purposes and work they are alike, yet by the differing incidents of their individual histories, we attempt to divine their individual aspirations and powers; to find the approaches

to their hearts and hopes, that thereon we may carry to them food and gladness, ever hoping "to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." The cheer is that those who labor here "do not labor in vain."

Mortuary Record.

During the ten years preceding the three last past the deaths in the institution were 190, or an average of 19 each year. During that period the average population of the institution was 487. Thus the deaths equalled $3\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. of the average population of the institution; or, in other words, 39 to a thousand.

During the three years last past the deaths in the institution were 15, an average of 5 each year. In this period the average population was 440. It thus appears that the deaths of these later years (the term of the present administration) was less than $1\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. of the average population of the institution, or about 11 to a thousand. This signal preservation of life among those supposed to be unusually liable to death, calls for special gratitude to the Giver and Preserver of life and health; yet we may not be wrong in seeking for some of the means of its preservation in the more generous medical and hospital care of the later time, the abundance of good food, and the freedom of out-of-door life.

Sunday Services.

The morning services on Sunday are made especially attractive and profitable in the employment of many different clergymen from widely separated places. The interest which strangers awaken in the children serves to open their minds and hearts to a fuller reception of the truths uttered, and the variety of presentation of the same truths fixes them in remembrance. Thirty-five different clergymen conducted the Sunday morning services during the year.

The Catholic clergyman (Father Sullivan of Palmer) has a large class Sunday afternoon, to whom he gives earnest and faithful instruction.

Entertainment.

The teachers and children prepare entertainments consisting of recitations, dialogues, songs, acted pieces, etc., which they present fortnightly with a success which affords pleasure to large audiences. These home entertainments are supplemented with such concerts, stereopticon exhibitions and other entertainments as can be procured from abroad. I regret that more of such are not within our reach and procuring.

Statistical Tables.

The accompanying tables and statements have information in variety and detail concerning the persons, things and affairs of the institution.

Table A is a summary of admissions and discharges, showing the ways in which different persons came to and went from the institution during the year, with the respective numbers.

Table B is one of comparative statistics, showing the whole, the average, the largest, the smallest numbers in the institution, the numbers received in various ways, born, discharged, placed on trial, died, eloped, and remaining at the close of the year, for the four years just closed.

Table C is a table of nativity, showing so far as can be ascertained, the birthplace of each person cared for in the institution during the year, and the per cent. of children from large and small places.

Table D contains interesting facts concerning children placed out and returned. I commend it to your perusal.

Table E is an exhibit of current and extraordinary expenditures, as made each month, for all things purchased and other outlays, with totals and general totals, also showing from which appropriation the payments were made. It will be observed that the current expenses were well within the appropriation therefor.

Table F shows the names of officers and employees at this institution — the nature and time of their services and compensation therefor, including those now on duty as well as those who have served and gone.

Table G shows the farm and garden product.

Table H is a statement of the work done in the sewing-room—girls.

Table I shows the work done in the tailor-shop—boys.

Table J is the Superintendent's account with the State treasury as disbursing officer. It shows the amounts received from each appropriation separately, with the amounts paid on account thereof. To it is attached a note showing the per capita cost of maintenance at the Primary School to be $2.21 per week, also referring to other items of expenditure.

Table K is the summary of the inventory. The increase of valuation is $12,381.85.

Also accompanying this report is a chart showing the movement of population at the school. At a glance the continuous changing of population may be seen.

Reports of Principal and Physician.

The reports of the Principal of Schools and the Physician of the institution, accompany and are a part of this report. They contain information not found elsewhere in these pages. They are valuable and interesting.

Conclusion.

Being a delegate in attendance at the session of the Conference of Charities and Corrections, in Madison, Wisconsin, in August of the present year, I was enabled to visit several Western institutions for children, and to compare this institution, its administration and children, with such as I there saw; notably with the "State Public School" at Coldwater, Michigan (an excellent institution in plan and management), which in its population more nearly resembles this than any other one in the country. I saw and learned at that institution things of value to me as a superintendent. I was renewedly impressed with the responsibility of officers of public institutions, and saw with clearer vision what should and may be done in the training and management of children in public care. I saw even more clearly than before that the family or cottage system of institutional organization (which is the plan at Coldwater) is easier of administration than is a congregate institution, and I am inclined to the

belief that in a series of years institutions upon the family plan can be more economically conducted than congregate ones can be. Yet the needs of institutions are not altogether provided for by organization; broader than plans is administration; better than systems is the personal fitness and fidelity of officers.

A constant striving for larger knowledge, greater skill and better action, with an ever-pervading sense of the dignity and magnitude of the work of lifting children from a low to a higher life, from a bad to a good condition, is necessary for success or accomplishment, whatever the plan of organization or method of execution.

I was impressed with the belief that the children of our school are as a whole quite as tractable, teachable, improvable and well appearing as the best ones I saw elsewhere in institutions. By thus seeing and comparing I am stimulated to more earnest work for the children in my charge, with new hopes for them, feeling that they will repay us for a more liberal provision, and for the best work we can do for them.

I again with gratitude acknowledge Divine favor and help in this work; your assistance and cordiality, and that of the officers of the school. Their devotion to duty, cheerfulness, good fellowship, fitness, and adaptability to various needs has aided me and greatly helped the children in all good things and ways.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARDINER TUFTS, *Supt.*

Table A.

Summary of Admissions and Discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Men.
Number in the institution Oct. 1, 1881, 435,	302	112	21	–
Transferred from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	63	47	13	1
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, taken from court as offenders,	58	10	–	–
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, taken from court as neglected children,	11	13	–	–
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as dependent children,	9	7	–	–
Returned, having been released on trial in previous years,	33	14	–	–
Returned, having been released on trial since Sept. 30, 1881,	28	11	–	–
Recaptured after eloping from institution,	7	–	–	–
Born,	–	1	–	–
Transferred from Reform School,	2	–	–	–
Whole No. under care during the year, 763,	513	215	34	1
Discharged by H. L. and C.,	41	26	11	–
Placed out on trial,	131	52	–	–
Boarded out by S. P. S.,	2	5	–	–
Boarded out (paid for by H. L. and C.),	3	4	–	–
Eloped,	8	–	–	–
Died,	4	1	–	–
Total departures,	189	88	11	–
Remaining Sept. 30, 1882, 475,	324	127	23	1

Table B.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Whole Number of Persons in the Institution.

Sept. 30, 1879,	475
" 30, 1880,	437
" 30, 1881,	435
" 30, 1882,	475

Average Number of Persons in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	501
" " " " 30, 1880,	448+
" " " " 30, 1881,	424+
" " " " 30, 1882,	448—

Largest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	547
" " " " 30, 1880,	486
" " " " 30, 1881,	450
" " " " 30, 1882,	475

Smallest Number in the Institution.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	450
" " " " 30, 1880,	407
" " " " 30, 1881,	396
" " " " 30, 1882,	383

Number received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	118
" " " " 30, 1880,	104
" " " " 30, 1881,	106
" " " " 30, 1882,	124

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, taken from Court as offenders.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	34
" " " " 30, 1880,	46
" " " " 30, 1881,	50
" " " " 30, 1882,	68

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, taken from Court, as neglected children.

For the year ending Sept 30, 1882,	24
Previously,	none

NOTE. — These children — " neglected " — came under the provisions of Sect. 3, Chap. 181, Acts of 1882, a law not in force prior to May 29, 1882.

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as dependent children.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	16
Previously,	none

NOTE. — These children were received under the provisions of Sect 2, Chap. 181, Acts of 1882.

Children born in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	2
" " " " 30, 1880,	0
" " " " 30, 1881,	2
" " " " 30, 1882,	1

Number of Children returned from place having been placed out during the current years.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	29
" " " " 30, 1880,	35
" " " " 30, 1881,	47
" " " " 30, 1882,	39

Number of Children returned from place having been placed out in previous years.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	10
" " " " 30, 1880,	41
" " " " 30, 1881,	47
" " " " 30, 1882,	47

Number discharged by Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	71
" " " " 30, 1880,	64
" " " " 30, 1881,	46
" " " " 30, 1882,	78

Number of Children placed out on trial.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	153
" " " " 30, 1880,	181
" " " " 30, 1881,	201
" " " " 30, 1882,	197

Number of Elopers.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	6	Returned 4
" " " " 30, 1880,	7	" 0
" " " " 30, 1881,	3	" 3
" " " " 30, 1882,	8	" 7

Deaths in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	14
" " " " 30, 1880,	5
" " " " 30, 1881,	5
" " " " 30, 1882,	5

Table C.

Nativity.

The nativity of 672 children who have been under care at this institution during the year is as follows: —

Native born,	527
Foreign,	94
Unknown,	51

Of the foreign-born there were born in

Denmark,	1	Nova Scotia,	7
England,	24	Prince Edward Island,	1
Germany,	5	Province of Quebec,	1
India,	2	Sweden,	3
Ireland,	38	Scotland,	1
Italy,	1	At sea,	1
New Brunswick,	4		

Of those born in the United States, there were born in

Connecticut,	8	New York,	12
District of Columbia,	3	North Carolina,	1
Georgia,	1	Ohio,	2
Kentucky,	1	Pennsylvania,	1
Maine,	7	Rhode Island,	12
Massachusetts,	452	South Carolina,	1
Maryland,	1	Tennessee,	1
Michigan,	1	Vermont,	9
New Hampshire,	8	Virginia,	2
New Jersey,	4		

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in

Abington,	1	Natick,	1
Amesbury,	2	Needham,	6
Ashburnham,	1	New Bedford,	3
Attleborough,	1	New Braintree,	1
Barre,	2	New Marlborough,	1
Beverly,	2	Newburyport,	2
Billerica,	2	North Adams,	3
Boston,	124	Northampton,	3
Bridgewater,	1	North Andover,	2
Brimfield,	1	North Brookfield,	2
Cambridge,	11	Norton,	1
Chelsea,	4	Otis,	2
Chicopee,	3	Peabody,	4
Conway,	1	Pittsfield,	4
Cottage City,	1	Plympton,	1
Danvers,	1	Provincetown,	1
Dover,	1	Randolph,	2
Dracut,	1	Richmond,	2
East Bridgewater,	3	Rockport,	2
Easthampton,	1	Salem,	5
Enfield,	1	Sandwich,	5
Fall River,	17	Somerville,	5
Florida,	1	South Abington,	1
Franklin,	1	Spencer,	1
Gay Head,	2	Springfield,	16
Gloucester,	6	Stockbridge,	2
Grafton,	3	Stoneham,	2
Greenfield,	1	Stoughton,	1
Haverhill,	12	Swampscott,	1
Holbrook,	2	Taunton,	6
Holden,	1	Upton,	2
Holyoke,	8	Wakefield,	1
Hopkinton,	1	Wales,	1
Hull,	1	Waltham,	3
Lawrence,	8	Wareham,	3
Leominster,	1	Warwick,	1
Leverett,	2	Westfield,	1
Lowell,	19	Westport,	1
Lynn,	17	West Stockbridge,	3
Malden,	1	Weymouth,	1
Marblehead,	1	Wilbraham,	1
Medway,	1	Williamsburg,	2
Melrose,	2	Williamstown,	1
Methuen,	1	Winchester,	1
Milford,	1	Windsor,	1
Milton,	1	Woburn,	4
Monson,	4	Worcester,	30
Montague,	5	State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	8

State Primary School, Monson,	7	State Workhouse, Bridgewater,	7

From the foregoing tables of nativity it will appear that $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are natives of the United States, that 14 per cent. are foreign born, and that of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the birthplaces are unknown.

Of those born in Massachusetts, 313 are natives of cities and towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and 139 are natives of towns having less than 10,000 inhabitants. Thus the cities and large towns, comprising $59\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the State's population, furnish $69\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of those cared for at this institution during the year.

TABLE D.

Of the 197 children placed out on trial and on board during the year, there were placed

In other States,	54
In Massachusetts,	143

Of those placed in this State, 48 were placed in cities and towns having 10,000 or more inhabitants, and 95 were placed in towns having less than that number of inhabitants.

During the year children placed out on trial and on board have been returned as follows:

From other States,	23
From Massachusetts,	63

Of the returns from this State, 13 or $27\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of the placing in cities and towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants have been returned; from the smaller towns, 50 or $53\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. of the placing out in this class of towns; from other States, 23 or $42\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. of the placing therein.

The whole number, as before stated, of those placed out on trial and on board during the year is 197; the whole number of returns is 86, equal to $43\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. of the total placing out.

It must not be inferred, however, that of the 197 placed out during the year, 86 have been returned. Such is not the fact. Of those placed out during the year, 39 or $19\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. only have been returned. The other 47 had been placed out in previous years.

TABLE E. — *Current and Extraordinary Expenditures.*

DETAILED STATEMENT.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Paid from Special Appropriations.	Paid from Ordinary Appropriations.	Total Payments.
Blacksmithing,	–	$14 20	–	$37 15	–	$17 40	$23 06	$11 70	$5 55	$38 77	$34 85	$6 60	–	$189 28	$189 28
Books and all other school supplies,	$17 52	2 64	$10 37	120 20	$29 12	40 75	6 93	6 66	–	5 31	9 62	105 34	–	354 46	354 46
Boots and shoes,	250 01	36 08	–	387 91	58 60	71 95	56 65	109 50	82 40	28 12	1 50	31 80	–	1,114 52	1,114 52
Brooms, baskets and woodenware,	16 50	16 27	–	78 30	–	19 35	–	29 62	10 50	20 25	–	15 50	–	206 29	206 29
Cereals, for table use,	–	9 00	6 30	23 25	4 13	15 40	4 04	3 95	7 42	–	15 00	14 19	–	102 68	102 68
Clothing, hats and caps,	6 46	47 50	–	8 37	110 25	–	241 25	190 97	20 42	71 01	4 00	14 67	–	714 90	714 90
Coal,	500 00	–	–	–	–	31 02	–	–	–	1,736 02	1,439 81	–	–	3,706 85	3,706 85
Dry goods,	–	59 76	10 25	786 49	774 70	937 38	218 40	202 95	216 77	263 19	111 87	354 34	–	3,936 10	3,936 10
Eggs,	1 56	21 75	21 00	–	–	14 56	12 34	15 50	45 06	20 83	30 13	10 86	–	193 59	193 59
Express, freight and passenger charges,	38 95	102 39	72 69	63 94	52 95	94 42	99 24	76 89	71 83	98 44	49 01	41 41	$14 00	848 16	862 16
Fish, all kinds,	60 51	129 21	55 37	127 39	36 65	118 67	110 99	83 35	12 11	65 31	69 36	3 60	–	872 52	872 52
Fruit and vegetables,	2 27	72 50	11 25	90 10	46 40	27 91	36 35	17 62	13 58	5 00	13 83	–	–	336 81	336 81
Furniture, beds and bedding,	–	–	26 83	–	80 10	72 10	7 00	85 95	2 50	–	47 00	–	–	321 48	321 48
Gasolene,	79 50	88 22	99 64	141 47	81 87	48 10	83 81	–	54 87	–	71 73	93 01	–	842 22	842 22
Glassware, crockery and tableware,	2 09	–	5 00	42 67	43 78	–	4 93	–	17 88	–	7 05	20 50	–	143 90	143 90

Grain, feed, meal, &c., .	–	327 93	–	63 66	318 83	273 36	195 03	187 43	67 40	100 30	91 87	78 52	–	1,703 83	1,703 38
Groceries and Provisions.															
Butter and cheese, . .	86 30	88 03	–	209 95	161 09	122 54	152 63	154 40	162 88	154 88	140 67	123 34	–	1,556 71	1,556 71
Coffee and cocoa, . .	8 00	17 00	8 00	113 48	17 50	102 02	65 79	16 64	16 64	27 20	34 14	36 00	–	462 41	462 41
Flour, ...	–	31 00	–	1,645 75	90 00	130 05	1,626 49	92 50	11 00	–	305 00	371 25	–	4,203 04	4,303 04
Light groceries, . .	–	5 10	17 35	21 48	2 50	151 07	25 19	56 60	32 73	13 55	24 08	28 98	–	378 63	378 63
Molasses and syrups, .	–	–	–	44 86	–	148 41	5 00	138 27	–	26 25	4 80	85 64	–	453 23	453 23
Pease and beans, . .	15 52	14 13	–	54 36	32 61	6 95	65 33	–	17 00	16 76	42 34	11 82	–	276 82	276 82
Rice, ...	–	–	–	–	–	10 75	80	6 75	–	–	13 56	–	–	31 86	31 86
Sugar, ...	–	–	–	334 12	18 11	209 40	73 49	77 31	102 34	67 32	66 43	123 10	–	1,071 62	1,071 62
Tea, ...	30 64	–	–	40 48	–	88 88	23 50	24 25	–	22 50	19 00	25 00	–	274 25	274 25
All other provisions, .	3 57	12 09	4 46	43 88	91 48	21 80	2 60	56 62	20 25	3 15	50 69	9 15	–	319 74	319 74
Improvements and Repairs, Ordinary.															
Materials, ...	127 92	82 53	82 45	355 65	209 98	143 04	125 68	111 94	203 40	61 88	25 01	30 56	–	1,560 04	1,560 04
Labor, ...	257 37	108 50	88 50	127 80	147 75	220 06	166 90	157 25	187 89	87 86	–	24 50	–	1,574 38	1,574 38
Improvements and Repairs, Extraordinary.															
Materials, ...	977 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	576 39	245 26	102 64	19 03	214 01	2,134 56	–	2,134 56
Labor, ...	1,554 29	1,014 68	–	–	–	–	–	605 50	724 75	390 25	171 50	214 25	4,675 22	–	4,675 22
Inventory, expense of, .	60 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60 00	60 00
Leather and shoefindings,	4 55	23 38	27 74	24 58	18 85	55 57	17 90	39 47	13 20	7 49	3 60	13 20	–	249 53	249 53
Meat, all kinds, . .	207 12	135 55	8 19	202 61	325 42	240 64	339 24	252 43	246 99	243 27	187 55	–	–	2,389 01	2,389 01
Medical supplies, . .	7 75	1 45	3 06	57 24	4 42	14 67	6 90	28 07	5 30	7 75	4 85	63 15	–	204 61	204 61
Milk, ...	91 50	110 76	104 16	97 44	124 00	116 00	108 00	108 50	–	–	–	–	–	860 36	860 36
Miscellaneous, . . .	75 96	91 73	128 92	115 25	104 37	91 17	86 72	115 02	63 00	126 11	92 79	66 69	–	1,157 43	1,157 43

TABLE E. — *Current and Extraordinary Expenditures* — Concluded.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Paid from Special Appropriations.	Paid from Ordinary Appropriations.	Total Payments.
Salaries and wages, . .	$1,357 94	$1,315 15	$1,358 98	$1,340 58	$1,366 07	$1,413 61	$1,434 83	$1,287 90	$1,283 25	$1,304 85	$1,304 85	$1,333 99	–	$16,155 75	$16,155 75
Seeds, plants and agricultural implements, .	–	5 30	–	14 00	–	2 10	19 28	36 98	17 85	24 09	67 00	–	–	186 60	186 60
Soap and soap stock, .	29 75	–	47 88	50 43	57 02	150 80	30 38	18 60	46 69	–	31 15	55 45	–	518 15	518 15
Stationery, postage, telegrams, newspapers, &c.	17 39	11 75	33 38	149 09	41 04	10 00	42 15	67 19	18 24	59 79	32 73	31 28	–	514 03	514 03
Straw, hay and pasturage,	30 85	11 70	–	50 00	302 31	–	50 00	10 00	–	–	14 45	–	–	469 34	469 34
Support of children in families, . . .	–	159 46	13 00	–	268 49	–	279 55	5 00	20 00	301 27	–	–	–	1,046 77	1,046 77
Total expenditure, .	$5,919 02	$4,166 74	$2,244 77	$7,063 93	$5,019 92	$5,231 90	$5,848 07	$5,065 67	$4,066 95	$5,501 41	$4,680 99	$3,676 31	$6,823 78	$51,661 90	$58,485 68
Paid from appropriation for current expenses, .	$3,387 50	$3,152 06	$2,244 77	$7,063 93	$5,019 92	$5,231 90	$5,848 07	$3,883 78	3,096 94	4,994 52	4,490 46	3,248 05	–	51,661 90	51,661 90
Paid from appropriation for repair of hospital, .	507 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	507 23	–	507 23
Paid from appropriation for building new hospital, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161 16	190 55	428 26	779 95	–	779 95
Paid from appropriation for water supply, . .	2,024 29	1,014 68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,038 97	–	3,038 97
Paid from appropriation for painting buildings, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,181 89	970 61	345 73	–	–	2,497 63	–	2,497 63
Total, ...	$5,919 02	$4,166 74	$2,244 77	$7,063 93	$5,019 92	$5,231 90	$5,848 07	$5,065 67	$4,066 95	$5,501 41	$4,680 99	$3,676 31	$6,823 78	$51,661 90	$58,485 68

Table F.

Officers and Employees at the State Primary School, the Nature and Time of their Service, and Compensation therefor.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Time of Service.	Compensation.	Rate.
Gardiner Tufts,	Superintendent,	Oct. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1882,	$1,600 00	$1,600 00
Wm. Holbrook, M. D.,	Physician,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	400 02	400 00
Charles S. Hart,	Clerk,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	562 50	600 00
John N. Lacey,	Engineer,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	999 00	1,000 00
George H. Fisherdick,	Farmer,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	600 00	600 00
Francis L. Duffy,	Baker,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	503 67	516 00
E. G. Buss,	In charge of Dining Hall,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	399 00	420 00
J. M. Sisk,	Expressman,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	360 00	360 00
Joseph F. Scott,	Supervisor,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	477 00	504 00
Charles H. Bradley,	"	June 1, 1882, to 1, 1882,	90 00	360 00
R. R. Fields,	"	April 12, 1882, to 1, 1882,	191 16	400 00
Sumner A. Andrews,	"	Oct. 1, 1881, to April 30, 1882,	359 00	600 00
Charles H. Bradley,	Watchman,	1, 1881, to May 30, 1882,	259 00	360 00
Jason E Stone,	"	June 1, 1882, to Oct. 1, 1882,	60 97	324 00
Edward Goodes,	Shoemaker,	Oct. 1, 1881, to Dec. 1, 1881,	84 00	504 00
Samuel C. Rogers,	"	Jan. 1, 1882, to Oct. 1, 1882,	315 00	420 00
George W. Keyes,	Teamster,	Oct. 1, 1881, to May 1, 1882,	175 00	300 00
Walter J. Pierce,	"	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	150 50	258 00
Walter S. Williams,	"	May 1, 1882, to Oct. 1, 1882,	114 00	264 00
Arthur B. Robbins,	"	18, 1882, to 1, 1882,	88 00	240 00
Simon Katz,	Tailor,	Oct. 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1882,	85 00	360 00
Stillman J. Baker,	Gardener,	1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1882,	310 00	324 00
Walter S. Haskell,	Carpenter,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	600 00	600 00

TABLE F. — *Officers and Employees at the State Primary School, the Nature and Time of their Service, and Compensation therefor* — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Time of Service.	Compensation.	Rate.
JAMES SKEVINGTON,	Fireman,	Oct. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1882,	$360 00	$360 00
George H. Holdridge,	Night fireman,	Dec. 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882,	77 50	240 00
THOMAS J. FLYNN,	Assistant fireman	Oct. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1882,	180 00	180 00
Jason E. Stone,	Assistant farmer,	1, 1881, to June 1, 1882,	181 00	272 00
Walter S. Williams,	" "	1, 1881, to May 1, 1882,	120 00	216 00
George L. Holdridge,	" "	1, 1881, to Dec. 1, 1881,	32 00	192 00
WARREN M. FISHERDICK,	" "	Mar. 23, 1882, to Oct. 1, 1882,	69 60	216 00
GEORGE W. JOSLYN,	" "	April 15, 1882, to 1, 1882,	90 67	240 00
JAMES DONOVAN,	" "	May 11, 1882, to 1, 1882,	72 67	240 00
Arthur Stone,	Laborer,	Oct. 1, 1881, to May 1, 1882,	154 00	264 00
JAMES LALLEY,	Nurse,	1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1882,	180 00	180 00
WILLIAM KELLEY,	Hostler,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	96 00	96 00
Mrs. M. A. TUFTS,	Matron,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	399 99	400 00
Miss ADDIE SWINERTON,	Assistant matron,	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	250 00	250 00
Mrs. AGNES J. DANIELS,	" "	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	250 00	250 00
Miss M. C. BREWSTER,	" "	1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	250 00	250 00
Mrs. Mary Andrews,	In charge of sewing-room,	1, 1881, to April 30, 1882,	146 00	250 00
Mrs. S. A. FIELDS,	" " "	April 12, 1882, to Oct. 1, 1882,	112 50	250 00
Miss Genevieve Mills,	Principal,	Oct. 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882,	375 00	500 00
Miss EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,	"	July 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1882,	124 99	500 00
Miss N. J. RICE,	Teacher,	Oct. 1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	250 00	250 00
Miss Susan E. Swallow,	" (and music),	1, 1881, to Dec. 1, 1881,	60 00	360 00
Miss F. A. FOWLER,	" "	Dec. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1882,	300 00	360 00
Miss JOSIE HAMILTON,	"	Oct. 1, 1881, to 1, 1882,	250 00	250 00
Miss E. M. Fullington,	"	1, 1881, to July 1, 1882,	188 00	250 00

Miss Sara Hamilton,	Teacher,	Oct.	1, 1881,	to	Dec.	1, 1881,	42 00	250 00
Mrs. H. E. Darte,	"		1, 1881,	to	June	1, 1882,	167 00	250 00
Miss M. M. Smith,	"		1, 1881,	to	Aug.	12, 1882,	216 40	250 00
Miss A. M. Philbrick,	"	Dec.	1, 1881,	to	Oct.	1, 1882,	208 00	250 00
Miss Carrie E. Lacey,	"		21, 1881,	to		1, 1882,	194 30	250 00
Miss Hattie J. Lacey,	"	July	1, 1882,	to	Sept.	1, 1882,	41 00	250 00
Miss M. J. Warner,	"	Aug.	28, 1882,	to	Oct.	1, 1882,	22 40	250 00
Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell,	"		28, 1882,	to		1, 1882,	22 40	250 00
Miss M. E. Duncan,	Substituting,	Oct.	1, 1881,	to		20, 1881,	14 00	250 00
Mrs. M. J. Hamilton,	"	Dec.	1, 1881,	to		1, 1882,	212 90	250 00
Mrs. Allura Stetson,	Housekeeper,	Oct.	1, 1881,	to	Aug.	3, 1882,	211 50	250 00
Mrs. Ann Kingham,	"	Aug.	9, 1882,	to	Oct.	1, 1882,	36 40	250 00
Miss F. L. Richardson,	Nurse,	Oct.	1, 1881,	to	Dec.	1, 1881,	60 00	360 00
Mrs. E. N. E. Gibson,	"	Mar.	1, 1882,	to	Oct.	1, 1882,	175 00	300 00
Miss Lizzie J. Tuttle,	"	Dec.	1, 1881,	to	Feb.	1, 1882,	50 00	300 00
Miss Lucy Crandall,	"	Feb.	1, 1882,	to	Mar.	1, 1882,	25 00	300 00
Miss E. S. Taggart,	Supervisor,	Oct.	1, 1881,	to	Oct.	1, 1882,	250 00	250 00
Miss Josie H. Spofford,	"		1, 1881,	to		1, 1882,	216 00	216 00
Miss Edna Parish,	"	Sept.	17, 1882,	to		1, 1882,	9 10	250 00
Mrs. J A. Buss,	Laundress and tailoress,	Oct.	1, 1881,	to		1, 1882,	268 32	300 00
Miss M. E. Bacon,	Assistant tailoress,	Feb.	1, 1882,	to		1, 1882,	167 00	250 00
Miss Etta M. Melvin,	" laundress,	Oct.	1, 1881,	to		1, 1882,	175 00	175 00
Mrs. Fannie Meeney,	" "		1, 1881,	to		1, 1882,	144 00	144 00
Mrs. Margaret Connell,	Cook,		1, 1881,	to		1, 1882,	144 00	144 00
Mrs. S. A. Scott,	Hospital cook,		1, 1881,	to		1, 1882,	158 00	120 00

Note. — This table contains the names of those employed in ordinary institution work; those employed in extraordinary repairs and improvements are not given.

Table G.

Farm and Garden Products.

Apples, cider,	500	bushels
" winter,	100	barrels
Asparagus,	12	bushels
Beans,	7	"
Beets, turnip,	130	"
Beef,	4,287	pounds
Cabbage,	2,212	heads
Carrots,	650	bushels
Celery,	350	heads
Corn, fodder,	80	tons
" sweet,	40	bushels
Cucumbers,	6	"
Currants,	173	quarts
Eggs,	244½	dozens
English turnips,	100	bushels
Hay,	157½	tons
Lumber,	4,000	feet
Mangolds,	2,350	bushels
Milk,	262,062	pounds
Muskmelons,	865	"
Oats,	60	bushels
Oat straw,	1½	tons
Onions,	95	bushels
Parsnips,	75	"
Pease,	21	"
Pork,	12,023	pounds
Potatoes,	1,410	bushels
Poultry,	52	pounds
Rhubarb,	1,100	"
Rowen,	10	tons
Strawberries,	465	quarts
Tomatoes,	15	bushels
Veal,	2,635	pounds
Watermelons,	1,000	"
Wood,	30	cords

Table H.

Work done in Sewing-Room.

Articles and Garments made for Superintendent's Department.

Holders,	18
Napkins,	48
Pillow-slips,	36
Spreads,	1
Table cloths,	2
Towels,	5

Articles and Garments made for Inmates' Department.

Aprons,	105
Bed-ticks,	78
Capes,	96
Caps,	18
Chemises,	303
Circulars,	25
Curtains,	30
Drawers,	339
Dresses,	391
Handkerchiefs,	40
Hoods,	50
Night-dresses,	142
Pillow-slips,	808
Pillow-ticks,	78
Roller towels,	751
Sacques,	65
Sheets,	470
Shirts,	743
Skirts,	165
Spreads,	0
Tiers,	564
Towels,	751
Underwaists,	46
Waists,	147
Wash cloths,	85
Articles repaired,	9,500

Table I.

Work done in Tailor Shop.

Articles and Garments made for Inmates' Department.

Aprons,	12
Caps,	428
Jackets,	397
Pants,	865 pairs.
Shirts,	22
Waists,	125
Articles repaired,	8,464

TABLE J.

GARDINER TUFTS, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasury.*

DR.

To cash received from appropriation for 1881, . . .	$8,784 33
" " " " " 1882, . . .	42,877 57
" " " " " repair of hospital,	507 23
" " " " " increased water supply, ...	3,038 97
To cash received from appropriation for painting buildings of the institution, ...	2,497 63
To cash received from appropriation for building new hospital, ...	779 95
To cash received from sales, ...	137 79
	$58,623 47

CR.

By disbursements for three months ending Dec. 31, 1881, as per schedules on file in State Auditor's office, . .	$12,330 53
By disbursements for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1882, as per schedule on file in State Auditor's office, . .	46,155 15
By payments to State Treasurer, ...	137 79
	$58,623 47

NOTE. — This institution is supported wholly from the State Treasury by annual legislative appropriation. It has no "fund" from which to draw for any expenditure whatever.

The per capita cost, including all expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, during the year, is $2.50; excluding extraordinary expenditures — repairs on hospital, building new hospital, new reservoir, painting buildings, etc. — it is $2.21. The latter sum represents the actual cost of clothing, feeding, lodging, teaching, medical attendance, supervision — in short, the entire maintenance of all inmates of the institution — together with such repairs as are needed to prevent the buildings and appliances from deteriorating; also including heating and lighting the buildings, providing an outfit for those going away from the institution and their travelling expenses to their destination.

Each inmate upon leaving the institution to go to a place, is provided with two complete suits of clothing, a low average valuation of which is $14 per capita. About $3,000 has been expended in this way. The cost of transportation of those going to place is borne by the institution, and amounts this year to about $300.

In arriving at the per capita cost, thirteen children who are in families, whose board is paid and clothing furnished by the institution, are included.

Table K.

Recapitulation of Inventory.

Taken by Enos Calkins and James B. Shaw, of Palmer, Mass., as of Sept. 30, 1882.

Buildings,	$96,000 00
Land,	22,664 81
Products of farm on hand,	6,531 90
Carriages and farming tools,	3,790 40
Mechanical appliances,	8,976 20
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	5,951 34
" " " Inmates' department,	5,322 71
Beds and bedding,	5,839 35
Clothing, boots and shoes,	5,297 95
Dry-goods,	1,410 62
Groceries and provisions,	1,580 13
Medical supplies,	242 00
Fuel,	2,700 00
Heating, water and gas,	21,000 00
Library and school-books,	1,040 50
Live stock,	6,465 00
Miscellaneous,	1,292 43
Total,	$196,105 34

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School, Monson, Mass.

I again present to you the annual report of the medical department of the State Primary School, year ending Sept. 30, 1882.

Number remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1881,	18
admitted during the year,	388
births during the year,	1
died during the year,	5
discharged during the year,	355
remaining in hospital, Sept. 30, 1882,	37

As before, no name is placed upon the record unless in hospital twenty-four consecutive hours.

The number of deaths the same as last year and year before.

Ages and Diseases of those who died.

NAME.	Dates of Death.	Age.	Disease.
		Yrs. Mos.	
Thomas J. Smith,	Nov. 5, 1881	15 9	Typhoid pneumonia.
Abraham Fergueson,	" 5, "	6	Typhoid pneumonia.
Thomas Pike,	Jan. 30, 1882	6 9	Typhoid fever.
Joseph Cook,	Apr. 12, "	5 6	Membraneous croup.
Bridget Fleming,	Sept. 25, "	10 6	Paralysis.

There has been no severe epidemic in the school during the year. We have now quite a large number of cases of whooping-cough, brought here by a child from Tewksbury, which accounts for our present increased number in the hospital.

I would call attention to the fact that last year measles developed in a few days in a child brought from Tewksbury; this year, whooping-cough — thus exposing the whole school to diseases which are very annoying and troublesome among so many children.

The old hospital building, undergoing repairs at the time of making the last report, has been completed, and thanks to the Superintendent, we have now one of the most airy, pleasant, cheerful, and well-ventilated hospitals connected with any of the charitable institutions in the State.

The new hospital building just east of the old one, for diseases of a contagious nature, nears completion, a place having long been needed for isolating diphtheritic and other cases of like nature.

As the Trustees have the power to place out in families any of the children of the Primary School, and provide for the maintenance of any child so placed, I would suggest that the feeble ones of this large family, are the ones, which, it seems to me, would be the most benefited by the act of the legislature of 1880, for boarding out children.

I can appreciate the difficulty of finding places for these weakly and ill-favored ones, but, nevertheless, they are the ones that should reap the benefit of this change to home life.

I call your attention to the death record for the past three years, it being the same each year. The last year the number of inmates has been larger than in years just previous. The whole number cared for was 763; average number about 448.

To a kind Providence, attention to every want by the Superintendent, unwearied care by the nurses, wholesome food and regular habits, I attribute the very good health of the inmates of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HOLBROOK,

Physician State Primary School.

Monson, Sept. 30, 1882.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

I respectfully submit the following report of the schools for the past year:

The number of pupils in school Oct. 1, 1881, was 293 boys, 106 girls; total, 399. There were admitted during the year 130 boys, 65 girls; total, 195. Readmitted, 53 boys, 24 girls; total, 77. Number of different pupils during the year, 460 boys, 190 girls; total, 650; discharged, 161 boys, 75 girls; total, 236; died, 5; remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1882, 296 boys, 113 girls; total, 409. Average attendance for the year was 367. Average age of the pupils is nine years and seven months. Number admitted who could neither read nor write, 57; who could read and not write, 34.

Unfortunately for the schools several changes have occurred during the year in the corps of teachers. The general deportment of the pupils, and the relation existing between them and their teachers, must be a source of satisfaction to all who are interested in the welfare of the school. The course of study remains the same as last year, with a few additions, as will be seen from the following:

KINDERGARTEN (*Mixed*).

Froebel's Method. — Object-teaching, gifts and occupations.

Physical Exercises —Gymnastics, marching, singing, from three to five minutes, twice at least, each session.

EIGHTH SCHOOL (*Mixed*).

Reading. — Elementary sounds and names of letters begun, with lessons from chart and blackboard. Special attention is paid to pronunciation and articulation. Concert exercises in vocal sounds.

Spelling. —Words from reading lessons spelled by sounds and letters.

Writing. — Small letters and words used in the reading lessons, written on slates and blackboard; such lessons are prescribed as class exercises, and the results examined and criticised.

SEVENTH SCHOOL (*Mixed*).

Reading. — Chart finished. First Reader begun. Daily exercise in phonic elements continued.

Spelling. — Both phonic and oral. Words from Reader, their own names, the name of the town, State, days of the week, months of the year.

Writing. — Script writing taught by means of the slate and blackboard. Capitals used in reading-lessons.

Numbers. — The idea of number is developed as far as 50 by the use of objects, such as beans, blocks, and marbles. Counting from 1 to 100 on the numeral frame.

Sentence Building. — Objects taken as a whole. Conversations upon common objects in or out of the school-room; common errors in the use of language corrected. Pupils encouraged to give their answers in complete sentences.

Oral Instruction. — Oral lessons on size, form, and color, illustrated by objects in the school-room; also upon plants and animals, illustrated by the objects themselves or by pictures.

SIXTH SCHOOL (*Mixed*).

Reading. — First Reader finished. Second Reader begun. Reading script writing on slate and blackboard. Daily drill in sounds of vowels and consonants. Pupils are encouraged to repeat in their own language the substance of each lesson. Names, forms, and uses of marks of punctuation and the ordinary use of capitals.

Spelling. — Both phonic and oral from Reader.

Sentence Building. — As in Seventh School.

Numbers. — Writing and reading Roman Numerals to 30. Mental exercises dictated daily in addition of small numbers. Addition tables; meaning and use of the signs plus and equality. Writing, reading, and addition of numbers through one period.

Writing. — Script writing on slates.

FIFTH SCHOOL (*Girls*).

Reading. — Third and Fourth Readers. Explaining the meaning of words in each lesson, before the class attempt to read it, remembering that proper emphasis and inflection can only be secured by a thorough comprehension of the thought on the part of the pupil.

Spelling. — Written and oral. Securing correct spelling of common and short words.

Writing. — Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Lessons twice a week, half an hour each.

Sentence Building. — Short and simple stories read or related, and pupils called upon to repeat or write them in their own language. Short compositions on familiar objects. These exercises are found to be of great value.

Arithmetic. — Primary finished; Intellectual begun. Written Arithmetic, Ray's New Practical. Writing, reading, and adding numbers of three periods, on indefinitely.

Geography. — Harper's Primary and Harper's School Geography Map drawing on slates and blackboard.

(Pupils received in this grade remain until they leave the school.)

Fourth School (*Boys*).

Reading. — Second Reader finished. Previous directions observed. Conversations are held on the meaning of what is to be read before and after reading. Pupils are required to write a portion of their reading lessons every day, with careful attention to capitals, spelling, and punctuation.

Spelling. — Oral and written. Words occurring in the Reader. Continued drill in phonics.

Writing. — Script writing on slates.

Sentence Building. — Previous directions observed. Talks on familiar things, their parts, uses of parts, and uses to man.

Arithmetic. — Addition tables reviewed. Writing, reading, and adding numbers through two periods. Subtraction tables, sign and use. Written arithmetic, into subtraction. Frequent exercises in ready reckoning. Lines and angles taught.

Third School (*Boys*).

Reading. — Third Reader. The meaning of all words required from the pupils.

Spelling. — Both phonic and written. Important words in reading lessons form part of the lesson in spelling.

Writing. — Books Nos. 1 and 2, with pen.

Sentence Building. — The same course pursued as in the fifth School.

Arithmetic. — Primary finished. Written, through addition and subtraction of miscellaneous examples. Multiplication tables and sign. Rapid work and practical examples.

Geography. — Oral and Harper's Primary begun. Map drawing on slates and blackboard.

SECOND SCHOOL (*Boys*).

Reading. — Fourth Reader. Phonic exercises continued.

Spelling. — Written, Worcester's Speller. Spelling of common words continued. Drill in Abbreviations.

Writing. — Books Nos. 2 and 3.

Sentence Building. — Faulty and ungrammatical expressions criticised, abstracts of oral lessons written.

Arithmetic. — Addition and subtraction reviewed with books. Multiplication, and miscellaneous examples combining first three rules.

Geography. — Primary finished and reviewed. Map drawing upon the blackboard.

FIRST SCHOOL (*Boys*).

Reading. — Fourth Reader. For supplementary reading classes use Topics of the Day, Youth's Companion, and newspaper items.

Spelling. — Written definitions given. Worcester's Speller. Dictation exercises.

Writing. — Books Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

Language, and Composition Writing. — Swinton's New Language Lessons. Common errors of speech corrected. Short compositions on subjects taken from Geography and various other topics. Practice given in use of dictionary.

Arithmetic. — Ray's New Practical. Division on indefinitely. Examples illustrating principles are dictated by teacher at each lesson and worked out by pupils on slates or blackboard.

Geography. — Harper's School Geography. Map drawing.

Oral instruction is given in all the schools, particularly upon morals and manners, constant appeal being made to principles on which conduct ought to rest. Pupils are held to a constant observance of those rules of politeness which have their origin in a just regard for the rights and feelings of others, and to a daily practice of a kindly courtesy in their intercourse with their teachers, and with each other. The habits of pupils and whatever tends to the promotion of character are carefully observed by the teacher, and lessons drawn from every-day incidents so as to make durable moral impression.

One day in each month is devoted to letter-writing in all the schools excepting the seventh and eighth. Entertainments consisting of recitations, dialogues, music, etc., are given by the children, once in two weeks, during eight months

of the year. Each teacher conducts a Sabbath-school class one hour each Sabbath, composed of the pupils under her charge; the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth schools using the lesson leaf that is in general usage. Teachers of the sixth and seventh schools read and impart religious instruction. A concert exercise is given in chapel every Sabbath evening by the schools in regular succession. These exercises have been interesting, and much pains has been taken by the teachers in preparing them. The seed sown in the minds of these children now will doubtless bear fruit in God's own time. A general concert occurs at Christmas and Easter time, in which nearly all the schools participate.

The library is well patronized, and newspapers are eagerly sought by the boys. The system of marking has done much toward securing good order and behavior. Written examinations are held at the close of each term. Promotions are made twice a year, at the close of the fall and spring terms. A higher rank of scholarship has been sustained throughout the year than in the previous years, owing to a better classification. The year closes with a larger attendance of pupils than last year. The winter months will probably bring considerable addition. In the month of December it was found expedient to organize another school, owing to the crowded condition of the two lowest schools. Being in attendance the entire day they are more restless than older pupils, and cannot resist the effects of an overcrowded atmosphere as well. The outgo is from the more advanced schools, while the incoming ones have been children of a smaller growth; especially has this been the case the past year. This school was discontinued in May, the number having diminished by children going to homes.

Five of the schools consist of two divisions — morning and afternoon; each division attends school half a day and labors the other half.

When the many obstacles to the success of this school are considered, the progress is encouraging. Many admitted to the school are sadly deficient in the rudiments of a practical education. Several whose knowledge of reading and arithmetic entitles them to enter the higher grades, are deficient in

other branches. Many are indifferent and must be made to study; others are dull, necessitating the repetition of the same thing, time and time again, until it becomes a part of themselves. The impetus to ambition and the training good parents give their children is sadly missed by teachers here. The previous social or home condition of these children did not tend to awaken but rather to nullify ambition in them. While most of our children are of good promise, some appear to have no moral or mental foundation upon which to build. Many, previous to their coming here, were not under authority, had no habits of persistent application, were unused to propriety of speech and manner, and those rules which constitute the basis of moral government. It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I testify to the efforts made by the teachers to improve the character of the pupils under their charge, and many a child owes his best and it may be his first lesson in right living to the teacher whom he has learned to love and obey.

If we discover superior native talent that may be developed by culture and discipline, we are ready to bestow upon it special pains, that the material thus providentially placed in our hands may be moulded into such shape as will render it serviceable to the world.

The very best advantages are furnished for study to all who enter the school and are disposed to learn. It is our aim that all the children intrusted to our care may be thoroughly instructed in elementary knowledge which is necessary to all, and that they may learn something of the great lesson of life.

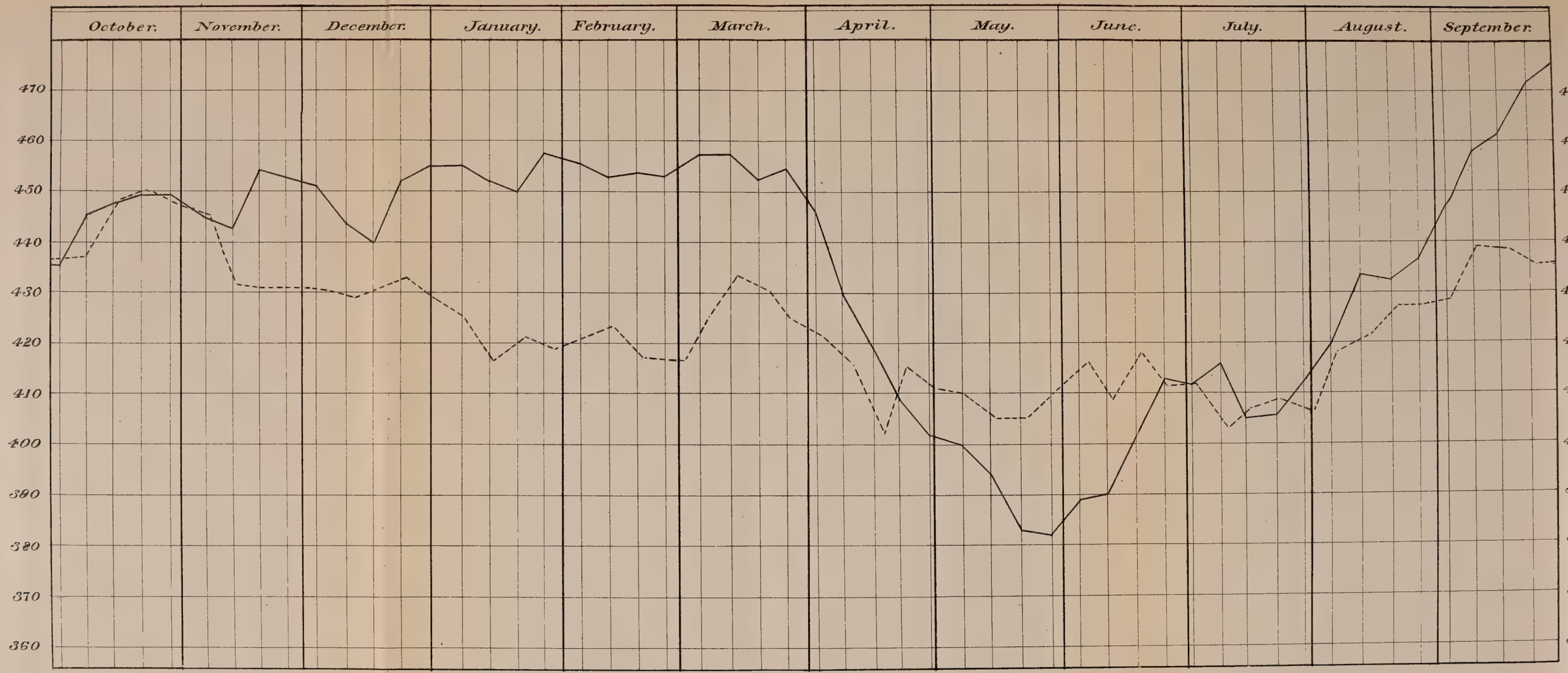
I greatly appreciate your assistance and counsel, and with gratefulness for your kindness and forbearance, I shall earnestly endeavor to merit a continuance of your approval.

Very respectfully,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,

Principal.

DIAGRAM (L), SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.



NOTE. *This table shows the weekly movement of population for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, and for the previous year.*

The plain line shows the movement " " " " " " "

The dotted line that for the year previous.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1882.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1883.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 2, 1882.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform School.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — I respectfully submit the annual report of the Westborough Reform School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882.

Of the management of the institution for the last few years, it is unnecessary for me to speak, as it has been twice publicly investigated, the last time under your direction.

Its condition immediately following this investigation when I took charge, you are supposed to understand, and it would be difficult for me to describe.

The improvements, if any, during the past year, you have had an opportunity of seeing.

It was with no pleasant anticipations that I again undertook the management of this institution, but the general desire that I should do so, as expressed in the various journals of the State and private communications, in connection with the causes which led to my resignation in 1867, left me scarcely a choice.

I arrived here in the afternoon of the 15th of last October, and before the keys of the institution were in my possession twenty boys made their escape, having duplicate keys. These keys, and many others, have since been voluntarily brought to me.

The desire to escape seemed to have taken possession of every boy, and for a time it required the utmost vigilance to keep them in the institution. This feeling has gradually been eliminated, and for many months no general spirit of discontent has been manifested. There is, however, a certain number of boys—a gypsy, restless class—that will never

be content anywhere. Such boys we are occasionally receiving from the different family schools in this State, and that is why a congregate department seems to be necessary in connection with the "Family System."

Taking the school after an investigation which disclosed an amount of corporal punishment the community did not approve, and which left the inmates in an ugly and restless state, it seemed absolutely necessary to dispense with such methods of discipline at once, and entirely, which was done. A much smaller amount of locking up, as compared with the former practice, has since been found necessary. I think no boy now in the school can be found in an ugly and defiant state of mind.

This change has been brought about by many influences. The removal, as soon as possible, from the ill-adapted "New Part" into the original Lyman buildings, was of very great advantage. Here the supervision of the boys is much easier, and the chances to escape much less. No female teachers were employed in the school; now there are four. Whatever amusements they may have had outside, there was no regular provision except occasional games of ball and foot-ball for active attractive play in the yard; we now have the gymnasium refurnished and fitted for daily use. The whole family mingle more socially with the boys; once a week, during the winter all meet together, and play games of various kinds. The officers and boys sing together every evening at the devotional exercises. For many weeks I sang with them myself every evening for half an hour. Much less meat, which excites the passions, is used, and in its place much more milk.

The system of grading was such that most of the large boys had given up all hope of an honorable discharge. This was changed, and they were encouraged by the prospect of an early release if their conduct was satisfactory. A large number of those boys are now doing well at their homes, or in places provided for them.

This experiment, which caused anxiety to some of your number, has resulted much more satisfactorily than any of us anticipated.

Many boys remain in public institutions too long. Having

everything provided for them without thought or trouble on their part, they become incapable or unwilling to support themselves, and remain a public burden through life.

The schools have been gradually improving, but are still far from what they should be. Not much has been attempted beyond the three R's, and cultivating a taste for reading books from our library.

About six per cent. of the boys committed could not read or write; not more than one-half could read so as to get much pleasure or information from books, and a less number that could write an intelligent letter.

It seems strange that Massachusetts, with all the money she expends for schools, cannot teach all her children to read and write, as is done in Germany, at a comparatively small cost. The only remedy for illiteracy is a phonetic alphabet, as shown by the American Philological and Spelling Reform Association. When will our educators come to see that it is more important that all learn to read than that a few learn Latin; when they do, a less number will be sent to Reform Schools.

We have endeavored to reduce the expenses of this institution as much as possible. The *pro rata* expense for salaries alone for the month of September was $3,000 less than for the corresponding month of the previous year, and if the support of the officers be added it would be about $5,000.

For the cost of running the sleigh-shop (now given up), we have nothing to show, except 156 sleighs unsold, which adds to the apparent expense of the boys.

The cost of keeping these two large institutions, capable of accommodating from five to six hundred inmates, and the various out-buildings in repair, is a large item to add to the expense of maintaining less than one hundred and fifty boys, and liable to give a false impression.

The cost of putting the Lyman buildings in proper condition, after being unoccupied so long, getting supplies of various kinds which was found immediately necessary when I came, and paying bills of the previous year, added much to our expenses. But this institution must always be expensive, as the water used has to be pumped from the lake, and the heat for the buildings brought a long distance under

ground, so that even in summer one large boiler has to be constantly in use.

Although many more boys have been put out during the year than ever before, *pro rata*, the number of inmates remain nearly the same as at the beginning of the year.

It is hoped that the present law which permits boys to be committed here between seven and seventeen years of age, will be changed to between seven and fourteen, as it was before the school-ship was given up. As long as the young and comparatively innocent boys have to mingle with the older and most restless of criminals (for boys of seventeen to twenty are usually so considered), this school will be of little advantage to the boys or credit to the State. The trouble in the management of this school for the last ten years was mainly owing to this cause.

There should be established at once some intermediate reformatory institution between this school and an ordinary prison for the proper care and discipline of these large boys.

Those who have read the paper given before the "American Social Science Association," last summer, by the Hon. Hamilton A. Hill, whether or not they agree with the views therein expressed, will see that we have many things yet to learn concerning the proper treatment and classification of criminals."

Until the drouth, the crops upon the farm promised well, but have suffered exceedingly since. The statistics will show the results of the management.

The health of the boys has been excellent. There has been no death, and scarcely anything one could call sickness.

Every Sunday morning there has been a Sunday-school in the school-room, and a regular service in the afternoon in the chapel, conducted by clergymen of different denominations. The Catholic priest of Westborough has met the boys of his faith Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, at his convenience.

Our thanks are due to those who have gratuitously supplied "The Essex County Mercury," "Salem Register," "Woburn Advertiser," "Dumb Animals," "Westborough

Chronotype," and many pamphlets and periodicals during the year.

I desire to express my obligations to the officers of this school for their faithful services, and to you for the large liberty I have had in its management.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. ALLEN.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Number of Boys received and discharged for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1882.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1881,		142
Received — Since committed,	108	
" recommitted,	7	
" returned,	32	
Board Health, Lunacy, and Charity,	1	
	—	148
Whole number in school during the year,		290
Discharged — On probation,	146	
To State Primary School,	2	
To Board Health, Lunacy, and Charity,	1	
To Overseers of the Poor,	1	
Elopers,*	7	
	—	157
Remaining in School Sept 30, 1882,		133

* Only one since Oct. 15,1881.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number Discharged, and average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average Number.
1881.			
October,	17	24	137.00
November,	17	28	126.66
December,	19	28	119.67
1882.			
January,	7	14	108.80
February,	12	8	109.07
March,	11	19	108.58
April,	12	16	100.63
May,	16	19	98.13
June,	12	9	100.01
July,	24	9	105.29
August,	20	8	122.45
September,	19	13	127.10
Totals,	186	195	113.61+

Average time spent here by boys who left during the past year, 1 year 11 months 23 days.

Table No. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	–	45	45
Berkshire,	–	196	196
Bristol,	21	444	465
Dukes,	–	9	9
Essex,	31	864	895
Franklin,	2	47	49
Hampden,	4	296	300
Hampshire,	–	68	68
Middlesex,	18	879	897
Nantucket,	–	16	16
Norfolk,	5	910	915
Plymouth,	4	91	95
Suffolk,	17	1,116	1,133
Worcester,	6	596	602
Total,	108	5,577	5,685
NATIVITY.			
American,	78	4,205	4,283
Foreign,	15	824	839
Unknown,	15	–	15
Totals,	108	–	5,137

Table No. 4.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the past year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	4
Police Court,	40
District Court,	36
Trial Justice,	14
Municipal Court,	11
Superior Court,	3
Total,	108

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Age of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	25	25
Eight years,	–	116	116
Nine years,	–	232	232
Ten years,	3	434	437
Eleven years,	2	609	611
Twelve years,	8	648	656
Thirteen years,	18	736	754
Fourteen years,	22	897	919
Fifteen years,	23	785	808
Sixteen years,	32	829	861
Seventeen years,	–	261	261
Eighteen years and over,	–	57	57
Unknown,	–	25	25
Totals,	108	5,767	5,875

NOTE. — Between the years 1860 and 1870 the average age of boys when committed was about $11\frac{1}{2}$ years. For the last ten years, since the law has permitted boys from the age of 7 to 17 to be committed, the average age has been about $14\frac{1}{2}$ years; the past year, $14\frac{10}{12}$ years — higher, with the exception of two years, than since the institution was established. From Sept. 30, 1881, to Sept. 30, 1882, 80 boys were committed over 14 years of age, or 74 per cent. of the whole number committed.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Domestic Condition, etc., of Boys Committed during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents,	3
no father,	18
no mother,	8
step-father,	4
step-mother,	5
intemperate father,	34
intemperate mother,	8
parents separated,	8
been arrested before,	65
been inmates of other institutions,	20
other members of the family arrested,	27
used ardent spirits,	15
used tobacco,	67
Catholic parents,	65
Others,	43

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Employment of the Boys.

About one-third work upon the land. The rest are engaged in domestic and mechanical work.	
Chair-shop.	
Number of chairs seated,	18,898
Shoe-shop.	
Number of shoes made (pairs),	272
Number of shoes repaired,	649
Other repairing, harnesses, etc. (pieces),	446
Laundry.	
Number of articles washed,	56,684
Sewing-room.	
Number of articles made,	2,297
Number of articles repaired,	9,944

JULY, 1882.

Boys' Bill of Fare.

Sunday. — Breakfast: W. bread, butter or cheese, coffee. Dinner: Baked beans, warm brown bread. Supper: W. bread, milk, gingerbread.

Monday. — Breakfast: W. bread, coffee. Dinner: Chowder, W. bread. Supper: Milk, molasses, hasty pudding.

Tuesday. — Breakfast: W. Bread, coffee. Dinner: Stew, bread, vegetables. Supper: Hulled corn or bread, milk.

Wednesday. — Breakfast: W. bread, coffee. Dinner: Beans, B. bread. Supper: W. bread, milk, molasses.

Thursday. — Breakfast: W. bread, coffee. Dinner: Stew, bread, vegetables. Supper: Milk, molasses, hasty pudding.

Friday. — Breakfast: W. bread, coffee. Dinner: Fish, bread, vegetables. Supper: W. bread, milk, molasses.

Saturday. — Breakfast: W. bread, coffee. Dinner: Boiled dinner, W. bread. Supper: Milk, molasses, hasty pudding.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1881 — October.	Received from State Treasurer,				$3,340 99	
November.	"	"	"	"	5,715 62	
December.	"	"	"	"	3,925 54	
1882 — January.	"	"	"	"	3,333 04	
February.	"	"	"	"	3,591 60	
March.	"	"	"	"	3,282 03	
April.	"	"	"	"	2,582 39	
May.	"	"	"	"	3,314 98	
June.	"	"	"	"	2,378 99	
July.	"	"	"	"	2,431 19	
August.	"	"	"	"	3,157 35	
September.	"	"	"	"	2,394 97	
						$39,448 69

EXPENDITURES.

1881 — Nov.	Paid bills audited on Schedule No. 1,				$3,340 99	
Dec.	"	"	"	No. 2,	5,715 62	
1882 — Jan.	"	"	"	No. 3,	3,925 54	
Feb.	"	"	"	No. 4,	3,333 04	
March.	"	"	"	No. 5,	3,591 60	
April.	"	"	"	No. 6,	3,282 03	
May.	"	"	"	No. 7,	2,582 39	
June.	"	"	"	No. 8,	3,314 98	
July.	"	"	"	No. 9,	2,378 99	
Aug.	"	"	"	No. 10,	2,431 19	
Sept.	"	"	"	No. 11,	3,157 35	
"	"	"	"	No. 12,	2,394 97	
						$39,448 69

Summary of Current Expenses.

	1881.			1882.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,578 16	$1,387 76	$1,557 47	$1,423 85	$1,256 34	$1,189 46	$1,227 12	$1,290 44	$1,179 58	$1,156 83	$1,036 96	$1,162 74	$15,446 71
Trans. and travelling expenses,	118 82	144 41	119 92	79 30	63 59	71 63	83 57	160 34	53 55	176 03	38 52	77 72	1,187 40
Postage and telegrams,	19 13	25 24	7 92	21 85	13 97	9 63	5 14	14 15	15 57	9 75	17 42	4 60	164 37
Provisions and groceries,	736 83	1,876 44	1,051 15	509 18	778 60	578 78	506 54	761 51	455 01	409 37	809 67	533 41	9,006 49
School property,	–	11 48	–	114 61	43 81	33 15	5 23	19 20	–	–	88 25	10 48	326 21
Clothing,	114 64	387 04	603 64	492 37	249 06	344 99	97 22	578 07	285 05	65 66	168 10	131 69	3,517 53
Grain and meal for stock,	330 66	223 50	92 35	24 11	116 74	153 22	39 50	269 45	65 90	160 63	180 31	199 81	1,856 18
Ordinary repairs,	58 46	52 73	262 83	293 98	362 02	106 89	263 43	46 57	101 44	247 69	18 52	78 28	1,892 84
Fuel and lights,	45 46	1,299 48	86 09	106 80	148 02	535 44	40 74	10 67	25 26	30 24	678 27	15 98	3,022 45
News, Sunday and waste papers,	–	18 00	12 00	12 00	–	16 00	–	–	–	–	–	2 50	60 50
Sleigh shop, Wood dep't,	41 66	126 99	5 25	41 66	41 67	41 67	41 67	41 67	16 44	5 00	–	–	403 68
Sleigh shop, Paint "	51 27	57 90	58 25	30 37	–	–	2 70	–	–	–	–	125 38	325 87
Sleigh shop, Blacksmith dep't,	9 19	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 09
Furniture, beds and bedding,	36 55	41 15	9 15	152 11	100 59	42 09	75 35	41 34	–	14 98	11 09	19 57	543 97
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	95 28	–	–	–	–	1 50	152 20	69 40	106 79	92 93	43 50	2 00	563 60
Farm tools, &c.,	52 22	48 10	37 75	1 90	100 00	137 54	17 20	–	50 15	25 83	24 67	15 58	511 44
Horse and cattle shoeing,	23 01	10 75	5 20	4 75	–	6 50	12 78	9 75	–	4 20	7 15	15 23	99 32
Live-stock purchase,	–	–	–	–	277 84	–	–	–	–	–	28 75	–	306 59
Stationery,	25 50	–	5 75	2 95	32 15	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	66 77
Drugs and medical supplies,	40	–	–	10 92	4 00	5 58	–	–	–	–	6 17	–	27 07
Printing,	1 00	3 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 75	27 00	–	–	55 50
Petties,	2 75	–	10 82	10 33	3 20	7 96	12 00	2 00	–	5 05	–	–	54 11
Total,	$3,340 99	$5,715 62	$3,925 54	$3,333 04	$3,591 60	$3,282 03	$2,582 39	$3,314 98	$2,378 99	$2,431 19	$3,157 35	$2,394 97	$39,448 69

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS.

		Miscellaneous Sales.	Sleigh Sales.	Farm Produce Sales.	Labor of Boys Seating Chairs.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Hand-Cart Sales.	Total.
1881.								
October 1,	Balance on hand,	$84 22	–	$166 98	–	–	–	$251 20
October,	Received cash from	20 34	–	32 50	–	–	–	52 84
November,	" " "	13 00	$72 00	93 19	–	–	–	178 19
December,	" " "	22	50 00	27 40	–	$145 55	–	223 17
1882.								
January,	" " "	12 69	72 50	5 75	–	–	$10 50	101 44
February,	" " "	51 23	51 00	–	–	–	–	102 23
March,	" " "	–	50 00	45 16	–	–	–	95 16
April,	" " "	–	–	90 50	–	–	–	90 50
May,	" " "	2 00	192 00	242 43	–	–	–	436 43
June,	" " "	18 00	3 75	85 74	–	–	–	107 49
July,	" " "	–	–	449 76	$430 53	–	–	880 29
August,	" " "	6 00	–	278 71	–	4 50	–	289 21
September,	" " "	–	92 90	81 47	323 70	–	–	498 07
Totals,		$207 70	$584 15	$1,599 59	$754 23	$150 05	$10 50	$3,306 22

Disbursements.

		Miscellaneous Sales.	Sleigh Sales.	Farm Produce Sales.	Labor of Boys Seating Chairs.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Hand-Cart Sales.	Total.
1881.								
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	–	–	$96 51	–	–	–	$96 51
November,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
December,	" " "	$117 56	$72 00	10 44	–	$139 72	–	339 72
1882.								
January,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
February,	" " "	12 91	22 50	48 26	–	5 83	$10 50	100 00
March,	" " "	51 23	151 00	47 77	–	–	–	250 00
April,	" " "	–	50 00	50 00	–	–	–	100 00
May,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
June,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
July,	" " "	20 00	195 75	384 25	–	–	–	600 00
August,	" " "	–	–	169 47	$430 53	–	–	600 00
September,	" " "	6 00	92 90	572 90	323 70	4 50	–	1,000 00
Totals,		$207 70	$584 15	$1,379 60	$754 23	$150 05	$10 50	$3,086 23
	Balance on hand,	–	–	219 99	–	–	–	219 99
		$207 70	$584 15	$1,599 59	$754 23	$150 05	$10 50	$3,306 22

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Reform School.

My acquaintance with the health of the institution covers only the last quarter of the year.

During that time no case of sickness has required detention in the hospital.

One accident — dislocation of clavicle — is all that has required surgical treatment.

There is reason to believe some sickness has been avoided by the timely use of simple remedies in the hands of the Superintendent.

I can learn of only two cases occurring in the first three-quarters of the year worthy of notice — one an accident, while at play, by which John Doherty lost an eye; the other a protracted case of rheumatism in Charles Belden.

The state of health at this time is generally good.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY, *Physician.*

Westborough Reform School, Sept. 30, 1882.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY,

The following schedule shows the productions on hand, consumed and sold, of the farm, together with a list of the live stock, and the appraised value of agricultural implements, carriages, wagon, harnesses, etc.:

PRODUCE ON HAND, AS APPRAISED.

English hay, 70 tons,	$1,540 00
Meadow hay, 22 tons,	230 00
Rye fodder, 6 tons,	102 00
Oat straw, 5 tons,	100 00
Onions, 115 bushels,	100 00
Beets, 200 bushels,	80 00
Carrots, 150 bushels,	37 50
Mangolds, 500 bushels,	100 00
Pears, 50 bushels,	75 00
Potatoes, 600 bushels,	390 00
Quinces, 1 bushel,	3 00
Tomatoes, 16 bushels,	4 00
Turnips, 200 bushels,	40 00
Apples, 350 barrels,	612 50
Corn, 210 bushels,	189 00
Corn fodder,	106 00
Cabbage fodder,	15 00
Squash, 3 tons,	150 00
Cabbages, 8,000 heads,	400 00
Melons,	10 00
Rye, 35 bushels,	35 00
Oats, 175 bushels,	105 00
Beans, 8 bushels,	25 00
Pease,	6 00
Plants,	20 00
	$4,475 00

FERTILIZERS.

Hog manure, 50 cords,	$200 00	
Stable manure,	175 00	
Hen manure,	6 00	
Ground bone, ½ ton,	20 00	
		$4,876 00

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 7,547 cans,	$2,062 31	
Beef, 5,099 pounds,	385 55	
Veal, 1,971½ pounds,	228 46	
Pork, 10,475 pounds,	979 52	
Poultry, 199 pounds,	24 65	
Eggs, 323¾ dozen,	76 39	
Cucumbers,	61 50	
Beets, 10 bushels,	12 50	
Turnips, 10 bushels,	7 50	
Pease, 42 bushels,	63 00	
Beans, 38 bushels,	44 25	
Tomatoes, 15 bushels,	15 00	
Onions, 4 bushels,	6 00	
Apples, 60 bushels,	36 00	
Strawberries, 180 boxes,	22 50	
Cabbages, 900 pounds,	27 00	
Squashes,	10 00	
Sweet corn, 1,070 dozen,	154 00	
Melons,	48 00	
Blueberries, 150 quarts,	15 00	
Lettuce,	7 00	
Asparagus,	7 00	
	$4,293 13	
Rye fodder, 5¾ tons,	48 87	
Corn fodder, 13 tons,	91 00	
Hungarian, 6 tons,	48 00	
Cider apples, 500 bushels,	40 00	
		$4,521 00

PRODUCE SOLD.

Milk, 1,933 cans,	$433 57	
Apples,	81 10	
Asparagus,	232 95	
Strawberries,	117 60	
Vegetables,	114 07	
Pigs,	314 40	
Hides,	84 29	
Calves,	54 63	
		$1,432 61

Live Stock.

Cows, 36,	$2,190 00	
Bulls, 2,	110 00	
Boars, 2,	29 00	
Breeding sows, 29,	587 50	
Fatting hogs, 34,	500 00	
Pigs, 87,	200 00	
Shotes, 9,	63 00	
Fowls, 109,	42 50	
	$3,722 00	
Yoke oxen,	175 00	
Pair bay horses,	275 00	
Mare, "Jennie,"	65 00	
Gelding, "Major,"	150 00	
" "Ned,"	100 00	
" "General,"	75 00	
" "Jack,"	25 00	
		$4,587 00

Farming Implements, Carriages, Harnesses, Etc.

Carriages, sleighs, and pungs,	$465 00	
Farm wagons, carts, and sheds,	853 00	
Harnesses, robes, and blankets,	349 75	
Farm, garden implements,	1,077 63	
Ice tools,	62 00	
		$2,807 38

Miscellaneous.

Grains, grass seeds,	$33 40	
Phosphate, plaster,	22 65	
Ashes, 480 bushels,	81 60	
Lumber,	20 00	
		$157 65

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$4,876 00	
Produce consumed,	4,521 00	
Produce sold,	1,432 61	
	$10,829 61	
Live stock,	4,587 00	
Farming tools, carriages, etc.,	2,807 38	
Miscellaneous,	157 65	
Total,		$18,381 64

SUMMARY.

Real Estate.

220 acres 35 poles cultivated land,	$19,800 00
19 acres woodland,	700 00
28 acres 120 poles pasturage,	700 00
	$21,200 00

Buildings.

Main building and yard-fence,	$15,700 00
Garden House,	6,500 00
Farm House,	4,200 00
Peters House,	2,400 00
Steam-mill, not including boilers,	2,000 00
Sleigh storehouse,	1,200 00
Horse-barn, soap-house, and shed,	550 00
Barn and shed at Peters House,	500 00
Greenhouse,	300 00
Cottage House,	1,200 00
Thompson House,	600 00
Ice-house,	150 00
Farm-barn and tool-house,	7,200 00
Piggery,	2,000 00
Chair, tool, and cart house,	700 00
Gas-house,	100 00
Hennery,	150 00
Boat-house,	25 00
	$186,775 00

Personal Estate.

Live stock on the farm,	$4,587 00
Produce of the farm on hand,	4,876 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,965 43
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	13,876 64
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	3,804 85
Amount carried forward,	$30,109 92

Amount brought forward,	$30,109 92
Other furniture in inmates' department,	3,421 89
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	12,190 16
Ready-made clothing,	3,323 56
Dry goods,	914 51
Provisions and groceries,	823 78
Drugs and medicines,	150 00
Fuel,	788 35
Library and school-books,	572 68
Personal,	$52,294 85
Real,	207,975 00
Total,	$260,269 85

CYRUS POTTER,
J. W. BRITTAN,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: JOS. A. ALLEN, *Supt.*

WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 12, 1882.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS AND ALL EMPLOYEES, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

Jos. A. Allen, superintendent,	$1,600 00
H. E. Swan, assistant superintendent,	575 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	100 00
Nelly B. Allen, matron,	400 00
Lydia J. Perry, assistant matron,	300 00
Mrs. H. E. Swan, housekeeper,	225 00
E. H. Howard, teacher,	440 00
Mary Holbrook, teacher,	300 00
Emma J. Putnam, teacher,	300 00
Margaret W. Perkins, teacher,	300 00
Arabella C. Darling, teacher,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, charge of Peters House,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Merrill, charge of Farm House,	700 00
J. S. Carson, overseer of chair-shop,	400 00
J. H. Cummings, overseer of shoe-shop,	400 00
T. F. Greenleaf, baker,	500 00
J. W. Clark, engineer,	800 00
S. W. Perry, watchman,	400 00
J. T. Perkins, man of all work,	400 00
Geo. E. Allen, charge of stores,	308 00
R. G. Newman, fireman,	350 00
Mrs. C. H. Howard, cook,	260 00
Mrs. J. E. Reed, laundress,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, seamstress,	200 00
Emma E. Mayhew, assistant cook,	228 00
E. A. Hersey, farmer,	400 00
C. E. Hardy, farm-hand, $25 per month.	
J. E. Reed, farm-hand, $23 per month.	
Eugene M. Deveraux, farm-hand, $25 per month	
W. H. Powers, carpenter, $1.50 per day.	
John Ervan, farm-hand, $25 per month	

Expenditures for Salaries, Wages and Labor.

Superintendent,	$1,674 47
Assistant superintendent,	775 74
Clerk,	266 71
Physician,	212 51
Ministers,	260 00
Matron,	413 62
Assistant matron,	357 37
Teachers,	1,684 37
Masters and matrons of family houses,	1,671 68
Overseers of chair-shop,	375 06
Overseer of sleigh-shop,	41 67
Engineer,	797 75
Assistant engineer,	312 50
Carpenter,	524 07
Blacksmith,	201 06
Baker,	499 92
Watchman,	400 06
Hall-men,	275 33
Man of all work,	400 08
Vacancies,	51 41
Seamstress,	287 32
Laundress,	383 78
Care of boys' dining-room,	201 16
Cooks,	329 05
Assistant cooks,	140 40
Housekeepers,	220 98
Farmer,	434 21
Farm labor,	1,399 58
Appraisers' services,	49 00
Care of stores,	260 37
Painter,	131 00
Sanitary engineer,	21 00
Extra services,	25 00
Boiler inspector,	16 00
Fence viewers,	6 00
Piano tuner,	4 00
Overseer of shoe-shop,	342 48
	$15,446 71

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug. 1878.
Aug. 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec. 1880.
Dec. 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct. 1881.
Oct. 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,*	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,*	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayers,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
July 1, '79,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	Still in office.
" 1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	" "
" 1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	" "
" 1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	" "
" 1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	" "
" 9, '80,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	" "
–, 1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	" "

* Deceased.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls,

AT

LANCASTER.

1882.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1883.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen : — The following is my report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882. We hope some good results have been attained, and while we have not accomplished as much as we desire, yet we trust the influences of the school have been good, in improving the characters and giving an impetus in the right direction to many who have been under our charge. Personally, the longer we are engaged in this work, the more we find there is to learn, and that all of us can profit from experience.

Number in the School.

The past year has been remarkable, chiefly on account of the fluctuating numbers in the school. At one time the number was reduced to 42, while now we have 63.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, the number committed to the school was 29 ; while for the present year, we have received 48. Our number is very likely to be further augmented by commitments, and from those returned from service, so that our school may before many months approximate the highest number for several years. We must consider that most of those in the school today have been with us less than one year, and that the small proportion who have been with us a longer time are nearly all returned girls, who have been tried at places, but for various reasons have been returned to the school, and it is necessary to retain them for the benefit of its discipline, before going out again to service or to their homes.

No. 5.

As the number of the school had exceeded the capacity of Nos. 2 and 4, it was thought best to open No. 5, which was done Sept. 12. This building has not been in use since April, 1879, and we have selected twelve of the younger inmates for this family. The house is in excellent repair, and the location is a most beautiful one. Thus far, the girls are delighted and happy, and we are confident it will prove a success.

Returned Girls.

A larger number of girls have been returned than in previous years, but of this number many have gone out again, some having remained with us only a few days, until they could be re-located; five were sent to Sherborn Prison. Another reason for the large number returned is the fact that an unusual per cent. were sent out during the year 1881. It seemed during that year best to place out these girls, while the sequel has proved that some of the selections were unwise and premature. This leads us to the conclusion that while for mild offences some may be sent out in a year, or in some special instances in *less* than that time, yet others *must* remain long enough to derive the largest benefit from its restraint, and not to unfit them for an active and useful life by too long a period of confinement. What we wish is to raise the moral tone, and to inculcate in the girls self-respect, and, if possible, induce them to work from a better class of motives, and convince them that true and lasting happiness is only to be had by leading a life of virtue and uprightness. Before coming here, many of these girls were recreant to moral principle, and *some* appeared to glory in wrong doing, while home influences and evil associates were working their ruin; but after awhile in the school a very radical change seems to be effected, which is very marked and gratifying. This is obvious to the most superficial observer, and while many times we *may* be and *are* deceived, yet, on the contrary, we are often cheered by good results, and pleased to see that our labor has not been in vain.

In our opinion it is generally better to send the girls to places than to release them to their own homes, as it is probable that the home that could not hold them in the first

case, will not be a benefit to them if they return to it, but an irreparable injury. All this is on the supposition that the place is a good one, selected with *great* care, and that the auxiliary visitor watches over them judiciously.

Work.

Under this head we will say that however much mankind in general may desire to live, breathe and have their being without work, we believe that for many of the ails and ills that flesh is afflicted with, work is a wonderful panacea, and for this class it is absolutely necessary.

Hosiery Work.

During the last quarter of 1881 the number of inmates diminished to such an extent, that the Chauncy Woollen Mills, which had employed twenty or more girls upon hosiery, were obliged to abandon this branch of industry, and accordingly, in December, it ceased altogether, to our regret, as this business had helped the finances to the amount of $2,000 since it was introduced, and also indirectly had been an aid to discipline. If our numbers increase, as they may, we very probably will be able to introduce something in the future in the way of profitable industry.

House-work.

The girls in the houses are taught, as far as supervision can be brought to bear upon them, plain sewing, making their clothes, some of the most skilful being allowed to cut garments, while *all* are expected to knit and mend their own stockings. In the kitchen, by a system of rotation, nearly all are able to obtain a practical insight of bread making, washing and ironing, etc.; just in proportion as the girl shows an aptness to acquire this knowledge will she be profited. There is also as great a difference in housekeepers, as in teachers, in the gift or faculty of imparting instruction.

Miscellaneous Work.

On the farm the girls have been employed at dropping potatoes, weeding various crops, such as carrots, beets and onions, picking strawberries and currants, pease and beans,

and rendering great assistance in collecting and distributing the vegetables from day to day for the school, and in gathering the apples for use here and for market. They have also been employed in raking the roads and walks, and in cleaning off the lawns, etc.

Schools.

With the many changes that have occurred, the schools compare very favorably with previous years. The common English branches are taught; many are quite proficient, especially in reading. None are excused from the school-room except for sickness, so that all of the inmates have the benefit of the *full* quota of time marked out in the programme.

Farm and Farm Crops.

The general verdict is that the present year has not been a very propitious one for farmers of New England. We have suffered in a diminished second crop of hay, about one-fourth crop of potatoes, and probably one-half crop of other varieties of vegetables. Field corn is a failure, apples are reduced in size and in quantity. It has lessened also the income from milk. But then, on the other hand, the first crop of hay was a good one, and well secured, and we have filled the silo with corn fodder of medium growth, and will be well supplied for the winter. Notwithstanding the season has been adverse, we are able to show a comfortable surplus after deducting expenses, and we think there has been no exaggerated value placed upon the crops on hand and consumed, and in the matter of quantity we have also been extremely careful to keep within bounds. We have not made any radical improvements upon the farm, yet many minor jobs have been accomplished, which cannot be here enumerated, such as tile draining, etc. On account of change of plans the farmer's report is omitted.

Repairs.

In the way of repairs we have had considerable plumbing done, also mason-work, and whitewashing. The sashes and frames of the houses have been re-glazed and painted. Double entries have been made in each of three houses. A

portion of the buildings connected with the office have been re-shingled, and quite a quantity of work has been performed, in the aggregate amounting to a large sum.

Health of the School.

There has been no sickness the past year worth mentioning, except in one instance. The robust condition of the girls proves conclusively the benefit of systematic living, and a plain, substantial, but *generous* diet. In this connection we will say that we believe in rational enjoyment, especially out of doors upon the play-grounds, and in pleasant walks off the grounds. In the winter the girls have also sleigh-rides, etc.

Conclusion.

The general conduct of the girls, for the year just closed, has been excellent, and we need not add that the discipline has been kept up to a higher standard than at any time since we assumed the office, while the outlook for the future is hopeful.

For the co-operation of officers in carrying out the general plan, we are thankful, and we will here say that much peace and comfort are afforded by pleasant relations between the subordinate officers and the Superintendent, and equally so by the many kind assurances of confidence in us by our Trustees.

We are thankful to the Giver of all good, for the many blessings received the past year, and for his kind protection over us.

Respectfully submitted,

N. PORTER BROWN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

The following table shows the

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1881,	55	
received from the courts during the year,	48	
returned from service,	39	
	—	142

The following table shows where the girls are, who were with us at the beginning of the year, and who have been received during the year.

Number of girls in the school Sept. 30, 1882,	63	
sent to service during the year,	72	
sent to Sherborn prison,	5	
escaped,	2	
	—	142

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Whole number in the school during the year,	~~112~~ 120
at service and at home on trial,	97
married, but still under the care of the school,	13
returned during the year,	39
become of age during the year,	9
died while out at service,	4
married during the year,	14

Of those now in the school, there were born —

In Massachusetts,	37
Rhode Island,	1
New Hampshire,	3
Vermont,	3
Maine,	2
Connecticut,	1
New York,	4
England,	2
Scotland,	2
Germany,	1

In Ireland,	3	
New Brunswick,	1	
Canada,	1	
Nova Scotia,	1	
Unknown,	1	
	—	63
Of American parentage,	19	
American (colored),	1	
Scotch,	4	
French,	3	
English,	2	
German,	1	
Portuguese,	1	
Irish,	32	
	—	63

Of those now in the school, —

Both parents living,	29	
One parent living,	29	
Orphans,	3	
Unknown,	2	
	—	63
Lived at home,	33	
from home,	30	
	—	63
Could read and write when committed,	54	
read and not write,	5	
neither read nor write,	4	
	—	63

Attended some religious service, —

Regularly,	25	
Seldom,	38	
		63

Of those now members of the school, there are, —

Of twelve years of age,	1	
thirteen,	2	
fourteen,	5	
fifteen,	15	
sixteen,	14	
seventeen,	20	
eighteen,	4	
nineteen,	1	
twenty,	1	
	—	63

Average age 16 years.

Committed on charge —

Of stubborness,	19	
larceny,	11	
idle and disorderly,	4	
drunkenness,	2	
lewd and lascivious,	11	
attempt to burn,	1	
	—	48

We have had committed this year, —

From Suffolk County,	16	
Middlesex County,	4	
Essex County,	19	
Hampden County,	1	
Franklin County,	1	
Worcester County,	6	
Plymouth County,	1	
	—	48

Of the number received since the opening of the school, we have had committed, —

From Suffolk County,	340	
Middlesex County,	206	
Essex County,	190	
Worcester County,	137	
Bristol County,	96	
Norfolk County,	56	
Hampden County,	39	
Hampshire County,	19	
Berkshire County,	32	
Plymouth County,	20	
Barnstable County,	14	
Franklin County,	12	
	——	1,160

Schedule of Persons employed, and Amount paid each.

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Annual Salaries.	Amount Paid.
N. Porter Brown,	Superintendent,	$1,300 00	$1,262 83
S. M. Brown,	Supt.'s Assistant,	350 00	339 96
Belinda N. Rich,	Matron,	350 00	333 24
Adelaide Fisher,	"	350 00	106 32
S. P. Pearson,	"	350 00	6 72
Julia Gray,	"	350 00	35 88
Myra Godfrey,	"	350 00	66 96
H. E. Patch,	"	350 00	127 20
S. K. Pierce,	"	350 00	27 84
A. D. Holmes,	"	350 00	13 74
C. C. Chamberlain,	Teacher,	300 00	115 61
A. C. Darling,	"	300 00	30 75
A. D. Holmes,	"	300 00	21 37
E. F. Walker,	"	300 00	84 43
Jennie Dow,	"	300 00	8 22
C. B. Willey,	"	300 00	38 97
A. C Currier,	"	300 00	147 20
Anna Wilcox,	"	300 00	136 51
H L. Putnam,	"	300 00	17 26
Abbie Young,	Housekeeper,	250 00	242 83
Jane McLean,	"	250 00	69 32
Hattie Pierson,	"	250 00	160 19
C. L. Walker,	"	250 00	9 59
N. A. Lathrop,	"	250 00	20 83
S. A. Clough,	"	250 00	7 48
C. F Templeton,	"	250 00	82 70
Mary Parker,	"	250 00	28 76
Emma Clarke,	"	250 00	34 94
Laura Rich,	"	250 00	4 80
Margaret Torrey,	"	250 00	41 66
C. P. Ackerman,	"	250 00	24 24
Rebecca Bliss,	"	250 00	7 40
F. E. Porter,	Physician,	200 00	194 32
A. Dame,	Nurse,	520 00	25 72
H. E. Swan,	Farmer,	700 00	116 66
E. Tolman,	"	700 00	554 91
E. A. Hersey,	Laborer,	240 00	46 67
John H. Taylor,	"	282 00	267 44
Thos. Hickey,	"	432 00	380 00
			$5,365 93

Expenditures for Year ending September 30, 1882.

Salaries, wages and labor,	$5,808 54
Provisions and supplies,	3,531 14
Fuel and lights,	1,014 87
Clothing, furniture and bedding,	1,347 78
Tools and sundries for the farm,	300 00
Transportation and medical supplies,	796 00
Repairs, lumber and hardware,	1,441 67
All other current expenses,	878 77
Total,	$15,118 77

The cost per capita is as follows : —

Average weekly cost,	$5 77
Average weekly cost after paying into the State treasury receipts for produce and labor, etc.,	$5 19

Daily Programme.

From October 1 to April 1.

5.30 to 6.	Rise, wash and pass to school-room.
6 to 6.45.	School.
6.45 to 7.15.	Breakfast and devotions.
7.15 to 8.	Care of rooms.
8 to 11.45.	Work.
11.45 to 12.	Ready for dinner.
12 to 12.30.	Dinner.
12.30 to 1.	Recess.
1 to 2.30.	Work.
2.30 to 3.30.	Ready for school and recreation.
3.30 to 5.30.	School.
5.30 to 5.45.	Recess.
5.45 to 6.15.	Supper.
6.15 to 7.30.	Recreation, miscellaneous exercises, etc.
7.20 to 8.	Call the roll, devotions and retire.

In winter the Chapel bell rings at 5.30, in summer at 5.15 A. M.

Diet Programme.

Sunday. — Breakfast: Bread and butter, with coffee. Dinner: Baked beans, pie or pudding.

Monday. — Dinner: Meat hash and vegetables.

Wednesday. — Dinner: Roast beef, or soup and vegetables.

Thursday. — Dinner: Beefsteak, or ham and vegetables.

Friday. — Dinner: Salt fish and vegetables.

Most generally the breakfast consists of shells or coffee, with wheat bread.

The usual supper is bread and unskimmed milk, varied occasionally with mush and milk, oatmeal pudding, with molasses, etc.

Fruits in their season are used freely, both cooked and raw, and vegetables in abundance at all times.

Pastry is not given out to any extent, except on the holidays.

Brown and Graham bread are used at dinner two or three days of each week, nearly or quite excluding wheat bread.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Chapel,	$3,000 00	
House No. 1,	8,250 00	
No. 2,	8,500 00	
No. 4,	9,000 00	
No. 5,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00	
Hosiery-shop,	300 00	
Farm house and barn,	1,500 00	
Large barn,	4,500 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Storehouse,	400 00	
Old barn,	150 00	
Wood-house,	100 00	
Ice-house,	100 00	
Storehouse at No. 3,	25 00	
Hen-house,	75 00	
Reservoir, etc.,	100 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	7,000 00	
Wood-lot, 10 acres,	300 00	
		$50,200 00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Property in house No. 1,	$841 00	
No. 2,	1,110 72	
No. 4,	1,080 95	
No. 5,	890 00	
in superintendent's house,	825 00	
in chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	570 00	
Dry-goods,	590 00	
Fuel,	782 00	
Valuation of stock,	2,099 00	
Produce of farm on hand,	2,385 25	
Farming tools and carriages,	1,629 60	
		13,353 52
Total,		$63,553 52

JEREMIAH MOORE,
S. R. MERRICK, } *Appraisers.*

WORCESTER, ss., LANCASTER, Sept. 22, 1882.

Personally appeared the above-named Jeremiah Moore and S. R. Merrick, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing instrument by them subscribed. Before me.

J. L. S. THOMPSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

PRODUCE ON HAND.

English hay, 49 tons,	$1,078 00	
Oat fodder, 5 tons,	80 00	
Rye fodder, 5 tons,	60 00	
Meadow hay, 4 tons,	40 00	
Ensilage, 78 tons,	234 00	
Manure, 45 cords,	202 50	
Beets, 30 bushels,	22 50	
Carrots, 15 bushels,	9 00	
Onions, 25 bushels,	31 25	
Pears, 3 bushels,	3 00	
Turnips, 90 bushels,	26 00	
Potatoes, 150 bushels,	187 50	
Mangels, 50 bushels,	55 00	
Parsnips, 12 bushels,	12 00	
Tomatoes, 8 bushels,	8 00	
Melons, 1,500 pounds,	15 00	
Squash, 800 pounds,	24 00	
Cabbage, 1,500 pounds,	37 50	
Green corn, 20 bushels,	20 00	
Apples, 150 barrels,	240 00	
Cider apples, 400 bushels,	40 00	
		$2,385 25

PRODUCE SOLD.

Cabbages,	$65 04	
Pigs,	226 46	
Cows and calves,	126 67	
Onions,	21 57	
Parsnips,	6 25	
Strawberries,	110 80	
Potatoes,	180 22	
Milk,	546 23	
		$1,283 24
Cash received for hosiery work,		110 12
Total,		$1,393 36

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Asparagus, 250 bunches,	$20 00
Lettuce, 45 dozen,	16 20
Strawberries, 400 boxes,	48 00
Currants, 275 boxes,	22 00
Turnips, 6 bushels,	3 00
Beets, 8 bushels,	8 00
Pears, 2 bushels,	2 00
Potatoes, 60 bushels,	75 00
Amount carried forward,	$194 20

Amount brought forward,	$194 20	
Pease, 25 bushels,	37 50	
Crab-apples, 1 bushel,	1 00	
Apples, 40 bushels,	30 00	
Sweet corn, 250 dozen,	37 50	
Cucumbers, 50 dozen,	6 00	
Melons, 1,000 pounds,	10 00	
Rhubarb, 400 pounds,	6 00	
Pork, 1,100 pounds,	110 00	
Milk, 16,250 quarts,	487 50	
Corn fodder, 12 tons,	48 00	
Sundry vegetables,	60 00	
		$1,027 70

SUMMARY.

Cr.

Produce on hand,	$2,385 25	
Produce consumed,	1,027 70	
Produce sold,	1,283 24	
Increase of stock,	47 49	
Keeping horses for the school,	231 00	
Miscellaneous work for the school,	450 00	
		$5,424 68

Dr.

Expenses of farm, including labor for school, improvements, etc,	$1,922 47	
Salary paid the farmer,	671 57	
Labor of girls on the farm,	60 00	
Balance in favor of the farm,	2,770 64	
		$5,424 68

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.

The hygienic condition of the school is very satisfactory. There has been no death in the institution during the year, and but two cases of long-continued sickness, — one, of acute inflammatory rheumatism, and another of chronic syphilitic rheumatism at the beginning of the year. With these exceptions there have been no cases requiring detention in bed for more than a few hours at a time.

The value of the excellent sanitary and hygienic conditions of the school, of its regularity of life and of its freedom from excitement, becomes apparent in the rapid improvement in health of the inmates; — those who, in some few instances, when placed out, having fallen back into their former bad ways, are returned in an enfeebled condition, as well as of the girls newly committed.

It is fortunate that the school has been exempt from epidemic or acute diseases, as at present there are no hospital or dispensary accommodations. It is to be hoped that some provision may be made, if only within the present buildings, to meet the need that might arise, especially in case the School should continue to increase in numbers.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. PORTER, M. D.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
18 Post Office Square.
1884.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully present to you the Fifth Annual Report of the three schools under their care.

The State Primary School has provided hospitable shelter for its large but cheerful household, "whose population," as has been said, "equals in number that of many a country village." The largest number of inmates at any one time was 470; the smallest, 385; 54 have been discharged to relatives; 203 have been sent out on probation; 22 of these were placed at board, of whom 12 are paid for from the special appropriation granted for the purpose in July; 10 are paid for by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.

With one exception, the boarding places have proved satisfactory. Experience has proved that it is unwise to board out feeble children, who need the special diet and care that can be secured for them in the school. It is not worth while to board out children who are likely to be claimed by their parents, the intention being to give to orphans and unclaimed waifs an early start in country homes, where there may be a fair chance for adoption. One dollar and fifty cents per week, $78 per year, with $10 for outfit and from $12 to $15 for additional clothing to be supplied through the year, is well expended if, as has already occurred in several

cases, the child finds a permanent home and ceases to become a charge upon the State. The demand for little girls to be boarded, with a view to adoption, has exceeded the supply, while several boys selected for boarding are still waiting for homes. The Trustees desire to fill with healthy children all boarding places approved by the excellent officer employed by the State Board, and will respectfully request the legislature to grant another appropriation for the coming year.

The thorough report of the Superintendent leaves little to be recorded. In order to appreciate the difficulties under which the Primary School has been brought to its present condition of prosperity, while some radical improvements still remain to be effected, it may be worth while to note the fact that, whereas the two reformatory schools were deliberately planned, each for its definite object, assisted more or less by private donations, with the understanding that enough should be allowed annually by the State for carrying on the work undertaken, the Primary School was simply an outgrowth of, or rather an offset from, a great almshouse, where twenty years ago the 429 children under fifteen years of age were under the same roof and management with 141 pauper men and women.

In those days there were provided only four teachers for an average of 300 children of an age to attend school, and so small a number of paid assistants that the daily care of the smaller children must have devolved mainly upon the adult pauper inmates, who, as a rule, shiftless and degraded in their habits, must have been most unfit to wash, dress and attend to the trifling needs of children at an age to need steady and intelligent care. With no play-room for rainy days, except a damp, ill-ventilated basement; with no hospital apart from the main building, what wonder that in *1863* there were recorded, among other diseases, 93 cases of ophthalmia and 83 of scabies; 51 cases of smallpox; 56 deaths.

At least four years passed before the urgent request for better hospital arrangements was complied with, and the new, now the old, hospital built at a reasonable distance

from the main building. This, in the course of twelve years, overcrowded at times with chronic diseases of the eyes and ears, with typhoid fever, pneumonia and other acute diseases, in its turn became so offensive that in 1880 it became necessary to tear out the half-rotten boards from the floor and walls and to prepare the shell for use by complete relining. Ventilation was then properly arranged by the simple expedient of warming the fresh air admitted by causing it to pass over steam coils, and by providing for proper egress of foul air.

A small building for isolating contagious diseases, built at a cost of $3,500 by advice of the physicians on the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, was completed within the present year, too late to isolate the first cases of diphtheria, but in season to prevent the spread of that and other contagious diseases, such as brought 175 cases of whooping cough in 1879 and 250 cases of measles in 1880.

A trained nurse devotes her whole time to the care of the invalids, and assists the physician in attending to the troublesome though not contagious ailments of the out-patients. During the year ending October, 1883, there were 13 deaths, mainly from diphtheria, but for the three years preceding there were but 5 deaths each year.

There is not room to trace the improvement in play-rooms; in sleeping arrangements, where whitewash and paint, and daily attention to cleanliness have secured a noticeable freedom from bad air.

In 1866 the Primary School was established. The name of almshouse was dropped. Children above three years of age, from Bridgewater and Tewksbury, were added to those already at Monson, and, by vote of the Board of State Charities, became pupils of the State Primary School, no longer to be designated as paupers. The same board was authorized to place temporarily in the school, juvenile offenders, in cases where cause had been shown to the satisfaction of the courts why such should not be committed to the Reform School or Industrial School. The distinction between these different classes is neither mentioned nor recognized by teachers or pupils; the one set equally with the other take

prizes, receive marks for good behavior and find places outside the school. Without claiming that the judgment of the officers who make this selection at the courts has been always unerring, no evil has been perceived except in the case of certain girls of an age and character to introduce evil example or conversation. Such girls are no longer placed here. There is no excuse for sending such to the Primary School while the Industrial School offers a separate house for perverse girls of thirteen to fifteen years; while the Auxiliary Visitors stand ready to find homes for such as are fit for placing in families without commitment to any institution.

Efforts had been made for placing out such children as were capable of self-support for several years before the urgent necessity for better supervision resulted in the establishment of a special visiting agency in 1869, now under the charge of the Superintendent of In-door Poor. The neighboring State of Connecticut, and the nearer counties of New Hampshire as well as of Massachusetts, have been furnished with "little maids of all work" and boys to help on farms.

The number of teachers has been doubled since 1863; the advance in *civilization* on the part of the children is evident to those who were familiar with the school in its earlier days. The amount of punishment has been reduced to a minimum by the system of rewards of merit whereby it has been made as interesting to behave well as to be in mischief. Good temper, forbearance and willing service prevail throughout the institution, thanks to the example of Colonel and Mrs. Tufts.

Since 1868, when the thought struck the superintendent that the girls and boys might be taught the use of the needle with benefit to themselves and to the institution, tailoring and sewing have been taught. All the clothing, table-cloths, and bedding used in the institution are now made up and mended by the children, with the help of six or eight adult inmates and two or three sewing machines. The outfits, except the coats and trowsers of the older boys, are also made at the school, with such regard to appearances as may secure the

children from any prejudical association with "institution garments."

For results, we would respectfully call your attention to the report of the Superintendent, where it is shown that there have been no escapes from the school; that nearly double the proportion of children have been placed out as compared with former years, the percentage placed in 1874 being recorded at twenty-six one hundredths; in 1883, forty-nine and five-tenths one hundredths, — nearly fifty per cent., — most of those returned being placed a second time.

The question has been earnestly discussed, year after year, to what extent the labor of pauper inmates might be dispensed with. Its crying evils were recognized long before the larger appropriations were allowed, which were required for a larger corps of paid assistants. It was urged that no better class of servants could be found for the heavy work; that it would be cruel to refuse to allow a mother to come with her children. No slight evil has resulted from the employment of even the reduced number of twenty, who have been admitted during the present year; the ungoverned temper peculiar to this class of persons, the noisy outbreaks or sulky rebellion against authority, and, in more than one instance, still more scandalous conduct might readily counteract the good influences we take such pains to bring to bear upon these children.

It is believed that half the number of responsible hired women could accomplish the laundry work without the constant and expensive supervision now required, while the service of such persons would be attended with less waste of material.

The Trustees recommend that henceforth pauper labor be discontinued in the Primary School, unless, possibly, in those rare cases where a woman of thoroughly clean character might be admitted with her children. Indeed, it is seriously questioned by some members of the Board whether a rule excluding all pauper help should not be adopted.

This review of progress during the past twenty years at Monson, may serve to show that if the State would have its

wards prepared for good citizenship ample provision must be made for proper sanitary arrangements, for proper training in habits of industry in their early years; moreover, that eternal vigilance is necessary in order to avoid the evils to which a large institution is liable, and that in order to secure intelligent supervision, intelligent officers must be employed and paid.

For several years past a rearrangement of the heating apparatus has been contemplated with a view to more efficient service. One of the boilers has been repeatedly patched. The boiler-maker, who lately repaired it, reported it as hardly worthy of further repairs.

Economy and safety will require an appropriation by the legislature for this purpose.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

We should begin the section on the Westborough Reform School by requesting a careful consideration of Mr. Allen's report. It is a plain statement of important facts that deserve serious attention. The Trustees, however, are not called upon to endorse or criticise his views on several matters which must be taken as his individual opinions. We are glad to report that under his administration a marked change has occurred in the school; but still there is much that gives us grave uneasiness.

To understand the situation it is necessary to remember that the Reform School consists of two quite distinct parts. One is composed of the inmates of the main building, the other of those living in detached houses on the farm. The latter class, far more than the former, are in the condition contemplated by the charitable founder of the institution. They have plenty of fresh air, healthy work and play on the farm, besides instruction. We are able to speak favorably of their surroundings and hopefully of their future. One matter of the internal arrangement of the houses deserves attention. The sleeping accommodations are not what they should be. When the houses are full, some thirty inmates in each sleep in the same room, on bunks, very near together, and built in two tiers, one above the other. They are much more crowded than is desirable and are not properly watched during the night. A good system demands more room and more officers. This, of course, implies more money, which should not be grudged. Reformation is necessarily expensive, and if not done well is better left undone.

In marked contrast to the outside department is that of the main building. We have, indeed, the satisfaction of reporting an improvement in the moral atmosphere, owing to Mr. Allen's kind and judicious treatment, but it would be untrue to express ourselves satisfied with this part of the institution. It is a failure; and but for the superintendent's watchfulness, would be a disgrace. The cause and responsibility for it are easily found.

First, as to the cause. The law allows young men to be sent till the age of seventeen; the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity can commit those under its charge till they are twenty-one; and those who having been in the school are put out at places and do badly, can be returned during their minority. The oldest are mostly here, so are those who never have been found worthy to be put out, and thus the worst inmates naturally accumulate in the main building. But, as is greatly to be regretted, the disposal of each boy cannot be settled solely by his moral character. Certain boys will lose no opportunity to escape; they are far from the worst, but they cannot be put in the trust houses, and consequently are kept in the main building, in company with its irreformable inmates, and exposed to the worst influences.

Thus we have the misfortune to be Trustees of an institution miscalled a Reform School, which may contain among its inmates children barely in their teens, or even younger, and criminals of twenty. During the past year the Superintendent found it necessary to remove several of the young men to a separate place of confinement in the new wing of the building, which was then unused. To all intents and purposes they were in prison. We regretted, but fully acquiesced in the necessity of the step. Young men are well known to be among the most unmanageable of criminals. They are utterly out of place in a reform school among smaller boys. Their influence on the latter is disastrous, and it is needless to say that while dealing destruction to others, they themselves receive no good. Owing to constant foresight and vigilance there have been but few serious breaches of discipline during the past year. Several of the young men confined apart escaped after a desperate attack on the night watchman. They were recaptured, and are

now in jail; so are three others who attempted to burn the building. These are the reasons why this part of the institution has been and continues a failure. We wish the public to recognize that we feel it dishonest to speak of this part as a reform school.

This being the cause, who is responsible for it? We are forced to say the legislature, to whom these evils have repeatedly been represented, but without avail. A modification of the law of commitment, reducing the limit of age at least to fifteen and making provision for the transfer of incorrigible subjects, is absolutely necessary.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

In giving a report of the State Industrial School for the past year, a brief history of its establishment, with a short resumé of its work, may be helpful to those appointed to consider the subject of changes in the public charitable institutions, as well as to legislators who desire to vote intelligently upon matters concerning them. As early as the reform school for boys was considered, a similar one for girls, either to be connected with that for boys or to be established by itself, was strongly recommended. But it was not till 1856 that the Industrial School was opened at Lancaster "for the instruction, employment and reformation of exposed, evil-disposed and vicious girls." Twenty thousand dollars had been appropriated by the legislature of 1854, upon condition of a like sum being raised by private subscription. Within six months this amount had been assured, and three commissioners appointed to report plans for the conduct of the school, and estimate the cost of buildings and land suitable for the purpose.

These commissioners reported to another legislature, and were empowered to buy land and build houses.

The present situation in Lancaster, then known as the "Stillwell place," was secured. One house, with some outbuildings, was purchased with the land, and at an outlay of $4,000 was made suitable for one family. Two others were built at a cost of $12,500 each, and the school was opened on the 27th of August, 1856, the State having made another appropriation of $5,000 for furnishing the houses. At the

end of thirteen months the houses were crowded with one hundred inmates.

The numbers increased until provision had to be made for five families, and that number of houses was in use until 1874, when the numbers decreased, and two houses were closed, but both were reopened, one in 1875, the other early in 1876. In March of 1877 the "Stillwell mansion," so called from having been the residence of the previous owners, was burned, and this building has never been replaced. There are now but four houses, only three of which have been occupied for something more than two years.

The fourth house is really needed, unless the others can be so changed as to afford separate rooms and beds for each girl, a change very much desired, and without which it is in some instances almost hopeless to accomplish much in the way of reform.

During the past year the average has been somewhat larger than that of 1882. The number of commitments for that year was 48. For 1883 there have been, up to Sept. 30th, 45. For both years the number has been above the average of commitments from the beginning of the school. With this increase of commitments for the two past years, the average of those resident in the school has been far less than in former years, even during those years of the fewest commitments. Sufficient cause for this condition is found in the practice of the present Board of Trustees of sending out all who will in any measure answer family requirements, and this reduction of the numbers of inmates resident in the institution accounts in its turn for the increased per capita expense.

In the days of the school when the trustees in their annual report say, "Each year's experience tends to render the propriety of indenturing our girls of doubtful expediency," and the superintendent expresses the opinion that if they could be kept within the institution until within six months of their freedom from the school the results would be so much more satisfactory as to warrant a *rule* to that effect, it is reasonable to suppose that they were kept longer then than the policy of the present Board of Trustees or

that of Health, Lunacy and Charity would approve. That this was so, is proved by the fact that the houses *were full to their utmost capacity, when the commitments were not two-thirds of the number of the past two years.* It was also the custom in those days to keep the courts and commissioners informed of vacancies, an intimation of which was followed by an increase of numbers. The establishment of the Visiting Agency of the Board of State Charities in 1866 resulted at that time in the diminution of numbers at Lancaster, by providing for many who would, without this agency, have been sent to the school. The younger and more hopeful of the girls brought before the courts were thus prevented from going there. It also became a check on unscrupulous persons who sometimes sought to evade the responsibility of supporting children who were in no way suitable subjects for a reformatory. That there were many in the earliest days of the school who could have been managed without such measures, is proved by a statement from one of the early reports of the superintendent. "There is,' he says, "absolutely a pressure on the part of parents to introduce children against whom not a shadow of a complaint can be made," and adds still further, that "some intelligent persons have even expressed regret that the act requires a formal complaint to be made, as many would be *happy to have their girls enjoy the discipline* of the school, but are *properly reluctant to enter a complaint.*"

A decline in numbers was not the only consequence of the action of the Visiting Agency in preventing the admission of those who did not need the discipline of the school, and otherwise providing for the less culpable ones who had formerly been committed. There grew up a public opinion that the inmates were altogether worse than in the early days, and judges hesitated to send there all that needed just such training as they would have received there, for fear of the corrupting influences of those worse upon the comparatively better. This opinion, into which too many have fallen, was not altogether correct, as will be seen by careful examination of the early records, where we find that many of the commitments were from the first from causes as serious as those of a later time, or even of to-

day. Allusion is made through many of the reports previous to 1871 (the time when the limit of age was advanced from 16 to 17 years) to a class in no way different from that with which the present management has to do — even worse, for mention is made more than once of girls who had been in houses of correction and jails previous to their admission to the Industrial School, while during the experience of the present board no single case of the kind has been known. An instance is given of a girl "who for years had enjoyed the freedom of the streets, her resorts the lowest cellars, her companions most wretched outcasts," while she herself says "there is no sin I have not committed." The superintendent says, in general remarks on the work, "These children come to us, the most of them, squalid in dress, coarse in manners, inflamed by passion, unused to restraint, nearly every one of them so disobedient as to be ungovernable alone in a family." He also says, in one of the early reports, "Forty-five of those admitted are known to have been guilty of some offence, either personal or social, against purity; while thirty have laid themselves liable, by acts which have been discovered, to imprisonment." In 1858 the superintendent urges that only "girls who are known to be criminal, or have unmistakably manifested criminal tendencies," be admitted, on account of "limited accommodations;" so that it is reasonable to suppose that, although when the statements above quoted were made there were in the school girls of the class afterwards taken care of by the Visiting Agency and provided for to-day by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, there was the same depraved element to deal with and guard against as at the present time; and not only was there no objection to receiving girls of this character, as has been seen, but we find the superintendent arguing that the work should be devoted — almost exclusively to the reformation of this class. In the year 1871 the statute, chapter 368, permits girls up to the age of seventeen years to be admitted to the Industrial School, and fears began to be expressed in subsequent reports that none but the "incorrigible" were from that time to be sent to Lancaster. Since this change in the limit of the age of commitments, the opinion has pre-

vailed that the school was not doing the good work of its first years, because of a corrupting element, which it was believed did not in those first years gain admittance. That this was not true of the earliest days of the school has been shown, and the present Board entertains the opinion that because the younger and the more hopeful of juvenile offenders can be taken into the custody of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, the Industrial School occupies a position more important than any it has held since its establishment. It is now a middle place between the care of that Board and the Reformatory Prison. Never in its whole history has it been more necessary than now as a place where girls, up to the age of seventeen years, may be admitted and detained from pursuing a career sure to end, if no obstacle is opposed, in actual crime and directly leading to penal institutions.

A few months of physical cleanliness; a few months systematic training in habits of industry; a few months absolute subordination of their own wills to the dictates of sound moral sense, in surroundings which have no association with the scenes they have left, and where the language they used, even the thoughts they breathed as a matter of course in those scenes, are in these among things forbidden — will work a most marvellous change in many instances. It is not claimed that all are reformed, or that any are reformed at once, but this entire change, this separation from their past, does in a way so clear away the films of sense, so dissipate the glamor that threw its lurid light round the scenes of sin they have left, that becoming accustomed to the regularity of well-ordered lives it is possible to reach their hearts and to bring out some latent good.

Although in most cases a few months will accomplish this, too much importance cannot be put on this necessary removal from old surroundings and evil companions. The authority of home, so long defied, is not readily again acknowledged. The "putting on probation" without this change, either by the judge for longer trial or by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity in their old surroundings, will amount to little. In the latter case the auxiliary visitor

may do something, but double difficulties beset her in her work when there has been no training to obedience.

These remarks do not apply to the younger ones, for whom the institution would be undesirable until other agencies had been tried. The Trustees recognize the desirableness of family life and influence, but it cannot but be felt by them that family life is hardly possible for some girls who come before the courts, until they have had the discipline and the moral and physical purification of the school. Neither will they admit that such as these are fit subjects for the woman's prison, until it has been proved by faithful trial that they are not themselves being benefited and that they are corrupting others in the school.

The injustice of committing such to Sherborn, without giving them a trial at Lancaster, is most manifest to such members of this Board as are frequently implored by the mothers of girls who are beginning a sinful life or are in danger of such a life, to advise them as to their best course. Out of many such mothers few are remembered who did not express doubts of any good result without an entire change of surroundings and freedom from old associations. It may be taken as an unalterable statement that these mothers would never seek the counsel which would suggest the *prison* instead of the reformatory, and that in consequence many who now are saved would be too far on the way to ruin before any complaint would be made.

The statute of 1880, chap. 208, sect. 3, provides for the transfer to the Reformatory Prison of girls who are found to be unsuitable for the life and discipline of the Industrial School, and this transfer, though most reluctantly, has been made during the past three years in several cases. It has seemed necessary to protect the girls of whom there was hope, from the baleful influence of those for whom the restraint of Sherborn seems necessary and where the danger of injuring others does not exist. With this provision of law for the protection of the school from the worst cases of impurity and depravity, and with the use of the house "No. 5," tacitly understood, rather than formally declared, to be the family of those who have been committed for minor offences, the Trustees have been enabled to bring about a kind of

classification, indeed almost as much as they think desirable. If the empty house might be opened for girls returned for serious "fault," and for the overflow from the other houses, (always of course taking out for this house the least desirable members of the other households,) it might in a way classify still further, and perhaps lead to emulation in faithfulness of outside service and in general good conduct. But the fear that any may imagine themselves outside the general sympathetic effort for their reform has hitherto been an obstacle to such farther classification.

Classification has been the one subject most agitated and most difficult to accomplish, consistently with the original intent of the system, which was to preserve a discipline of parental character.

Nothing should be done which should cause a disruption of the ties of common sympathy, or create in the inmates a feeling that they are pariahs or outcasts. If having had the chance for advancement, they have forfeited its advantages, they must begin again with the same encouragement. It is felt that nothing so near a satisfactory classification has been before accomplished as this separation of the younger, the not absolutely immoral, and those who have shown a sincere desire to retrieve the past, from the older and the thoroughly initiated in vice.

With all changes claimed to have taken place in the school since its beginning, and with all which have really taken place, none is so striking as the decreased numbers within the school. The cause has been given again and again, — the constant culling from each house of all who can with safety be sent out. The whole number belonging to the school, really under its care and liable to recall or return, would require more room than is available in the four houses with their present construction. That no such wholesale return is anticipated, may be understood by reference to the books of the Department of Indoor Poor, where there is an ever-increasing demand for girls from this school for domestic service.

That they must be somewhat capable and useful, faithful in some degree, "goes without saying." The average employer in search for help in domestic service is not phil-

anthropic enough to take these girls to make them faithful and efficient, but takes them because he or she finds that they are so; and that they are so they owe mainly to the wholesome discipline, the training, the patient teaching and bearing with their faults of the matrons and teachers of the Industrial School. Direct from the courts, without this preliminary training, this living in the air of wholesomeness and truth, they could not be retained one week in respectable homes. Nor could any of the class now committed to the Industrial School be properly placed in the Primary School at Monson without injury to the inmates of that school, or with the same chances for their own reformation as they have at Lancaster. The Trustees repeat their belief in the necessity of the Industrial School for a class too much depraved to be under a system intended only for the unfortunate, and too young and too hopeful to be consigned at once to a prison where criminals of all grades in vice are received.

And it must not be supposed that any haphazard arrangements are permitted in finding places for these girls. If petition is made for their return to their homes most careful investigation is made by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, and equally careful consideration by the Trustees of the report of that board before their consent is given. If the home of the parents is unsuitable, and it is desirable that they be placed in other families for domestic work, or in other situations where an honest living may be earned, like care is used. By the courtesy of the head of the Department of Indoor Poor, the Trustees are made acquainted with requirements of families and other employers, and are able to suit the girl to the place, the place to the girl.

There are various causes operating to keep the commitments to the Industrial School from reaching the maximum numbers of former years. These causes have been referred to in previous reports, and they still exist. Among them is the obligation on the part of towns and cities to pay one dollar towards the support of the girl committed, in place of half that sum, which was formerly paid. Another, and it seems to some of the Board more potent than any other

one, is the necessity of making a complaint before the police court, and the unavoidable publicity attendant upon such a method. The mother is often the complainant, and the ordeal of an appearance before this court, in the midst of all kinds of criminals, adds to her already overflowing cup, and not unfrequently deters her altogether from seeking the remedy through that source.

In the early history of the school commitments were made through the judges of probate or by commissioners appointed for the purpose. It may be that in this way some were committed who might have been taken care of by other means, and it is a question worth consideration whether a return to the old method of commitment would result in more harm than good.

The matter of expense is ever recurring and forms the text, and with reason, of almost all who consider the school at Lancaster. The cause has been given again and again for the large per capita expense; and, to quote from another, "the very success" of the school "is made into an argument against it. There are but few girls there, and, consequently, they may be removed and the school abolished." The very object for which all interested in it have been striving for years, viz., to place, and keep in places, the girls committed to it having been accomplished, the short-sighted immediately see no necessity for its existence. There are various items of expense, which even the opposers of the school would not remove if they could, and indeed it is believed that no one cognizant of the real state of affairs there would wish economy to be carried farther. The transportation item is a large one, but no one would wish a girl, who might do well if in a suitable place, to stay in one manifestly unsuitable, because it will cost a railroad fare for herself and perhaps an attendant to make a change. No one would wish a girl who is behaving badly to be set adrift, because the fees of an officer must be paid to return her to the school, where she may try again. If a girl escapes shall she not be retaken because it will cost some money to do so? If sickness overtakes her and her wages are insufficient to pay a doctor's bill, shall not the State pay such bill? And shall not the young girl bent on a new life, ambitious to do

well, go forth in an outfit carrying no suggestion of the Lancaster school, but such as any economical, respectable young working girl might wear?

With an average of sixty-seven girls, and but fifty single sleeping-rooms, and with no accommodations for sickness, it will readily be seen that if the unoccupied house be not put to the use suggested in the first part of this report, it may be required at any moment in cases of emergency.

The per capita cost increases whenever the numbers resident at the school decrease, but the actual cost to the State has been steadily declining, as the following table, made up from the auditor's reports for the last ten years, will show. The large decrease in salaries is most marked.

	Average.	Total Expenses.	Salaries.
1874, ...	97½	$20,708 11	$10,601 54
1875, ...	84⅘	28,621 62	9,246 14
1876, ...	122	23,554 10	10,960 97
1877, ...	120	20,834 83	10,168 56
1878, ...	98	23,863 46	10,048 20
1879, ...	–	17,870 50	–
1880, ...	76	18,217 72	6,630 96
1881, ...	63	16,121 85	6,087 50
1882, ...	50½⅖	14,840 08	5,808 54
1883, ...	67	15,860 69	6,102 74

The expense, as a whole, is not large. Let the great, prosperous State of Massachusetts decide if it cannot afford, out of its abundance, to invest the small sum required to carry on this school, which sum will pay a large return, if honest, useful lives are the result.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[NOTE. — The table appended to this report has been carefully prepared by Miss Putnam, and the following quotation from the report of the Industrial School of last year will give the sources from which it was made and its value, to such as desire to get at the results of the school.] (See page 24.)

"The Trustees, believing the only proper test of the value of any institution for the young to be that of their behavior when placed out, will not confine their report to the present year, but will review the results of the school discipline and training as they may be gathered from personal knowledge and from the faithful records kept by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, of 229* girls who have been on the lists, and in the custody of the Industrial School during the past two years,† visited by the women appointed as Auxiliary Visitors by this Board. The first on this list of girls had been committed in 1869, being then eight years of age, and has lately attained her majority and passed out of the care of the State. The offences of these 229* have been classified under four heads, but in making these classifications the technical offence charged has been in many cases set aside and the actual misconduct at the time of arrest, as learned from the court records, has been taken to be the real cause for commitment; as, for instance, where the gravest offences are found to be covered by the charge of stubbornness, and a trifling theft used evidently as a pretext for arresting the girl in order to rescue her from bad companions."

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, of Boston, } *Secretary.*
THOMAS DWIGHT, of Boston, }
ANNE B. RICHARDSON, of Lowell, }
GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of Brookfield, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, of Worcester,
LYMAN BELKNAP, of Westborough, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned member of the Board of Trustees for the State Primary and Reform Schools, cannot assent to that part of the report referring to the Reform School, found at the top of the 10th page.

* Now numbering 274. † Now three years.

Speaking of the marked contrast of the outside department (meaning the family houses) with the main building, the report says of the latter: "*it is a failure; and but for the Superintendent's watchfulness, would be a disgrace.*"

I. A large share of the good results, coming from the outside, or family department, is because there is a main building, or a strong department, where restraints are greater and privileges are less.

II. The main building is where the superintendent resides, and is the place for all punishments.

If the conduct of a boy in the family houses is such as to require anything like severe discipline or punishment, he is immediately sent to the main building to be dealt with, by the superintendent, as his offence may seem to require.

III. Very many boys go out from the main building by permission of the Board of Trustees and do well, as will appear on the records at the State House.

For these reasons this department should not be called a failure.

Again. In the closing paragraph on the 11th page, referring to a modification of the laws of commitment, I would respectfully ask the legislature to consider fixing the age at 14 years, and leaving it discretionary with the courts, to send the more hopeful boys, between the ages of 14 and 17 years, and make provision for the transfer of the incorrigible, for these reasons: —

I. Very many boys, especially from the country towns, over the age of 14 years, *do well* at the school, and the chances are greater of their making better citizens than if disgraced by being sent to a county prison.

II. The influence of an older class of good boys is beneficial to the younger class of boys.

MILO HILDRETH.

Northborough.

TABLE

Showing as nearly as can be ascertained from the Court Records, the real causes for commitment of 274 wards of the State Industrial School, including those on probation Sept. 30, 1880, and all since committed, under four different heads; tracing the conduct of each of these four classes of girls since leaving the School on probation or otherwise, and giving their status at 21 years or when last heard from.

BEHAVIOR SINCE LEAVING THE SCHOOL ACCORDING TO LAST ACCOUNTS.	REAL CAUSE OF COMMITMENT. (1) Simple stubbornness, no other offence being mentioned.	(2) Simple larceny (drunkenness mentioned in several cases.	(3) Danger of immoral conduct mentioned.	(4) Immoral conduct mentioned.	Totals.	
Since leaving the school conduct very good,	9	14	22	16	61	
Good on the whole,	7	9	20	27	63	
Fairly good,	–	3	8	9	20	154
Supporting illegitimate child by honest work,	1	–	3	3	7	
Child dead, mother self-supporting,	–	–	1	2	3	
Have had illegitimate child, behavior doubtful,	–	–	–	3	3	
Behavior doubtful,	–	1	3	8	12	15
Pregnant; unmarried,	–	1	2	–	3	
In prison,	1	1	3	6	11	
Term expired at prison (discharged from custody of the school),	1	–	–	–	1	
Run away from school,	–	1	1	3	5	33
Run away from place,	2	2	2	7	13	
In other Institutions,	–	3	1	–	4	
Discharged as unfit subject,	–	–	–	1	1	7
Died; never placed on probation,	1	–	–	1	2	
Remaining in I. S. Sept. 30, 1883,	7	11	18	29	65	
Total,	29	46	84	115	274	–

SUMMARY.

There have become honestly self-supporting,	17	26	54	57	154	
Behavior doubtful,	–	1	3	11	15	
Runaway or behavior otherwise bad (11 of these in prison),	4	5	8	16	33	
In hospital or other institutions, not penal,	–	3	1	–	4	
Remaining in the I. S. Sept. 30, 1883,	7	11	18	29	65	
Died; never placed on probation,	1	–	–	1	2	
Discharged as unfit subject,	–	–	–	1	1	
Total,	29	46	84	115	274	–

Since leaving the school seven of these have died; sixty-five have come of age or have been discharged; thirty-eight have been married, six unsatisfactorily married, behavior doubtful, thirty-two well married and doing well at last accounts.

TRUST FUNDS OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Lyman Fund.

Lyman Belknap, *Treasurer, in account with Income of Lyman Fund.*

		Dr.	
1882.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$1,268 23
		Interest on balance of Westborough Bank for Oct.,	3 28
	2.	Dividend on 100 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	200 00
		Interest on Town of Marlborough note,	206 25
		on two $1,000 Government bonds,	20 00
Nov.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Nov.,	4 90
	10.	Dividend on 40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock,	120 00
	16.	Interest on 10 shares Boston & Maine R. R. stock,	40 00
Dec.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Dec.,	4 14
	12.	Check from Mary Lamb Fund,	100 00
	23.	National Bank tax refunded,	40 00
1883.			
Jan.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Jan.,	1 42
	2.	Dividend on 100 shares of Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	200 00
	11.	Balance National Bank tax refunded,	98 83
		Interest on two $1,000 Government bonds,	20 00
Feb.	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for Feb.,	42
	2.	$2,000 Boston & Albany R. R. bonds,	70 00
	13.	$1,000 Old Colony R. R. 6 per cent. bond, six months,	30 00
		Dividend on 13 shares Providence & Worcester R. R. stock,	39 00

March	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for March,	$0 55
	30.	Town of Marlborough note,	206 25
		Dividend on 100 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	200 00
April	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for April,	53
	13.	two $1,000 Government bonds,	20 00
May	1.	balance of Westborough Bank for May,	57
	11.	Dividend on 140 shares Citizens' National Bank stock,	120 00
	17.	Interest on 10 shares Boston & Maine R. R. stock,	40 00
June	1	balance of Westborough National Bank for June,	96
July	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for July,	82
	2.	Dividend on 100 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	200 00
	3.	13 shares Providence & Worcester R. R. stock,	39 00
	19.	Interest on two $1,000 Government bonds,	20 00
Aug.	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for Aug.,	46
		$2,000 Boston & Albany R. R. bonds,	70 00
		$1,000 Old Colony R. R. 6 per cent. bonds, six months,	30 00
	3.	balance of Westborough National Bank,	1 05
Sept.	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for Sept.,	1 67
			$3,418 33

Payments as authorized by vote of Trustees.

1882.		Cr.	
Nov.	13.	J. A. Allen, Supt., overwork of boys,	$25 00
		Hale & Walcott, legal services,	125 00
	20.	J. A. Allen, Supt., Thanksgiving and Christmas,	50 00
Dec.	12.	13 shares Providence & Worcester R. R. stock,	1,716 00
1883.			
Jan.	2.	Miss E. C. Putnam, amount paid D. A. Gleason,	40 80
	12.	J. A. Allen, Supt., books,	25 00
		overwork of boys,	25 00
	24.	N. E. School Furnishing Co., spelling tablets,	12 00
		J. A. Allen, Supt., Tem. Advocate, Science Monthly, Daily Adv.,	27 80
Feb.	12.	C. B. Frost, skates, straps, etc.,	43 12

March	10.	Oliver Ditson & Co., music,	$17 15
		A. H. Roffe & Co., periodicals,	76 25
		J. A. Allen, Supt., board of John Anglim,	5 00
	24.	overwork of boys,	50 00
April	11.	Dr. A. A. Bachelor, dentistry,	115 35
		Treas. of Am. Rubber Co., footballs,	18 00
		J. A. Allen, Supt., paying boy,	5 00
May	16.	Money borrowed from Mary Lamb Fund, Dec. 12,	100 00
		J. A. Allen, Supt., proceedings of Com. of Charities,	6 00
		J. A. Allen, Supt., books bought of Clark Bros.,	5 40
		board of Chas. Young,	9 10
		Musical Herald Co.,	1 50
		Unitarian S. S. Soc., 50 copies Dayspring,	12 50
June	13.	S. R. Heywood, board of J. Libby,	8 00
	18.	J. A. Allen, Supt., R. R. fare of J. W. Gardner,	10 00
July	20.	Security Safe Deposit Co., use of vault,	10 00
Aug.	16.	Heyer Bros., torpedoes, etc.,	10 00
		Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, raisins, peanuts, etc.,	20 85
		J. A. Allen, Supt., funds paid Wm. Donovan,	5 00
		J. Sullivan,	5 00
		R. R. fare of Juba, $1.00, Maxwell, $1.20,	2 20
Sept.	13.	Codman & Shurtleff, forceps,	2 00
	29.	L. Belknap, stationery,	2 00
		Balance carried forward,	832 31
			$3,418 33

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Audited and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
SAM'L R. HEYWOOD,
Committee.

Mary Lamb Fund.

Lyman Belknap, *Treasurer, in account with Income of Mary Lamb Fund.*

1882.		Dr.	
Oct.	1.	Balance carried forward, ...	$625 99
		Interest on one $1,000 Government bond, 3 months,	10 00
1883.			
Feb.	13.	Interest on one $1,000 Government bond, 3 months,	10 00
March	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank,	3 71
April	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for April, ...	1 27
	13.	one $1,000 Government bond, 3 months,	10 00
May	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for May, ...	1 52
	17.	Money borrowed Dec. 12, to increase Lyman Fund,	100 00
June	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for June, ...	1 37
July	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for July, ...	1 43
	19.	one $1,000 Government bond, 3 months,	10 00
Aug.	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for August, ...	1 39
Sept.	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for Sept., ...	1 26
			$777 94

1882.		Cr.	
Dec.	12.	Amount paid to increase Lyman Fund, . . .	$100 00
1883.			
Oct.	30.	Balance carried forward, ...	677 94
			$777 94

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Audited and approved.

GEO. W. JOHNSON,
SAM'L R. HEYWOOD,
Committee.

Inventory of Lyman Fund.

1883.		
Sept. 30.	100 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	$10,000 00
	66 " Fitchburg R. R. stock,	6,600 00
	10 " Boston & Maine R. R stock,	1,000 00
	40 " Citizens' National Bank stock,	4,000 00
	13 " Providence & Worcester R. R. stock,	1,300 00
	Two $1,000 Boston & Albany R. R. Co. bonds, 7 per cent.,	2,000 00
	Two $1,000 Government bonds, 4 per cent.,	2,000 00
	One $1,000 Old Colony R. R. Co. bond,	1,000 00
	Note of town of Marlborough,	10,000 00
	Cash on hand,	832 31
		$38,732 31

Inventory of Mary Lamb Fund.

Sept. 30.	One $1,000 Government bond,	$1,000 00
	Cash on hand,	677 94
		$1,677 94

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Audited and approved.

GEO. W. JOHNSON,
SAM'L R. HEYWOOD,
Committee.

Note. — A typographical or clerical mistake in last year's report caused an error in the addition of the items of the Lyman Fund, making the amount appear to be $47,868.23, instead of $37,868.23, the correct amount of the fund.

TRUST FUNDS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer, in account with Income of Trust Funds of State Industrial School.*

1882.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$1,030 47
		in Bank account June 5,	12
		Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Oct.,	2 05
	12.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for A. M.,	57 88
Nov.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Nov.,	2 21
	6.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for A. S.,	54 30
		Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for A. S.,	6 06
		Westborough Savings Bank for J. B.,	49 26
	8.	Westborough Savings Bank for J. S.,	20 43
	23.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for S. G.,	54 10
		Clinton Savings Bank for M. M.,	21 00
		Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for M. M.,	12 00
		Boston Five Cents Savings Bank for M. B.,	75
		Boston Five Cents Savings Bank for L. S.,	5 97
		Westborough Savings Bank for A P.,	9 04
	25.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for F. A.,	11 32
	27.	Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for F. A.,	32 68
		N. P. Brown for F. A.,	10 00
		Westborough Savings Bank for M. G.,	14 88
Dec.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Dec.,	2 30
1883.			
Jan.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Jan.,	1 42
Feb.	9.	Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for S. McN.,	10 35
	14.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for A. G.,	11 00

1883.			
Feb.	19.	Cash from Boston Five Cents Savings Bank for J. G.,	$57 35
	26.	Cash from Boston Five Cents Savings Bank for L. B.,	10 25
		Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Feb.,	69
March	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for March,	26
April	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for April,	31
May	1.	balance of Westborough National Bank for May,	20
	10.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for K. W.,	15 18
	14.	Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for K. W.,	14 39
		" " " " " for R. C.,	20 90
		" " " " " for E. C.,	20 25
	16.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for E. C.,	19 63
June	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for June,	21
	9.	Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for M. J. B.,	10 00
	12.	Cash from Boston Five Cents Savings Bank for A. E.,	26 08
	30.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for M. G.,	22 05
July	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for July,	20
	2.	Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for M. G.,	21 19
Aug.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Aug.,	21
	30.	Check from Clinton Savings Bank for B. M.,	8 69
		" " " " " for M. M.,	7 00
		" " " " " for M. C.,	2 50
	31.	Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for M. C.,	2 17
		" " " " " for E. H.,	38 03
		" " " " " for E. C.,	27 60
		Cash from Boston Five Cents Savings Bank for A. C.,	25 00
Sept.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for Sept.,	21
	25.	Cash from Westborough Savings Bank for M. J. K.,	10 13
		" " " " " for C. O'B.,	11 81
			$1,792 08

Payments as authorized by vote of Trustees.

Cr.

1882.		
Oct. 14.	Check to A. M.,	$57 88
Nov. 6.	A. S.,	60 36
	J. O. B.,	49 26
8.	S. C. Wrightington for J. S.,	20 43
27.	M. M.,	33 00
	S. G.,	54 10
	M. B., redeposited in Westborough Savings Bank,	75
	L. S., redeposited in Westborough Savings Bank,	5 97
	A. P., redeposited in Westborough Savings Bank,	9 04
	F. A.,	54 00
	M. G.,	14 88
	D. A. Gleason, amount bank deposit of deceased wards,	85 26
	D. A. Gleason, amount collected by former trustees for suits in case of bastardy,*	424 95
Dec. 22.	Miss Putnam for M. M. and burial of child,	40 50
	M. W., for clothing for child,	6 00
1883.		
Jan. 1.	amount transferred to Mary Lamb Fund,	223 26
Feb. 8.	D. A. Gleason, balance of deposit received for suit in case of M. & P.,	109 50
17.	Mrs. H. Barber from A. G. deposit,	11 00
20.	S. A. McN.,	10 35
	J. G.,	57 35
26.	L. B.,	10 25
May 15.	K. W.,	29 57
	R. C.,	20 90
17.	E. C.,	39 88
June 9.	M. J. B.,	10 00
13.	A. E.,	26 08
July 3.	M. G.,	43 24
Sept. 3.	M. M.,	7 00
	M. C.,	4 67
	B. M.,	8 69
	E. C.,	27 60
	E. H.,	38 03
Amount carried forward,		$1,593 75

* See report of 1882, page 45.

Amount brought forward,			$1,593 75
1883.			
Sept. 3.	Check to A. C.,	25 00	
26.	M. K.,	10 13	
	Thomas O'Brien (C. O'Brien's deposit),	11 81	
30.	L. Belknap, stationery,	2 25	
	Balance carried forward,	149 14	
			$1,792 08

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

This balance consists of trust for W. child,	$141 00
Interest on deposit in Westborough National Bank,	10 39
	$151 39
Bill for stationery, deducted,	2 25
	$149 14

Audited and approved.

GEO. W. JOHNSON,
SAM'L R. HEYWOOD,
Committee.

MARY LAMB FUND.

1883.			
Jan.	1.	Amount transferred from Industrial School account,	$223 26
		April dividend on 13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	39 00
		October dividend on 13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	39 00
		Bank tax refunded,	45 72
March	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for March,	1 21
April	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for April,	63
	13.	April dividend on 13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	39 00
May	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for May,	61
June	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for June,	63
July	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for July,	61
Aug.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for August,	63
Sept.	1.	Interest on balance of Westborough National Bank for September,	63
			$390 93

CR.

1882.			
Dec.	18.	Check to N. P. Brown, for Christmas and New Year's,	$35 00
1883.			
Jan.	27.	Check to Miss Putnam for L. H.,	6 86
June	18.	" " " for tuition of M. S.,	70 00
Aug.	20.	" " " for board of L. H.,	17 00
Sept.	30.	Balance carried forward,	262 07
			$390 93

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Audited and approved.

GEO. W. JOHNSON,
SAM'L R. HEYWOOD,
Committee.

Fay Fund.

Dr.

1882.		
Oct. 1.	Balance brought forward,	$40 40
1883.		
Sept. 1.	Dividend from Chelsea Savings Bank,	40 40
		$80 80

Cr.

1883.		
June 19.	Check to G. H.,	$6 73
	A. L.,	6 73
	R. C.,	6 73
	A. D.,	6 73
	J. B.,	6 74
	A. J.,	6 74
Sept. 30.	Balance carried forward,	40 40
		$80 80

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

Audited and approved.

GEO. W. JOHNSON,
SAM'L R. HEYWOOD,
Committee.

Rogers Fund.

Dr.

	Balance of income of 1882,	$22 49
March 23.	Received of State Treasurer,	30 00
July 24.	Received of State Treasurer,	30 00
		$82 49

Cr.

March 28.	Paid bill for magazines and newspapers,	$54 35
	Balance carried to new account,	28 14
		$82 49

INVENTORY OF TRUST FUNDS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

MARY LAMB FUND.

Sept. 30.	13 shares Boston National Bank Stock,	$1,300 00
	Cash on hand,	262 07
		$1,562 07

FAY FUND.

	Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, income to be divided yearly among best deserving girls,	$1,000 00
Sept. 30.	Balance on hand,	40 40
		$1,040 40

HENRY B. ROGERS FUND.

	1 State of Maine bond, 6 per cent., deposited in State Treasury, income to be expended for books,	$1,000 00
Sept. 30.	Balance on hand,	28 14
		$1,028 14

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FOR GIRLS.

38 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, — amount deposited,	$592 62
19 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank, — amount deposited,	177 47
47 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank, — amount deposited,	704 89
	$1,474 98

LYMAN BELKNAP, *Treasurer.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL

AT

MONSON.

1883.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1884.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

October, 1883.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I have the honor to present herewith a report of the affairs of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, presented mainly in statistical and tabulated statements.

"Statement A" is a summary of admissions to and discharges from the institution, showing from whence the persons came and whither and how they went away. The number of inmates at the institution at the beginning of the year was 475. The number received during the year, 254. The number of *different* persons under care during the year, 672; apparent number, 729.* The number who went therefrom, 289. There remained at the close of the year 311 boys, 108 girls, 21 women; total, 440.

"Statement B" is of comparative statistics for the five years last past. Showing the number of persons in the institution at the beginning of the year, the average, the largest, and the smallest numbers during the years; the number of children received who were taken from the courts; the number received from the State Almshouse; the number received as neglected children; the number received as dependent ones; the number born in the institution, the number returned after having been placed out, the number discharged, the number placed on trial or at board in families, the number of elopers and the number of deaths for each of the five years.

* The apparent number is made by including the re-admission of 57 children returned to the school from places to which they had been sent.

"Statement C" shows the nativity of the 672 different persons under care during the year: 525 were native born, 112 foreign born, 35 whose places of birth are unknown, 441 were born in Massachusetts.

"Statement D" gives the number of arrivals and departures for the ten years last past, with comparative percentages. The increased percentage of placing out to average population in the later years is noticeable, rising from 26 in 1874 to $49\frac{5}{10}$ per cent. in 1883.

"Statement E" is that of current expenditures in detail, being twenty-five different items for each of the twelve months. By it can readily be seen what was expended for services, provisions, groceries, clothing, etc., in each and every month.

"Statement F" shows the persons employed, nature of service rendered, length of such service by each person and the compensation therefor. By the arrangement of the table it is made clear whether a person served a year or only a fractional part of a year, and also whether the same office was held by one or more persons. The changes of officers also appear therein.

"Statement G" is that of the products of the farm, the aggregate value of which is $13,025.05. Owing to the extreme drouth of this year and the raising of veal for the table, the product of milk during the year was considerably diminished. The amount raised was $121\frac{1}{7}$ tons. The amount of milk bought is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per month.

On account of the drouth the cut of hay was only about two-thirds the usual amount. The yield of potatoes was 800 bushels greater than last year, being 2,243 bushels.

"Statement H" is of the work done in the sewing-room and tailor's shop and the repairs of garments and bedding done elsewhere within the institution.

All the garments worn by inmates and all the bedding, towels, etc., used in the institution are made on the premises. Reparing is carried to the extreme limit of economy: the amount of it is large. The wear and tear by more than four hundred boys and girls rollicking in freedom over ample grounds is great.

"Statement I" is the Superintendent's as Disbursing

Officer. He received during the year from the regular and extra appropriations and for sales, $58,463.29, and disbursed the same amount, as per vouchers on file at the state auditor's office.

The per capita cost of maintenance at the institution was $2.25 per week: four cents per week, per capita, more than it was in the year immediately preceding. The State Primary School is wholly maintained by annual legislative appropriation, not having any fund or endowment. In its expenditure is included every expense of instruction, boarding, clothing and care, as well as the cost of an ample outfit of clothing, and transportation for all who go out from the institution to their friends or to homes found for them.

The actual cost of the institution to the State is less than here given, as collections from cities and towns in the sum of one dollar per week, on account of those inmates having settlements, are made by the Superintendent of Indoor Poor. The amount collected for the year just closed is $1,946.78, making the net per capita cost $2.16 per week.

"Statement J" shows the number of child workers in the institution, and how they are employed. The amount of work which they do in the work-rooms and about the buildings is considerable, as will be seen by reference to "Statement H," yet the amount which they do upon the farm and in the barns is greater than in any other place. Industrial teaching is not an experiment, but an established fact, at the State Primary School. About one-half of the scholars work one half of school hours and attend school the other half of such hours. Such division of study and work is found to be advantageous. As our schools are kept forty-seven weeks in a year it is believed that the scholars make more progress in their studies in attending school one-half of the time, than they would if they attended all the time the schools are in session through the long terms we keep; beside their gain of industrial knowledge and skill. The work given the children to do is such as will probably first come to them as employment when they go from here or come to the time of self-support. It will be observed by reference to "Statement J" that beside the house and farm workers there are many who are employed in the tailor shop, shoe shop,

bakery and sewing-room, gaining therein at least the foundations of trades. The average number of workers is given in this statement. The number of individuals employed is yet greater. The average total is 195.

"Statement K" is concerning the consumption of flour — one of the largest in quantity and cheapest articles of our food. The daily per capita consumption is 14.34 ounces. St. Louis flour is almost always used. The price of it has varied in four years from $5.85 to $7.50 per barrel.

"Statement L" is a recapitulation of the inventory taken by appraisers Sept. 30, 1883. It will be observed that the valuation is larger by $4,483.10 than one year ago. In an institution as large as the State Primary School there are many articles of greater value to it than official appraisers give to them. As an institution is perpetual, its wants continuous and its population changing with each day and month, purchases must be made without regard to the end of the official year. The stock on hand may be, in the necessities of the institution, increased just before or just after an appraisal. The appraisal serves as a sort of investigation into the material concerns of an institution and not as a test of business prosperity.

"Statement M" and "Statement N" show the receipts and expenditures in building the hospital for contagious diseases and in providing increased water supply.

Following the several "statements" is a diagram showing the movement of population in the institution during the past four years. It is an interesting study, illustrating the law of averages.

Accompanying this report, as a part of it, is the report of the principal of the schools. Its statistics are full, and its remarks are interesting and valuable.

The schools are our chief concern, for their teachings are the children's greatest need. We strive to make them good and efficient. We believe they are better now than ever before; that they will compare favorably with the schools of cities and towns.

They are eight in number. All the teachers are ladies. The principal teaches the first school, besides having the oversight of all the other schools. On referring to the list

of teachers now in charge, their teaching experience and the places of their education, it will be observed all of them were taught in approved schools. The "courses of study" remain substantially as given in last year's report. A list of text-books used is given in this report.

I commend the principal's report to your special attention.

Attached to this report (superintendent's), as is customary, is the report of the physician of the institution. I make reference to it as containing the hospital and mortuary record, the history of the diseases and health of the institution for the year under review. In the last days of 1882 the institution was invaded by diphtheria. It was preceded by whooping cough and followed by scarlet fever and measles. These diseases brought to us a period of greatest anxiety and sorrow. Every effort of medical skill, competent nursing and isolation were employed to arrest the progress of disease and overcome it. The new hospital was made available at the earliest moment and used to its fullest capacity. It is a fact, which may be worthy of note, that the same trained nurse who was in care of a wealthy student at Harvard College, was specially employed to nurse the poor children at this institution, coming directly from that institution to this.

The number of deaths during the year was thirteen, — only two less than the whole number in the three years next preceding; viz., five each year. The number, however, is not as great as the average in the ten years preceding 1880, or in the ten years just closed. Apart from these epidemics the health of the school has been good. The new hospital has not been opened for patients for several months.

Improvements.

During the year many — none extensive — improvements in buildings and premises were made. The "straw barn," which was left from the first with only part of a floor and without scaffolds, has been fully floored and given scaffolds all around. The piggery has been shingled and otherwise improved and the connecting building turned round, given a new side and shingled. The "swill house" has been

raised about three feet, a large copper kettle set in it, and the ground about it and in its vicinity brought to the new grade. The pig-yard fence has been entirely reconstructed — made substantial and neat. All the high fences remaining at the beginning of the year have been cut down and reset as low ones, and are now good for many years. A floor has been put under the piazza of the first division play-house, with substantial stone steps leading therefrom. The roofs of the long verandas have been painted. The play-grounds of this division have been much improved by grading. The way to the new hospital has been fully opened, and the grounds around it brought to grade and sown. A portion of the adjoining bank is awaiting a more convenient season for sodding. New fences define the grounds of the new hospital. The "gate house" has been repaired by a gutter around its cornice and by paint. An octagonal hose-house, with pagoda roof, has been built and surmounted by an Alta self-extinguishing lantern. In this hose-house have been put three hundred feet of linen hose, upon a reel, with pipe attached. Within the main house one new floor of rift kiln-dried hard pine has been laid. In the children's kitchen the tea-kettle has been newly set and lined. The old coffee-kettle has given place to a better and more suitable one. Two of the school-rooms have been given additional blackboards and repairs. The old floor of Division One play-house, which has long been in an unsafe condition, has been taken out, but a new one is not yet in. All the buildings and premises, so far as could be, have been kept in repair and order.

General Remarks.

The administration of the year now in review was upon the plan of the year preceding. Radical changes were not attempted. The perfecting of existing ways and methods was the endeavor, while new, if better, ways were welcomed. The conduct of the children throughout the year was very good, and especially satisfactory in the latter months of the year. The tone and temper of the schools seems better than before in my administration. The system of conduct marks and grades has been applied through-

out the year to all children above eight or ten years of age, with salutary effect. Privileges and rewards are based upon it. As a disciplinary measure, it is more efficacious than punishment. The rewards of the grade system are substantial books, money and articles of intrinsic worth.

While the year has been peculiar in visits and observations, and there have been shadows the like of which we hope will not fall again upon us, yet there has been full cause for thankfulness to the Giver of all Good and for rejoicing that our lines fell in pleasant places and we had such a goodly heritage. I reverently thank God for his many mercies to the school.

I have to thank the "Hospital Newspaper Society" of Boston for several barrels of papers and publications, also for a quantity of illuminated Christmas cards; Rev. Father Kelley of Monson, for a donation which brought to our library twenty-five volumes, and the Springfield T. A. Union for a package of magazines.

To the officers and teachers I owe much for their fidelity and efficiency; for their co-operation and loyalty to the scheme of my administration.

To you as trustees and personally, I am heartily thankful for the evidences of your confidence in me and your kindness to me.

Realizing to some extent the magnitude and delicacy of the work here, and somewhat of my lacks and needs, I am

Very respectfully your ob'd't serv't,

GARDINER TUFTS, *Supt.*

Statement A.

Summary of Admissions and Discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Men.	Total.
Present Oct. 1, 1882,	324	127	23	1	475
Transferred from State Almshouse,	44	33	10	–	87
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor, taken from court as offenders,	29	3	–	–	32
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor, taken from court as neglected children,	21	9	–	–	30
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor, as dependent children,	14	5	–	–	19
Returned, having been placed on trial in previous years,	31	9	–	–	40
Returned, having been placed on trial since Sept. 30, 1882,	32	12	–	–	44
Born,	1	1	–	–	2
	496	199	33	1	729
Discharged by H. L. & C.,	28	16	9	1	54
Released on trial,	139	55	–	–	194
Boarded in families,	9	13	–	–	22
Died,	8	5	–	–	13
Transferred to State Almshouse,	–	2	2	–	4
Transferred to State Workhouse,	1	–	–	–	1
Transferred to State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton,	–	–	1	–	1
Totals,	185	91	12	1	289
Remaining Sept. 30, 1883,	311	108	21	–	440

Statement B.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Number of Persons in the Institution.

Sept. 30, 1879,	479
" 30, 1880,	437
" 30, 1881,	435
" 30, 1882,	475
" 30, 1883,	440

Average Number of Persons in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	501
" " 30, 1880,	448+
" " 30, 1881,	424+
" " 30, 1882,	448—
" " 30, 1883,	436

Largest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	547
" " " " 30, 1880,	486
" " " " 30, 1881,	450
" " " " 30, 1882,	475
" " " " 30, 1883,	475

Smallest Number in the Institution.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	450
" " " " 30, 1880,	407
" " " " 30, 1881,	396
" " " " 30, 1882,	383
" " " " 30, 1883,	386

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, taken from Court as Offenders.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	34
" " " " 30, 1880,	46
" " " " 30, 1881,	50
" " " " 30, 1882,	68
" " " " 30, 1883,	32

Number received from State Almshouse.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	118
" " " " 30, 1880,	104
" " " " 30, 1881,	106
" " " " 30, 1882,	124
" " " " 30, 1883,	87

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, taken from Court as neglected children.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	24
" " " " 30, 1883,	30
Previously,	none

NOTE. — These children — "neglected" — came under the provisions of sect. 3, chap. 181, Acts of 1882, a law not in force prior to May 29, 1882.

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as dependent children.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	16
" " " " 30, 1883,	19
Previously,	none

NOTE. — These children were received under the provisions of sect. 2, chap. 151, Acts of 1882.

Number of Children born in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	2
" " " " 30, 1880,	0
" " " " 30, 1881,	2
" " " " 30, 1882,	1
" " " " 30, 1883,	2

Number of Children returned from place having been placed out in previous years.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	10
" " " " 30, 1880,	41
" " " " 30, 1881,	47
" " " " 30, 1882,	47
" " " " 30, 1883,	40

Number of Children returned from place having been released on trial during current years.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	29
" " " " 30, 1880,	35
" " " " 30, 1881,	47
" " " " 30, 1882,	47
" " " " 30, 1883,	44

Number discharged by Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	71
" " " " 30, 1880,	64
" " " " 30, 1881,	46
" " " " 30, 1882,	78
" " " " 30, 1883,	54

Number of Children released on trial and boarded in families.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	153
" " " " 30, 1880,	181
" " " " 30, 1881,	201
" " " " 30, 1882,	197
" " " " 30, 1883,	216

Number of Elopers.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	6	Returned, 4
" " " " 30, 1880,	7	" 0
" " " " 30, 1881,	3	" 3
" " " " 30, 1882,	8	" 7
" " " " 30, 1883,	0	" 0

Deaths in the Institution.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	14
" " " " 30, 1880,	5
" " " " 30, 1881,	5
" " " " 30, 1882,	5
" " " " 30, 1883,	13

STATEMENT C.

Nativity of Inmates.

The nativity of the 672 different persons under care during the year is as follows: —

Native born,	525
Foreign born,	112
Unknown,	35

Of the foreign-born there were born in

Canada,	10	Nova Scotia,	13
Denmark,	1	Prince Edward Island,	2
England,	18	Russia,	1
Germany,	2	Scotland,	8
India,	1	Sweden,	1
Ireland,	49	At sea,	1
New Brunswick,	5		

Of those born in the United States, there were born in

Connecticut,	15	New Jersey,	3
Dist. Columbia,	2	New York,	12
Louisiana,	1	Ohio,	2
Michigan,	3	Pennsylvania,	1
Maine,	12	Rhode Island,	16
Missouri,	1	South Carolina,	1
North Carolina,	1	Vermont,	8
New Hampshire,	6	Massachusetts,	441

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in

Ashburnham,	1	Billerica,	2
Attleborough,	2	Boston,	129
Barre,	2	Bridgewater,	1
Beverly,	1	Brockton,	1

Cambridge,	14	North Andover,	1
Chelsea,	2	Northampton,	3
Chester,	1	Norton,	1
Chicopee,	2	Orange,	1
Cottage City,	1	Otis,	2
Danvers,	1	Palmer,	1
Dedham,	2	Paxton,	2
Deerfield,	2	Peabody,	2
Dover,	1	Pittsfield,	3
Dracut,	1	Plymouth,	1
East Bridgewater,	1	Provincetown,	1
Easthampton,	1	Quincy,	1
Enfield,	1	Rockport,	1
Everett,	1	Salem,	4
Fall River,	28	Sandwich,	5
Florida,	1	Sherborn,	1
Franklin,	2	Somerville,	4
Gay Head,	2	South Abington,	1
Gloucester,	4	Springfield,	7
Grafton,	3	Stoneham,	2
Granville,	1	Stoughton,	1
Great Barrington,	1	Taunton,	7
Greenfield,	1	Templeton,	1
Hatfield,	1	Tewksbury,	
Haverhill,	10	Topsfield,	1
Holbrook,	2	Upton,	1
Holden,	1	Wakefield,	1
Holyoke,	6	Wales,	1
Hull,	1	Walpole,	2
Lawrence,	8	Waltham,	3
Leominster,	1	Wareham,	1
Leverett,	2	Warwick,	1
Lowell,	15	West Stockbridge,	5
Lynn,	16	Westfield,	3
Malden,	2	Westport,	1
Mansfield,	1	Weymouth,	1
Marblehead,	1	Williamsburg,	1
Medway,	1	Williamstown,	1
Methuen,	1	Winchester,	2
Milton,	1	Windsor,	1
Montague,	3	Woburn,	4
Natick,	1	Worcester,	32
Needham,	2	Wrentham,	1
New Bedford,	4	State Workhouse,	6
New Braintree,	1	State Almshouse,	8
New Marlborough,	1	State Reformatory Prison for Women,	1
Newburyport,	2	State Primary School,	4
Newton,	1		
North Adams,	6		

STATEMENT D. — *Arrivals and Departures for past Ten Years.*

YEAR.	Present at the beginning of the year.	Afterward received.	Whole number under care.	Average population.	Percentage of arrivals to average population.	Discharged by Board of H., L. & C.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on trial and on board.	Percentage of deaths to average population.	Percentage of placing out to average population.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1874, . .	453	286	739	481	$59\frac{5}{10}$ pr. ct.	92	18	11	125	$3\frac{7}{10}$ pr. ct.	26 pr. ct.
" " " 30, 1875, . .	493	292	785	496	$58\frac{9}{10}$ "	79	23	8	152	$4\frac{6}{10}$ "	$30\frac{6}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1876, . .	512	373	885	515	$72\frac{4}{10}$ "	151	32	14	142	$6\frac{2}{10}$ "	$27\frac{2}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1877, . .	546	347	873	535	$64\frac{9}{10}$ "	216	14	26	127	$2\frac{6}{10}$ "	$23\frac{7}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1878, . .	525	249	774	537	$46\frac{4}{10}$ "	138	13	17	137	$2\frac{4}{10}$ "	$25\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1879, . .	531	144	675	501	$28\frac{7}{10}$ "	77	14	6	153	$2\frac{7}{10}$ "	$30\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1880, . .	475	233	708	448	52 "	64	5	7	193	$1\frac{1}{10}$ "	$43\frac{1}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1881, . .	437	256	693	424	$60\frac{4}{10}$ "	46	5	3	203	$1\frac{2}{10}$ "	$47\frac{9}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1882, . .	435	328	763	448	$73\frac{2}{10}$ "	78	5	8	197	$1\frac{1}{10}$ "	44 "
" " " 30, 1883, . .	475	254	729	436	$58\frac{3}{10}$ "	54	13	0	216	$3\frac{2}{10}$ "	$49\frac{5}{10}$ "
Average for ten years, . .	488	276	762	482	$57\frac{5}{10}$ "	100	14	10	164	$2\frac{9}{10}$ pr. ct.	$34\frac{8}{10}$ pr. ct.

STATEMENT E. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.
Salaries and wages of officers and employés,	$1,348 52	$1,318 70	$1,318 31	$1,369 67	$1,360 15	$1,373 57	$1,345 40	$1,300 53	$1,373 25	$1,304 17	$1,343 33	$1,328 77	$16,084 37
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	50	73 75	46 56	5 75	21 75	20 00	22 00	20 00	30 00	43 95	51 00	10 00	345 26
Provisions and groceries, fruit and vegetables,	31 38	18 21	16 12	12 00	4 90	-	-	23 28	26 00	8 00	27 57	32 40	199 86
Meats and fish of all kinds,	370 78	307 62	360 81	348 63	338 41	297 52	362 10	300 67	477 57	352 10	344 97	349 20	4,210 38
804 bbls flour,	739 69	5 00	750 00	867 25	90 00	1,133 50	80 00	-	5 00	486 25	787 50	76 50	5,020 69
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	150 62	115 61	145 51	190 44	330 78	-	243 01	-	207 57	80 55	113 77	336 90	1,914 76
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	74 20	42 25	53 99	62 80	39 30	63 60	-	74 62	21 60	18 00	71 01	64 50	585 87
Milk, butter and cheese,	79 49	126 63	266 80	200 14	204 55	82 14	336 51	113 85	278 60	123 67	234 59	234 70	2,281 67
Sugar and molasses,	112 63	147 05	112 86	178 72	140 23	133 58	84 42	145 22	86 04	109 06	125 29	164 54	1,539 64
Other groceries and provisions,	57 61	85 40	113 37	230 38	201 90	220 01	151 93	152 23	170 20	91 08	173 03	135 23	1,782 37
Clothing, boots and shoes,	219 51	33 29	189 48	584 46	685 48	408 40	605 48	286 93	257 74	208 39	229 90	405 61	4,114 67
Fuel and lights,	-	65 31	93 31	352 95	93 92	92 44	83 64	44 94	3,193 71	83 59	134 50	3 33	4,241 64
Medicines and medical supplies,	13 65	6 31	51 50	28 37	34 51	34 95	15 66	14 73	36 90	11 45	67 78	10 51	326 32
Furniture, beds and bedding, including kitchen and table ware,	65 21	8 62	21 61	78 51	276 64	140 38	151 23	160 62	328 80	173 19	125 77	87 20	1,617 78
Ordinary repairs,	94 80	90 33	70 24	98 24	294 41	230 46	259 97	100 68	539 15	384 02	462 82	319 38	2,944 50
Books and school supplies,	6 78	22 96	6 53	76 41	60 34	33 33	1 25	11 00	4 93	54 01	22 13	15 66	315 33

Blacksmithing and repairs of tools and utensils, . . .	–	15 46	34 15	12 40	17 07	67 25	2 45	34 28	55 42	43 32	72 00	30 95	384 75
Express, freight and passenger fares, ...	44 55	71 14	54 25	66 75	51 30	75 30	42 22	40 67	60 10	72 23	40 01	31 06	649 58
Stationery, postage, telegrams, newspapers, etc., . . .	99 35	12 10	12 67	61 50	28 35	31 85	83 45	10 00	61 59	125 92	30 49	38 22	595 49
Expense of Sunday services, .	20 00	20 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	260 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements, .	2 22	1 88	5 04	42 98	12 65	2 52	44 64	84 09	29 83	113 53	20 08	–	359 46
Pasturage and hay, . . .	–	75 00	–	50 00	–	–	21 09	–	275 49	6 12	–	–	427 70
Live stock, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 40	–	8 40
Miscellaneous, ...	14 02	25 89	85 31	22 45	46 38	32 26	14 18	4 77	86 10	* 146 75	15 24	† 156 67	648 65
Boarding children, . . .	331 91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	331 91
Totals, ...	$3,877 59	$2,688 51	$3,833 42	$4,965 80	$4,353 02	$4,493 06	$3,975 63	$2,943 11	$7,625 59	$4,064 35	$4,521 18	$3,851 43	$51,192 60

* Including carriage, $90.

† Including fire-hose, $125.

NOTE. — Vouchers for all expenditures are on file in State Auditor's office.

Statement F.

Showing Persons Employed, Nature of Service Rendered, Length of such Service and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	Name.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
$1,600 00	Gardiner Tufts,	Superintendent,	1 year,	$1,600 00
400 00	William Holbrook, M. D.,	Physician,	1 "	400 00
600 00	Charles S. Hart,	Clerk,	1 "	600 00
1,000 00	John N. Lacey,	Engineer,	1 "	1,000 00
600 00	George H. Fisherdick,	Farmer,	10 18/30 months,	521 67
420 00	E. G. Buss,	In charge of dining-hall,	1 year,	344 18
504 00	Joseph F. Scott,	Supervisor,	1 "	504 00
400 00	R. R. Field,	Supervisor,	1 "	400 00
360 00	Charles H. Bradley,	Assistant Supervisor,	1 "	360 00
360 00	J. M. Fisk,	Driver,	1 "	360 00
420 00	Samuel C. Rogers,	Shoemaker,	1 "	414 00
516 00	Francis Duffy,	Baker,	1 "	516 00
324 00	Jason E. Stone,	Watchman,	1 "	324 00
324 00	Stillman J. Baker,	Gardener,	1 "	324 00
264 00	Walter H. Williams,	Teamster,	1 "	264 00
240 00	Arthur B. Robbins,	"	10 14/30 months,	209 52
240 00	*George H. Joslyn,*	Assistant Farmer,	5 20/30 "	113 33
240 00	*Warren M. Fisherdick,*	" "	9 25/30 "	186 66
138 00	*Cyrus W. Fisherdick,*	" "	2 "	23 00
240 00	Ralph Dwight,	" "	1 26/30 "	37 41
240 00	*James Donnovan,*	" "	6 "	200 00
		Night fireman,	4 "	
360 00	James Skevington,	Fireman,	1 year,	360 00
180 00	James Lalley,	Nurse,	1 "	180 00
180 00	Thomas J. Flynn,	Laborer,	1 "	180 00

96 00	William Kelley,	Hostler,	1 "		96 00
400 00	Mrs. M. A Tufts,	Matron,	1 "		400 01
250 00	Miss A. Swinerton,	Assistant matron,	1 "		250 00
250 00	Mrs. A. S. Daniels,	" "	1 "		250 00
250 00	Mrs. M. C. Bradley,	" "	1 "		250 00
250 00	Mrs. Ann Kingman,	Housekeeper,	1 "		250 00
250 00	Mrs. S. A. Field,	Instructor of sewing,	1 "		250 00
500 00	Miss E. M. Fullington,	Principal and teacher first school,	1 "		500 00
250 00	Miss N. J. Rice,	Teacher second school,	1 "		250 00
250 00	*Miss Josie Hamilton,*	" third school,	9 months,		250 00
	Miss Cora A. Underwood,	" " "	3 "		
250 00	*Miss L. G. Lecraw,*	" fourth school,	3 "		250 00
	Miss C. E. Lacey,	" " "	$\frac{15}{30}$ month,		
	Miss Jennie L. Somers,	" " "	$8\frac{15}{30}$ months,		
360 00	*Miss F. A. Fowler,*	" fifth school and music,	$11\frac{7}{30}$ "		360 00
	Miss Georgia A. Mosher,	" " " " "	$\frac{23}{30}$ month,		
250 00	*Miss Alice M. Philbrick,*	" sixth school,	$12\frac{5}{30}$ months,		248 97
	Miss M. J. Dwinnell,	" " "	$11\frac{15}{30}$ "		
	Miss J. L. Somers,	" " "	$11\frac{19}{30}$ "		
	Mrs. H E. Darte,	" " "	7 "		
250 00	*Miss M. J. Warner,*	" seventh school,	$11\frac{1}{30}$ "		238 47
	Miss Julia Clements,	" " "	$10\frac{4}{30}$ "		
250 00	Mrs. L J. Blaisdell,*	" eighth school,	1 year,		250 00
250 00	Mrs. M. J. Hamilton,	Substituting,	11 months,		230 00
250 00	Miss E. S. Taggart,	Supervisor,	1 year,		250 00
250 00	*Miss E. A. Parish,*	"	6 months,		243 00
	Miss L F Kingham,	"	6 "		
175 00	*Miss J. H. Spofford,*	Assistant Supervisor,†	2 "		131 30
	Miss Etta French,	" "	7 "		
300 00	*Mrs. E. N. E. Gibson,*	Nurse,	7 "		320 00
360 00	Miss H. E. Blanchard,	"	5 "		

* Kindergarten.

† Discontinued.

STATEMENT F. — *Showing Persons Employed, Nature of Service Rendered, Length of such Service and Compensation therefor* — Continued.

Rate of Compensation.	Name.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual compensation Received.
$175 00	MISS JOSIE H. SPOFFORD,	Assistant nurse,	10 months,	$145 84
300 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	Laundress and tailoress,	1 year,	300 00
250 00	MISS M. E. BACON,	Assistant tailoress,	1 "	250 00
175 00	*Miss E. M. Melvin*,	" laundress,*	4 months,	58 33
144 00	MRS. FANNIE MEENEY,	" "	1 year,	144 00
180 00	*Miss E. M. Melvin*,	" in dining hall,	4 months,	103 33
	MISS ETTA FRENCH,	" " "	3 "	
175 00	MISS E. M. MELVIN,	" in kitchen,	4 "	53 48
144 00	MRS. MARGARET CONNELL,	Cook,	1 year,	144 00
120 00	MRS. SARAH A. SCOTT,	Hospital cook,	1 "	120 00

* Discontinued.

NOTE. — The names of officers and employees now serving are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of officers and employees who have completed their services in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. This list is of the regular employees of the institution; names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT G.

Products of the Farm.

	Quantity.		Value.
Apples (cider),	100	bushels,	$35 00
" (winter),	10	barrels,	50 00
Asparagus,	12	bushels,	30 00
Beans (shelled),	21	"	54 60
" (string),	3	"	3 00
Beef,	3,275	pounds,	262 00
Beets,	225	bushels,	112 50
Cabbage,	1,740	heads,	174 00
Carrots,	850	bushels,	297 50
Corn (pop),	45	"	45 00
" (sweet),	40	"	24 00
Cucumbers,	10	"	37 50
Currants,	320	quarts,	16 00
Eggs,	196½	dozen,	49 12
English turnips,	150	bushels,	37 50
Grapes,	3½	"	10 50
Hay,	117	tons,	1,340 00
Fodder corn,	80	"	800 00
Ice,	325	"	975 00
Lumber,	7,000	feet,	112 00
Mangolds,	1,900	bushels,	627 00
Milk,	121⅐	tons,	4,482 33
Mowed oats,	8	"	160 00
Onions,	110	bushels,	110 00
Parsnips,	40	"	30 00
Pears,	3	"	6 00
Pease,	26½	"	53 00
Peppers,	1	bushel,	1 50
Pork,	11,135	pounds,	1,002 15
Potatoes,	2,243	bushels,	1,121 50
Raspberries,	30	quarts,	2 40
Rhubarb,	1,600	pounds,	24 00
Rowen,	9	tons,	126 00
Rutabagas,	407	bushels,	101 75
Rye,	30	"	22 50
" fodder,	10	tons,	110 00
" straw,	3	"	42 00
Strawberries,	132	quarts,	13 20
Tomatoes,	33½	bushels,	33 50
Veal,	1,535	pounds,	153 50
Vinegar,	17½	barrels,	87 50
Wood,	50	cords,	200 00
			$13,025 05

STATEMENT H. — *Work done in Sewing Rooms.*

No. 1.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	79	–	79
Bed-ticks,	39	382	421
Blankets,	–	18	18
Capes,	14	50	64
Chemises,	189	–	189
Circulars,	18	–	18
Clothes bags,	18	–	18
Curtains,	12	–	12
Dresses,	264	82	346
Drawers, pairs,	177	–	177
Handkerchiefs,	28	–	28
Holders,	48	–	48
Hoods,	42	–	42
Napkins,	72	13	85
Night-dresses,	190	–	190
Pillow-slips,	380	108	488
Pillow-ticks,	12	–	12
Roller-towels,	143	100	243
Sacques,	105	–	105
Sheets,	505	205	710
Shirts,	236	1,387	1,623
Skirts,	313	–	313
Spreads,	38	20	58
Stockings, pairs,	–	1,595	1,595
Table cloths,	10	12	22
Tiers,	432	–	432
Towels,	427	552	979
Underwaists,	52	–	52
Waists,	394	–	394
Wash-cloths,	100	–	100
Wiping-towels,	24	–	24
Totals,	4,361	4,524	8,885

STATEMENT H. — Concluded.

No. 2.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	23	–	23
Caps,	433	–	433
Jackets,	241	3,468	3,709
Mittens, pairs,	10	–	10
Pants, pairs,	470	5,310	5,780
Shirts,	372	–	372
Suspenders, pairs,	293	–	293
Waists,	48	–	48
Totals,	1,890	8,778	10,668

Total number articles made,	6,251	
" " " repaired,	13,302	
		19,553

NOTE. — The weekly repairing of dresses, aprons, night-dresses, underwear and stockings of 84 girls (average number), and all the repairing of all the clothing of 90 small boys and girls (average number), is done outside the sewing-rooms — within the departments of these children; beside the repairs of the bedding, etc., used for them, — aggregating more than 20,000 pieces annually.

Statement I.

Gardiner Tufts, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasury.*

Dr.

To cash received from appropriation for 1882, . . .	$9,116 15
" " " " " 1883, . . .	40,793 08
" " " " to meet a deficiency,	1,282 60
To cash received from appropriations for new hospital, .	2,654 46
" " " " " increased water supply, ...	3,295 91
To cash received from appropriation for boarding out children, ...	700 52
To cash received from sales, ...	119 80
	$58,463 29

Cr.

By disbursements for three months ending Dec. 31, 1882, as per schedules on file in State Auditor's office, . .	$7,853 06
By disbursements for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1883, as per schedules on file in State Auditor's office, . .	50,490 43
By payments to State Treasurer as per his receipts, . .	119 80
	$58,463 29

Statement J.

Employment of Children.

There are employed in the

Sewing room, ...	22 girls.
Dormitories and other parts of the house, . . .	16 "
Tailor shop, ...	23 boys.
Dining hall, ...	23 "
Kitchen, ...	5 "
Shoe shop, ...	4 "
Bakery, ...	7 "
Laundry, ...	9 "
Hospital, ...	1 "
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds, ...	35 "
On the farm and at the barns, ...	50 "

— Boys, 157 ; girls, 38 ; total, 195.

Statement K.

Concerning Flour.

Flour on hand Oct. 1, 1882,	61½ bbls.
" purchased during the year,	804 "
	865½ "
" on hand Oct. 1, 1883,	62½ "
" used during the year,	803 "

Average population,	436 persons.
" number of officers supported at the school,	45 "
Total,	481 "

803 barrels flour = 157,378 lbs., divided among 481 persons, gives an average consumption of 327⅛ lbs. per annum, or a daily per capita consumption of 14.34 ounces.

Statement L.

Recapitulation of Inventory.

Taken by Enos Calkins and S. H. Helyar of Palmer, Mass., as of Sept. 30, 1883.

Buildings,	$97,940 00
Land,	22,664 81
Products of farm on hand,	6,501 22
Carriages and agricultural tools,	3,786 53
Mechanical fixtures,	10,231 45
Personal property in Superintendent's Department,	6,226 85
" " in Inmates' Department,	6,186 45
Beds and bedding,	5,291 67
Clothing and shoes,	5,006 73
Dry goods,	1,681 11
Groceries and provisions,	1,266 42
Medical department,	245 00
Fuel,	2,690 50
Heating, water and gas,	22,100 00
Library and school-books,	1,328 25
Live stock,	5,951 50
Miscellaneous,	1,489 95
Total,	$200,588 44
Total, inventory of last year,	196,105 34
Increase,	$4,483 10

STATEMENT M.

Building Hospital.

Appropriation for building new hospital,		$3,500 00
Expended prior to Oct. 1, 1882,		778 95
Balance available Oct. 1, 1882,		$2,721 05
Payments for Oct., 1882,	$911 36	
" " Nov., "	326 59	
" " Dec., "	1,081 14	
		2,319 09
Unexpended balance Dec. 31, 1882, (which reverted to the State Treasury by statutory limitation),		$401 96

Reappropriated by Legislature of 1883,		$401 96
Payments, June, 1883,	$270 87	
" July, "	65 50	
		336 37
Balance available Sept. 30, 1883,		$65 59

NOTE. — Vouchers for all expenditures are on file at the State Auditor's office.

STATEMENT N.

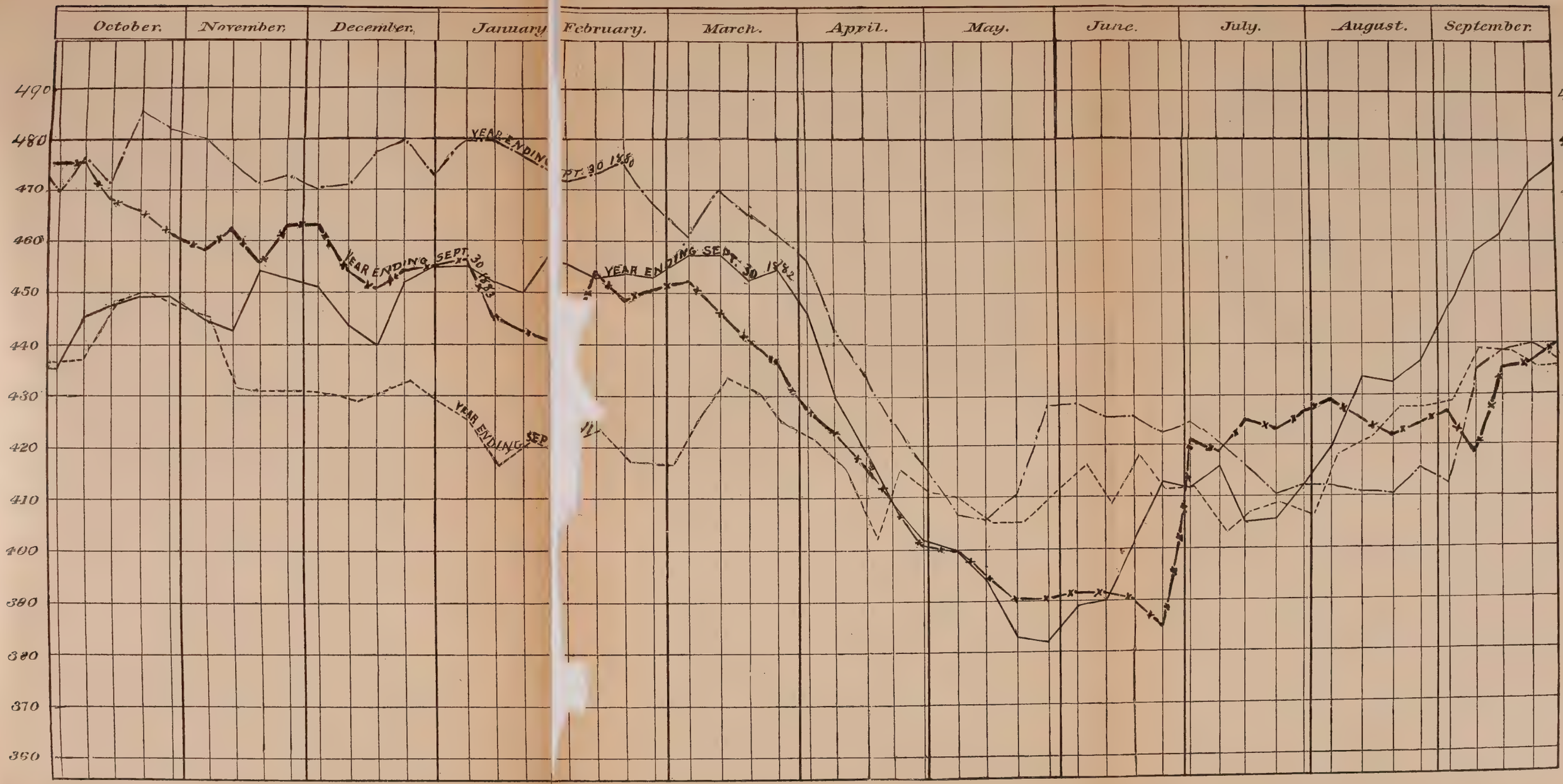
Water Supply.

Appropriation for water supply,		$8,500 00
Expended prior to Oct. 1, 1882,		5,577 17
Balance available Oct. 1, 1882,		$2,922 83
Payments for Oct., 1882,	$51 78	
" " Dec., "	2,871 05	
		$2,922 83

Appropriated by the Legislature of 1883, to meet a deficiency in the appropriation for water supply,	$373 08
Payments for March,	$373 08

NOTE. — Vouchers for all expenditures are on file at the State Auditor's office.

DIAGRAM SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.



PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School, Monson, Mass.:

I hand you the report of the hospital department of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

Number remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1882,	37
admitted during the year,	513
births during the year,	2
died during the year,	13
discharged during the year,	514
remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1883,	25

As heretofore, the name of no patient stands on the record who has not been in hospital twenty-four consecutive hours.

The number of deaths is greater than for a number of years past.

Names, Ages and Diseases of those who Died.

NAME.	Date of Death.	Age.	Disease.
		Yrs. Mos.	
Annie Hogan,	Nov. 24, 1882	3 11	Diphtheria.
Delia Hogan,	Dec. 4, 1882	6 8	"
Tommy Burns,	4, 1882	3 6	"
Lena Brown,	9, 1882	8 –	"
Sarah Moore,	9, 1882	7 –	"
Eddie Burns,	16, 1882	5 6	"
Tommy Kennedy,	21, 1882	7 –	"
James Mack,	Jan. 25, 1883	3 6	Convulsions.
Eddie Mack,	Feb. 10, 1883	6 –	"
Mary Steele,	Mar. 4, 1883	7 –	Scarlet Fever.
William Morril,	11, 1883	10 –	Cerebral Meningitis.
Samuel K. Phipps,	May 7, 1883	14 –	Consumption.
Charles Lewis,	Aug. 3, 1883	7 –	Typhoid Fever, with Hemorrhage.

During September, 1882, a few cases of diphtheria appeared, none proving fatal; most of these cases were of a mild form and yielding readily to treatment.

The disease again appeared in the early part of November and new cases appeared all along through the winter into March, and the preceding table will show that seven of the cases proved fatal. The number recorded in hospital as having diphtheria is twenty-six, although more than twice as many more had diphtheritic sore throats of the milder form. Scarlet fever appeared on the first of February and continued until the early part of March. There were fifteen cases, some very severe, *one* only proving fatal, on the fourth of March. Measles also appeared about the same time with scarlet fever, and we had forty-six cases, continuing until about the last of March. You will observe that we had diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles all at the same time, and the whooping cough we had had all summer, autumn and winter,—*four* contagious diseases in the institution at one and the same time. No local cause could be found for the two first named diseases, although searched for diligently, by Dr. Dwight of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Wolcott of State Board of Health, Dr. Abbott, State Health Officer, the Superintendent and myself. The two last named diseases were importations from Tewksbury.

Great care was used in isolating the *cases* as far as possible, and while the new hospital building was of great help, it could not accommodate nearly all of the cases. I noticed this fact: the severe and fatal cases had just had whooping cough severely, and they were in no condition to withstand the shock of these other terrible diseases.

The two Mack children (brothers), both dying in convulsions, had some disease of the brain, probably tubercular; as no post mortem was held, it is conjectural.

The Phipps boy had tubercular disease (consumption), and had been kept alive with cod-liver oil, whiskey and milk, having had hemorrhages for more than two years, and finally bled to death almost instantly.

Again the measles are introduced from Tewksbury, two cases in one family just at the time of writing this report,

and we shall now be likely to have another siege this winter of this disease.

Our hospital seems to be a receptacle for cripples, — the lame, halt (if not blind), the dumb. We have three boys that have not walked a step for years, otherwise in good health. In the girls' ward are two idiotics, one not knowing enough to feed itself; and these children are sent to the Primary School. One of these five, by being wheeled and carried, can go to the school-rooms, the other four cannot; and it seems to me that this is not the proper place for these children.

Taken as a whole, the general health of the children is good, perhaps never better than at present.

I feel under great obligation to the Superintendent, matron and nurses for their unwearied care and attention during the severe sickness of last winter.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. HOLBROOK.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School:

I take pleasure in presenting the annual report of the schools for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883. In preparing this, the attempt has been made to include such statistics and information as will furnish a definite exhibit of the working of the schools, and enable comparison to be made with other schools, and with our own condition in previous years.

The general statistics are presented in the following tables: —

LIST OF TEACHERS NOW IN CHARGE.

	GRADE.	When Appointed.	No. Years Experience Prior.	Where Educated.
Miss E. M. Fullington,	First grade,	Dec., 1873,	5 years,	Normal School, Johnson, Vt.
Miss N. J. Rice,	Second grade,	July, 1879,	20 years,	Haydenville High School.
Miss Cora Underwood,	Third grade,	June, 1883,	3 years,	Framingham High School.
Miss Jennie Somers,	Fourth grade,	Nov., 1882,	6 months,	Essex Classical Institute, Essex, Vt.
Miss Georgia Mosher,	Fifth grade,	Sept., 1883,	1 year,	Cazenovia Seminary, New York.
Mrs. H. E. Darte,	Sixth grade,	March, 1881,	12 years,	Mount Holyoke Seminary.
Miss J. Clements,	Seventh grade,	Nov., 1882,	3 months,	Dana Hall, Wellesley.
Mrs. L. Blaisdell,	Eighth grade, kindergarten.	Aug, 1882,	1 year,	Mrs. Ropes' Normal Kindergarten, Boston.

Text-books Used in the Schools.

Monroe's Reading Chart.
Appleton's First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers.
Sheldon's Fourth Reader.
Anderson's Historical Reader.
Ray's New Practical Arithmetic.
Ray's New Elementary Arithmetic.
Ray's Primary Arithmetic.
Harper's Introductory Geography.
Harper's School Geography.
Swinton's Language Lessons.
Reed and Kellogg's Grammar.
Whitney and Knox's How to Speak and Write Correctly.
Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Writing Books.
Webster's Dictionaries.

Statistics.

Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year in all the grades,	830
Whole number of different pupils during the year,	591
Largest number in attendance any one week,	416
Smallest number in attendance any one week,	345
Average daily attendance,	375
Whole number of promotions,	215
Whole number transferred,	5
Average age of pupils,	9 years.
Number of pupils in school Oct. 1, 1882,	409
Entered as new pupils,	154
Re-entered,	75
Discharged,	230
Died,	11
Remaining Sept. 30, 1883,	397

Of those re-entered, 28 are at present members of the school, the remainder having again been placed out.

The scholarship of pupils is somewhat indicated by the following: —

Whole number who can read,	356
Whole number who can write,	332
Whole number who can do both,	328
Whole number who can do neither,	41
Whole number who study Arithmetic,	314
Whole number who study Geography,	160
Whole number who study Grammar,	30
Number admitted who could neither read nor write,	63
Number admitted who could do both,	108

Of those who could neither read nor write, several were admitted during the month of September, 1883, and several have been members of the school but a short time. Of these, 22 have been taught to read, 21 to write, 18 to do both, since coming to the school. All pupils are examined and classified, when admitted, according to their attainments, irrespective of age or size. The increase of numbers occurs principally in the primary grades. While the average attendance in a room may not be very large, there are weeks at a time when the number in some of the rooms is large. This is especially true of terms previous to promotion.

Particular attention is given to pupils of foreign birth or parentage, so as to insure their mastery of the principal difficulties of English pronounciation. Phonic drills are very useful for this purpose. The excellence attained by our pupils in penmanship has during the year been maintained. The specimens of pupils' work have been inspected and commended by many. Drill in forming the script letter commences in the lowest grade, and the work of making pupils good penmen begins the first day of school life here. In the lowest grades the writing has never been better than at present. A goodly number in the higher grades are fine penmen, and show considerable skill in drawing. Some fine maps have been drawn. Four boys have completed the Practical Arithmetic, and three taken up book-keeping. The reproduction of stories, letter-writing, descriptions of pictures, and the writing of short compositions take the place of grammatical drill, and the attempt is made to teach English Grammar by using its rules rather than by memorizing them. The improvement in spelling and expression of thought has been marked and gratifying, since the introduction of sentence-building. For the want of time pupils receive only general instruction in History. Several, however, have read one or more historical books, one boy of twelve years having read eight volumes, and is quite as convenient as a cyclopædia for reference.

The appropriate daily incidents of school are used for giving instruction in morals and manners. The usual entertainments were given once in three weeks during eight months of the year, thereby affording pleasure and profit to

the pupils. Great care has been exercised in the selection and preparation of the Sabbath evening exercise given by the pupils of the several schools in regular succession, to make them impressive and lasting. We trust that some of the instruction imparted, like that of a mother, will abide through life.

Written and oral examinations take place the last week of each term, the one previous to promotion being conducted by the Principal. Pupils are required to reach a standard of seventy-five per cent., in both written and oral, in order to be promoted. The average rank in examinations has been higher than previously. There are two grades in each school, excepting the first and fifth (girls), which resemble mixed schools, being obliged to receive a class by promotion twice a year. Pupils, after reaching the first and fifth rooms, remain until leaving the school. In some of the schools much extra labor has had to be bestowed by those in charge to bring the work up to the requirements of our course of study printed in last year's report. This is principally true of those, which, by reason of frequent change of teachers, had fallen behind. It is expected succeeding classes will easily do the required work. Since Oct. 1, 1882, 3,357 books have been drawn from the library. The books most in demand are books of travel and history.

Most of the children come to us with little or no knowledge of the common English branches, their vocabulary small, and the power to think and to express thought with anything like approximate accuracy is almost entirely wanting. These deficiencies demand a larger amount of elementary instruction, and our course is arranged to meet this demand as far as possible. Oftentimes, however, the pupil does not remain long enough to show complete results, or to admit the giving of the elementary training that is necessary. It is hoped that measures will be taken in the near future, so that pupils can remain a sufficient length of time to have the foundations upon which to build character more thoroughly established. It is no easy task that we have to perform, as any one can readily see, yet one with a good degree of satisfaction and encouragement, as we note the improvement of a large majority of the pupils. The days and weeks

have not left us where we were. Our work is made to take as much of that which is practical as is possible. The necessity of object-teaching is fully realized. The pupils learn to do by doing. The object kept in view is to prepare the pupils in the most practical things of life, as many receive the most of their education while here. All are in charge of conscientious teachers, who feel that not only the mind is to be worked upon, but who strive to inculcate an aspiration for all that is good, noble and divine.

It is with the deepest gratitude that I thank you for your forbearance and support.

Very respectfully,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON, *Principal.*

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1883.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1884.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 1, 1883.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform School.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — I respectfully submit the annual report of the Westborough Reform School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, with some suggestions.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing number of Boys received and discharged for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1882,		133
Received — Since committed,	100	
" recommitted,	3	
" returned,	11	
	—	114
Whole number in school during year,		247
Discharged — On probation,	125	
To Bridgewater Workhouse,	4	
" overseers of poor,	2	
" court,	8	
Elopers,	5	
	—	144
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1883,		103

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number Discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average Number.
1882.			
October,	9	11	133.25
November,	4	15	125 90
December,	10	12	118.16
1883.			
January,	8	14	116.96
February,	7	6	111.93
March,	12	17	113.80
April,	8	10	109.83
May,	15	8	110.71
June,	13	9	113 87
July,	7	18	112.23
August,	6	13	101.89
September,	12	11	102.93
Totals,	111	144	114.28

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year and Previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	–	45	45
Berkshire,	–	196	196
Bristol,	13	465	478
Dukes,	–	9	9
Essex,	10	895	905
Franklin,	–	49	49
Hampden,	4	300	304
Hampshire,	1	68	69
Middlesex,	28	897	925
Nantucket,	–	16	16
Norfolk,	4	915	919
Plymouth,	3	95	98
Suffolk,	25	1,133	1,158
Worcester,	12	602	614
Totals,	100	5,685	5,785
NATIVITY.			
American,	94	4,277	4,371
Foreign,	6	835	841
Unknown,	–	15	15
Totals,	100	5,127	5,227

Of the 100 boys, 19 are of American parentage.
" " 49 are of Foreign parentage.
" " 6 are Foreign-born.
" " 9 are father Foreign-born.
" " 5 are mother Foreign-born.
" " 14 father's nativity unknown.
" " 17 mother's nativity unknown.
" " 1 boy's nativity unknown.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	6
Police Court,	25
District Court,	38
Trial Justice,	8
Municipal Court,	12
Superior Court,	11
Total,	100

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Age of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	25	25
Eight years,	–	116	116
Nine years,	–	232	232
Ten years,	1	437	438
Eleven years,	4	611	615
Twelve years,	6	656	662
Thirteen years,	12	754	766
Fourteen years,	18	919	937
Fifteen years,	15	808	823
Sixteen years,	31	861	892
Seventeen years,	4	261	265
Eighteen years and over,	–	57	57
Unknown,	–	25	25
Totals,	100	5,875	5,975

NOTE. — The exact average age of boys committed the past year: 15 years 4 months 6 days. The exact average age of boys discharged the past year: 15 years 10 months. Eighty-five per cent. of the present inmates are over 14 years of age.

The average time spent in the institution by boys discharged the past year: 1 year 6 days.

Table No. 6.

Showing the Domestic Condition, etc., of Boys Committed During the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents,	11
no father,	17
no mother,	10
step-father,	9
step-mother,	5
intemperate father,	30
intemperate mother,	8
parents separated,	9
been arrested before,	67
been inmates of other institutions,	23
other members of the family arrested,	34
used ardent spirits,	13
used tobacco,	53
Catholic parents,	66
Others,	32

Table No. 7.

Showing the Employment of Boys.

About one-third work upon the land. The rest are engaged in domestic and mechanical work.	
Chair Shop.	
Number of chairs seated,	24 381
Number of chairs seated but not paid,	11,313
Shoe Shop.	
Number of shoes made (pairs),	210
Number of shoes repaired,	972
Other repairing, harnesses, etc. (pieces),	258
Laundry.	
Number of articles washed,	58,172
Sewing-Room.	
Number of articles made,	1,913
Number of articles repaired,	15,442

The management of this institution the present year has been much easier than the previous one. Still, it is with great difficulty that boys, so old and experienced in crime can be properly controlled in a school organized as this is.

Your attention is particularly called to the average ages of the boys in this school, as compared to those in similar institutions in other States.

In this school the average age is		$15\frac{1}{3}$	years.
Maine Reform School the average age is	. . .	$12\frac{1}{8}$	"
New Hampshire	" " . . .	13	"
Vermont	" " . . .	$12\frac{5}{6}$	"
Rhode Island	" " . . .	$13\frac{1}{2}$	"
Connecticut	" " . . .	$12\frac{3}{4}$	"
New Jersey	" " . . .	$13\frac{1}{3}$	"
Ohio	" " . . .	$13\frac{1}{3}$	"

From the above will be seen that the average age of this school is two years greater than in any of the others.

In the last report your Board was unanimous in recommending the legislature to reduce the age of those committed here from 17 to 14 years, the age of puberty. I trust you will continue to urge this change. I would also advise that a boy should not remain in the school after he is 16 years of age; if not then in a condition to go out on probation, he be transferred to some other institution. And that the sentence "during minority" (which has been an obsolete law for many years) be abolished.

Sometimes a boy, when brought before the courts, to avoid being sent to state's prison or house of correction, will give his age as under 17 years, when he is 18 or 19. Several such illegal commitments have been made here the past year. Some arrangement should be made by which such boys can be removed at once, and not be allowed to remain here, as these were. Two such were committed here in one day, each with nine indictments for burglary, — three in Norfolk, three in Middlesex, and three in Suffolk counties.

Among such old boys several have been committed afflicted with venereal diseases, and several who have attempted to commit "crime against nature" something never attempted here during the whole time I was in charge before, between six and seven years.

In this connection I will repeat what I said in my last year's report: "As long as the young and comparatively innocent boys have to mingle with the older and most restless of criminals (for boys from 17 to 20 are generally so considered) this school will be of little advantage to the boys or credit to the State."

Our family houses (one accommodating thirty boys, and one, twenty-four) have been managed very successfully by the officers in charge, considerating the character of the boys.

Except for the extra expense no one, we think, would wish over twenty-five in one family. Even with that number it loses some of the best features of a real family.

The system and discipline required in a congregate institution may often be the best for boys who have been living for a long time a criminal and vagabond life. Not more than one-half of our present number can be kept in an open family, for the same reason that inmates of a state's prison or house of correction can not.

Our teachers have been earnest and faithful and given their attention strictly to the commonest branches of education, with oral instruction upon general subjects. But schools like this, made up of pupils between 14 and 17 years of age, nearly all confirmed truants, with no inherited taste for books, cannot be expected to accomplish the same as ordinary schools. Whatever opportunities such boys have for education in after-life, they rarely improve.

Several of the boys take newspapers, a practice we strongly encourage, for if they form the habit of reading the newspaper — the great public schoolmaster — they will be likely to be fairly intelligent.

Quite a number of the boys are naturally so dull that ordinary class drill is of but little use. To these have been given individual attention, with good results.

The farm crops, which looked promising in the spring and summer have been severely injured by the prolonged drouth and early frost. Our grapes, of which we expected many tons, are almost totally destroyed.

Of hay, we have perhaps an average crop and were antic-

ipating a large quantity of corn stover, but shall realize only a small amount.

As usual, in the case of such extensive buildings, it is necessary to be constantly repairing. The most important items were, relaying the water-main from the lake to the force-pump, 354 feet, and cementing the large cisterns near the institution, used in case of fire.

There has been no death in the institution for the past two years, and scarcely any sickness.

The religious exercises have been the same as last year. The Catholic priests of Westborough have met the boys of their faith, Saturday P. M. and Sunday A. M., at their convenience. A general Sunday school exercise every Sunday morning is conducted by the Superintendent, and regular religious services in the chapel in the afternoon are conducted by clergymen of the neighborhood. Devotional exercises, with singing, close each day. In all these, the boys take as much interest as can be expected, and are undoubtedly benefited, but they are influenced more by the character of their officers, with whom they come in constant contact.

If some more efficient supervision could be made over the freight cars on the railroads, so that boys cannot "steal rides" as easily as they do at present, it would be of great benefit to us, and to the State generally. Boys who have experience find no difficulty in travelling all over the State *free*. Few persons are aware of the great number of such boys that are constantly travelling about, — *elementary* tramps. Wherever they stop they can usually find an acquaintance, or make one from this or a similar institution, from whom they get a supply of food, and often persuade the boy to join them on their tramp. Quite a number of our boys on probation have been interfered with in this way the past year. Could not some arrangement be made by which our boys could be under the friendly supervision of the police of the place?

At 8 o'clock, Saturday night, July 7, we were notified by a telegram that the Bridgewater Workhouse was burned down, and that we must meet seventy-five of the inmates at the Westborough depot, and provide for them. At 9.30

they were in our chapel, on our hands, — the officers who brought them leaving immediately. Leaving Bridgewater on Saturday, after the fire, the men were in a bad condition, — some without hats or shoes, and many in their shirt-sleeves.

Full suits of clothes were provided for them on Monday, and before the end of the week they were comfortably situated and at work in a chair-shop fitted up for them. We had the entire charge of these men for three days, and it was two weeks before their superintendent or his assistant came to assume responsibility. The behavior of the men was excellent. A division fence, twelve feet high, was soon erected across their yard, which effectually separated the two institutions.

For a few weeks, our boys were much excited by the presence of these men, and caused us considerable extra trouble, mostly owing to the fact that they could see their new neighbors chewing and smoking. I know of nothing that demoralizes the boys so much as the prospect of getting a little tobacco; they would sell their birthright for the stub of a cigar.

The evil effect of the use of tobacco upon boys cannot be overestimated. It destroys the will-power, leads them to form filthy and disgusting habits, makes them reckless of the consequences of their acts, and, more than any one thing, leads to juvenile crime. It is the cause of more trouble here than anything else; and when the boy leaves, it is the principal cause of his return to his former associates and bad habits.

The conduct of the boys has been as good as we have a right to expect of such a class. Half, at least, should never be in such a school as this, but in an institution *between* a reform school and a prison, where they can have stricter discipline and harder work.

There has been turned into the State treasury, the past year, $9,052.35. Of this amount, $2,001.30 was for the labor of boys in chair-seating, and we have $800 still due. The boys have also earned several hundred dollars for extra labor, which practice we encourage.

Although the average number during the past year is

but $114\frac{28}{100}$, 125 have been put out on probation. These are not only self-supporting, but in many instances aid their parents in maintaining the family. Putting out so many, keeps the number in school small, and gives the impression often that the expense of support here is very great. If we had retained the 125 boys in school, as was formerly done, it would have numbered over 200, and the expense *per capita* would have been much *less*, but the expense to the *State* much *more*.

For the past two years many and various committees have visited this institution to ascertain how best to use these beautifully located but partly unoccupied buildings. Some advise their use as an homœopathic hospital, some as an insane asylum, others as a reformatory prison. It is hoped a decision will be made the coming winter, as upon it the future of this school will largely depend. This uncertainty naturally creates uneasiness among the officers here, and prevents many things being done which we otherwise should do.

Our thanks are again due to those who have gratuitously supplied "The Essex County Mercury," "Salem Register," "Woburn Advertiser," "Dumb Animals," "Westborough Chronotype," and many pamphlets and periodicals during the year.

I congratulate myself in having had a faithful and intelligent corps of officers, who have aided me in every way in their power to help in carrying out my methods, and to whom I am under great obligations.

Very respectfully,

JAS. A. ALLEN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1882 — October,	Received from State Treasurer, . . .	$2,808 63
November,	" " " " . . .	2,601 27
December,	" " " " . . .	5,054 14
1883 — January,	" " " " . . .	2,636 35
February,	" " " " . . .	1,756 01
March,	" " " " . . .	2,471 78
April,	" " " " . . .	2,486 61
May,	" " " " . . .	1,927 75
June,	" " " " . . .	2,980 05
July,	" " " " . . .	2,824 86
August,	" " " " . . .	3,901 71
September,	" " " " . . .	5,047 52
		$36,496 68

EXPENDITURES.

1882 — October,	Paid Bills audited on Schedule No. 1, .	$2,808 63
November,	" " " " " " 2, .	2,601 27
December,	" " " " " " 3, .	5,054 14
1883 — January,	" " " " " " 4, .	2,636 35
February,	" " " " " " 5, .	1,756 01
March,	" " " " " " 6, .	2,471 78
April,	" " " " " " 7, .	2,486 61
May,	" " " " " " 8, .	1,927 75
June,	" " " " " " 9, .	2,980 05
July,	" " " " " " 10, .	2,824 86
August,	" " " " " " 11, .	3,901 71
September,	" " " " " " 12, .	5,047 52
		$36,496 68

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1883.

Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	$11,335 25
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	3,238 18
Meats and fish of all kinds,	1,574 87
Fruit and vegetables,	591 97
Flour,	1,954 12
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	2,399 40
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	358 36
Sugar and molasses,	1,167 63
Milk, butter and cheese,	912 92
Other groceries and provisions,	640 56
Clothing — boots, shoes, hats and caps,	1,913 71
Fuel and lights,	5,765 80
Medicine and medical supplies,	65 15
Furniture, beds and bedding, crockery, kitchen, table and glass ware,	707 05
Ordinary repairs,	904 87
Books and school supplies,	50 05
Blacksmith — repairs of tools, etc.,	127 57
Express, freight and passenger fares,	834 79
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	259 82
Expense of Sunday services,	260 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	705 20
Live stock,	707 50
Miscellaneous,	22 45
	$36,496 68

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS.

		Sleigh Sales.	Farm Produce Sales.	Boys' Labor Seating Chairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1882.						
October 1,	Balance on hand,	–	$219 99	–	–	$219 99
October,	Received cash from,	–	366 42	–	–	366 42
November,	" " "	$801 71	–	–	$2 00	803 71
December,	" " "	1,267 87	1,007 18	$504 84	4 00	2,783 89
1883.						
January,	" " "	4 00	204 07	–	–	208 07
February,	" " "	723 47	212 86	427 26	–	1,363 59
March,	" " "	34 00	227 12	–	–	261 12
April,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–
May,	" " "	89 81	80 04	568 20	–	738 05
June,	" " "	15 67	449 26	500 00	–	964 93
July,	" " "	30 66	151 76	–	126 78	309 20
August,	" " "	36 84	82 15	1 00	22 02	142 01
September,	" " "	573 80	307 57	–	10 00	891 37
Totals,		$3,577 83	$3,308 42	$2,001 30	$164 80	$9,052 35

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS — *Continued.*

Disbursements.

		Sleigh Sales.	Farm Produce Sales.	Boys' Labor Seating Chairs.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Total.
	1882.					
October,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–
November,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–
December,	Paid State Treasurer,	$1,748 61	$1,566 40	$504 84	$6 00	$3,825 85
	1883.					
January,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–
February,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–
March,	" " "	1,082 44	444 12	–	–	1,526 56
April,	" " "	–	227 12	427 26	–	654 38
May,	" " "	89 81	33 54	568 20	–	691 55
June,	" " "	15 67	347 82	500 00	–	863 49
July,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–
August,	" " "	30 90	303 96	1 00	141 78	477 64
September,	" " "	610 40	385 46	–	17 02	1,012 88
Totals,		$3,577 83	$3,308 42	$2,001 30	$164 80	$9,052 35

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Reform School:

Throughout the past year the boys have been very free from disease, and I am able to report the entire absence of sickness at this time.

During the year I have made, besides the required number, six visits on special calls, or to cases requiring daily attention.

Many slight ailments have called for treatment, but only one case developed marked disease.

John Hurley was taken with pneumonia in May, and for a time was dangerously sick, but made an excellent recovery.

Three fractured arms have required surgical attention. William Scanlon, Frank Paul and John F. Miller, the subjects; all did very well.

Just before leaving the institution, John Roach, wishing— as he said — to save his friends trouble and expense, applied for the removal of a splinter, which he declared had been in the sole of his foot for more than a year before he came here.

Finding evidence confirming his statement, he was etherized and an incision made, but on attempting to introduce an instrument, so much muscular contraction was induced, that the operation could not be completed until the return of consciousness and will, when the boy bravely held his foot while the splinter was removed.

It was deeply imbedded in the tissues and was one inch and a half long.

There is no manifest reason why the boys should not continue in their present good health. The dietary is good, and the sanitary arrangements seem ample and are well attended to.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

Oct. 1, 1883.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

To Jos. A. Allen, *Superintendent:*

I herewith submit for your consideration my annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

Our crops suffered very severely from the drought which prevailed so extensively through the State, particularly those of grass, which produce only two-thirds crop as compared to former years. Corn, which during the fore part of the season looked very promising, was much injured. Squashes were an entire failure from the ravages of the worm at the root.

Our potato crop was an exception, that being above the average, both in quantity and quality.

The following schedule shows the production on hand, consumed and sold, together with a list of the live stock as appraised, and the appraised value of agricultural implements, carriages, carts, wagons, harnesses, etc.: —

Produce on Hand.

English hay, 50 tons,	$1,150 00
Meadow hay, 18 tons,	180 00
Rye hay, 4 tons,	48 00
Oat fodder, 6 tons,	72 00
Hungarian, 2½ tons,	37 50
Barley fodder, 2½ tons,	37 50
Rowen, 5 tons,	70 00
Oats, 100 bushels,	55 00
Oat straw, 4 tons,	40 00
Onions, 65 bushels,	55 25
Beets, 150 bushels,	75 00
Mangolds, 330 bushels,	96 00
Carrots, 360 bushels,	135 00
Sweet corn, 20 bushels,	20 00
Amount carried forward,	$2,071 25

Amount brought forward,	$2,071 25	
Cabbages, 4,600 head,	230 00	
Corn stover,	120 00	
Corn, 338 bushels,	253 50	
Potatoes, 724 bushels,	470 60	
Beans, 19 bushels,	66 50	
Seed corn, 3 bushels,	3 00	
Seed pease, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel,	6 00	
Apples, 30 barrels,	90 00	
Pears,	24 75	
Onions (seed), 14 pounds,	56 00	
Boys' garden,	60 00	
	$3,451 60	

FERTILIZERS.

Stable manure,	150 00	
Hog manure,	270 00	
Hen manure,	6 00	
Bones manure,	10 00	
		$3,887 60

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 7,819$\frac{1}{2}$ cans,	$2,125 75	
Beef, 9,514 pounds,	801 98	
Pork, 7,301$\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	690 46	
Veal, 80 pounds,	8 00	
Poultry, 261 pounds,	50 66	
Eggs, 278$\frac{1}{4}$ dozens,	71 87	
Asparagus,	20 45	
Strawberries, 106 boxes,	18 17	
Currants, 205 boxes,	25 04	
Apples, 8 bushels,	6 75	
Pears, 14 bushels,	18 50	
Tomatoes, 13 bushels,	8 75	
Onions, 5 bushels,	5 00	
Crab Apples, 2 bushels,	2 00	
Beans, 27 bushels,	32 00	
Pease, 30 bushels,	45 00	
Beets, 21$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	21 50	
Turnips, 4 bushels,	3 00	
Cucumbers,	46 00	
Grapes, 100 pounds,	2 00	
Rhubarb,	5 00	
Beet Greens,	5 00	
Sweet corn, 767 dozens,	138 00	
Melons,	64 80	
Amount carried forward,	$4,215 68	

Amount brought forward,	$4,215 68	
Rye fodder, 7¾ tons,	23 00	
Oat fodder, 3½ tons,	14 00	
Corn fodder, 7½ tons,	19 00	
Oats, 50 bushels,	27 50	
		$4,299 18

PRODUCE SOLD.

Milk, 1,832 cans,	$477 49	
Vegetables,	370 80	
Fruit,	920 42	
Strawberries,	213 61	
Currants,	4 26	
Asparagus,	203 72	
Pigs,	497 25	
Pork,	264 92	
Hides,	94 71	
Calves,	26 50	
Service of stock animals,	14 00	
Fowl,	75	
		$3,088 43

LIVE STOCK.

Cows, 30,	$1,800 00	
Bulls, 2,	130 00	
Calves, 4,	30 00	
Boars, 4,	64 00	
Breeding sows, 25,	500 00	
Fat hogs, 5,	140 00	
Shotes, 27,	189 00	
Pigs, 81,	202 50	
Store hogs, 26,	364 00	
Fowls, 55,	27 50	
	$3,447 00	
Oxen, 2 yoke,	380 00	
Pair bay horses,	260 00	
Gelding, "Major,"	140 00	
" "Ned,"	100 00	
" "General,"	70 00	
" "Jack,"	25 00	
Mare, "Jennie,"	65 00	
		$4,487 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC., . $2,389 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grass seeds,	$20 00	
Phosphate plaster,	18 50	
Ashes,	72 00	
		$110 50

SUMMARY.

Produce on hand,	$3,887 60	
" consumed,	4,299 18	
" sold,	3,088 43	
		$11,275 21
Live stock,		4,487 00
Agricultural implements, etc.,		2,389 00
Miscellaneous,		110 50
Total,		$18,261 71

I would respectfully call attention to the profits of the piggery, which can be seen in the annexed schedule: —

CR.

Pork consumed,	$690 46	
Pork sold,	264 92	
Pigs sold,	497 25	
Increase in value of stock over last year,	80 00	
Manure on hand,	270 00	
		$1,802 63

DR.

Cash pay for grain,	$565 20	
Cash pay for bedding,	74 90	
Balance in favor of piggery,	1,162 53	
		$1,802 63

E. A. HERSEY,
Farmer.

SUMMARY.

Real Estate.

225 acres 35 rods cultivated land,	$19,800 00
19 acres woodland,	700 00
28 acres 120 rods pasturage,	700 00
	$21,200 00

Buildings.

Main building and yard fence,	$157,000 00
Garden House,	6,500 00
Farm House,	4,200 00
Peters House,	2,400 00
Steam-mill, not including boilers,	2,000 00
Sleigh storehouse,	1,200 00
Horse-barn and shed,	550 00
Barn and shed at Peters House,	500 00
Cottage,	1,200 00
Small house,	600 00
Ice-house,	150 00
Farm-barn and tool-house,	7,200 00
Piggery,	2,000 00
Chair, tool and cart house,	700 00
Gas-house,	75 00
Hennery,	150 00
Boat-house,	25 00
Coal shed,	300 00
	$186,750 00

Personal Estate.

Live stock on farm,	$4,487 00
Produce of the farm on hand,	3,451 60
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,389 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	14,029 92
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	1,994 95
Other furniture in inmates' department,	4,918 62
Amount carried forward,	$31,271 09

Amount brought forward,	$31,271 09
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	9,063 25
Ready-made clothing,	4,212 36
Dry goods,	861 43
Provisions and groceries,	1,192 82
Drugs and medicines,	155 00
Fuel, oil and gasoline,	2,643 95
Library,	500 00
Personal,	49,899 90
Real,	207,950 00
Total,	$257,849 90

HENRY L. CHASE,
JAMES DAVIS,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: Jos. A. Allen, *Supt.*

Westborough, Oct. 9, 1883.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS AND ALL EMPLOYEES, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

Joseph A. Allen, superintendent,	$1,600 00
H. E. Swan, assistant,	700 00
Nelly B. Allen, matron,	400 00
Lydia J. Perry, assistant matron,	300 00
Annie P. Swan, housekeeper,	225 00
Hattie A. Dustin, teacher,	300 00
Emma L. Burgess, teacher,	300 00
Arabella C. Darling, teacher,	300 00
Margaret W. Perkins, teacher,	300 00
Mr and Mrs. E. Howard, charge of Peters House,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. W Merrill, charge of Farm House,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Armitage, charge of chair-shop and boys' dining-room,	700 00
J. H. Cummings, charge of shoe-shop,	400 00
T F. Greenleaf, baker,	500 00
J. W. Clark, engineer,	800 00
S. W. Perry, hall-man,	400 00
J. T. Perkins, man-of-all-work,	400 00
R. G. Newman, fireman,	375 00
C. Howard, watchman,	400 00
Abbie H. Howard, cook,	260 00
Belinda Robins, seamstress,	250 00
D. A. Thompson, laundress,	250 00
F. Louise Allen, assistant cook,	228 00
C. G. McFarland, charge of stores,	400 00
F. E Corey, M. D., physician,	100 00
E. A Hersey, farmer,	500 00
C. E. Hardy, farm hand, $25 per month.	
A. G. Livingston, farm hand, $25 per month.	
A. W. Leighton, farm hand, $25 per month.	
John Farnsworth, farm hand, $23 per month.	
W. H. Powers, carpenter, $1.50 per day.	

Expense for Salaries, Wages and Labor.

Superintendent,	$1,599 98
Assistant superintendent,	691 65
Physician,	99 99
Minister,	260 00
Matron,	380 88
Assistant matron,	300 00
Teachers,	1,304 32
Masters and matrons of family houses,	1,491 35
Overseers of chair-shop,	572 91
Overseers of shoe-shop,	408 31
Engineer,	799 92
Assistant engineer,	344 41
Carpenter,	455 25
Baker,	519 10
Watchman,	298 72
Hall-men,	399 98
Man-of-all-work,	382 07
Vacancies — substitutes for different positions,	221 25
Seamstress,	229 18
Laundress,	240 66
Care of boys' dining-room,	264 75
Cooks,	246 17
Assistant cooks,	232 25
Housekeepers,	225 00
Farmer,	499 92
Farm labor,	1,259 55
Appraisers' services,	24 00
Care of stores,	338 67
Piano-tuner,	3 00
Extra services,	309 59
Correctional department,	337 46
Painter,	93 14
	$14,833 43

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881.	Joseph A. Allen,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,*	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,*	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayers,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
July 1,'79,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	Still in office,
" 1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	" "
" 1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	" "
" 1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	" "
" 1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	" "
" 9,'80,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	" "
—, 1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	" "

* Deceased.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls,

AT

LANCASTER.

1883.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1884.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen : — I present to you the twenty-eighth report of this institution. As the years roll round we are driven to the conclusion that a large per cent. of these girls are led to see the value of higher aims in life, also of striving to become worthy and respectable.

We hope the object of the school has been attained. We do not claim that every individual is reformed, but we assert that but for this school, *many* who are saved would have been ruined.

Number in the School.

We had at the date of the last report 63, to-day we have 65 ; so that while we have had on an average 67, we have, notwithstanding the fluctuations, and the large number sent out, kept up a higher average than last year. We have sent out, as you will see by the statistics, 64 to service and to their homes. The average age of those committed is a trifle less, while the character of the commitments does not materially differ from previous years.

Returned Girls.

We have had 35 girls returned during the past year. This *is* — and probably always *will* be — a discouraging feature of the school ; but we must consider that this school is a kind of half-way house. Quite a number come home to remain until transferred to another place, but *must*, in *all* cases, be entered

upon the records as returned to the school. Again, there are many who do well *in* the school, but understand full well that, to get a release, they must be exemplary, and this they do. After leaving the school, the restraint being off to a great extent, they act more naturally, and sooner or later must be returned. Five of those returned were sent to the Reformatory Prison for Women.

Schools.

The number in each family is constantly changing; those who seem to be morally fit, are sent to service, or released on probation to their homes, and in their places new ones are received, who are generally quite ignorant. This being the case, the schools do not stand as high as in former years, when the policy was to retain the girls a much longer time. Yet now, in many instances, marked improvement is manifest, and as much proficiency attained as ought to be expected under the circumstances.

Health of the School.

One of the remarks often made by visitors is, How robust and well they look! and it is true that there is very little sickness, and the health of the inmates has been exceedingly good; if anything, above the average. Part of this, no doubt, should be attributed to the regular habits of rising and retiring, and also to the plentiful but simple diet.

Household Work.

It is our aim to have all the girls acquire, to a greater or less degree, a knowledge of housework. Plain sewing and knitting, and the routine of such work as is expected in ordinary households. For the kitchen and laundry they are trained to as great skill as possible; and the demand, we find, is greater than the supply for girls to go to service, and we are greatly tempted to send out girls when undoubtedly it would be a benefit for them to remain longer in the school.

Miscellaneous Work.

The girls this year, as heretofore, have been employed raking the lawn and roads, collecting vegetables during the summer season for the families, picking fruit, weeding and hoeing various crops. If we had more work of a suitable kind, it would be beneficial, but the difficulties attending the introduction of labor by outside parties seem to be insuperable.

I will say in this connection, that several hundred pairs of stockings were knit for the inmates of the State Primary School.

Repairs.

Nothing extensive has been performed the past year in repairs, except whitewashing and a few days plastering; but the chapel and barn should be painted, and the trusses of the chapel roof be strengthened, by another season.

Farm and Farm Crops.

For many reasons the past season has been unfavorable for the farmer. The entire absence of rain, extending through the summer months, was disastrous; there being no second growth of grass, and an early frost, at an unprecedented date, destroyed the life of what remained. Yet, planting a larger area with fodder corn, we filled the silo, and had quite a surplus, which has helped make up for the scant feed in the pasture. Some improvements, such as laying tile drain, ploughing waste land, etc., have been accomplished, which will be a benefit for years.

Chapel and Chapel Services.

The girls assemble in the chapel Sabbath mornings, at nine o'clock as a Sabbath school, and at four o'clock in the afternoon at a preaching service, at which ministers of all denominations are from time to time invited. The services are strictly *non*-sectarian. The Catholic inmates of the school have a service especially for them of catechetical instruction

every alternate Saturday afternoon, and mass on the following morning, from eight to nine o'clock. *None* are kept from these services who wish to attend.

Conclusion.

I have only to say in conclusion, that the officers of the school have been faithful, and the deportment of the girls has been better than the average of years. We would also acknowledge the goodness of Him who hath given us such a degree of prosperity.

Respectfully submitted.

N. PORTER BROWN, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICS.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1882,		63	
committed during the year,		45	
placed out in former years but returned,		21	
Whole number,		—	129
Number placed out during the year,	64		
Of this number honestly self supporting,		46	
doubtful,		2	
Transferred to Sherborn Prison,		5	
to Worcester Insane Asylum,		1	
Discharged as unfit subject,		1	
Escaped from the school,		3	
Ran away from places,		5	
Twenty-one years of age,		1	
		—	64
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1883,			65
			129

Of those mentioned as placed out in *former* years and returned, there were returned, —

For serious offences,	10	
minor offences,	6	
illness,	1	
transfer,	4	
	—	21

Of those placed out *this* year there were returned, —

For serious offences,	5	
minor offences,	2	
illness,	4	
transfer,	3	
	—	14

Whole number returned during the year,	35	
Transferred, discharged and placed out again of those returned this year,	23	
Remaining in the school of those returned during the year,	12	
	—	35

Remaining in the school, —

Of those returned the past year,	12	
For various reasons not placed out,	17	
Of those committed the present year,	36	
Present number,	—	65

Of those now in the school there were born, —

In Massachusetts,	37	
Rhode Island,	1	
New Hampshire,	2	
Vermont,	3	
Maine,	3	
Connecticut,	1	
New York,	5	
England,	5	
Scotland,	1	
Germany,	1	
Canada,	1	
Nova Scotia,	3	
Maryland,	1	
Unknown,	1	
	—	65
Of American parentage,	23	
American (colored),	3	
Scotch,	2	
French,	5	
English,	4	
German,	2	
Irish,	26	
	—	65

Of those now in the school, —

Both parents living,	26	
One parent living,	34	
Orphans,	3	
Unknown,	2	
	—	65
Lived at home,	36	
from home,	29	
	—	65

Could read and write when committed,	48	
read and not write,	4	
neither read nor write,	13	
	—	65

Attended some religious service, —

Regularly,	24	
Seldom,	38	
Never,	3	
	—	65

Of those now members of the school there are, —

Of twelve years of age,	3	
thirteen,	2	
fourteen,	10	
fifteen,	15	
sixteen,	18	
seventeen,	10	
eighteen,	7	
	—	65

Average age $15\frac{36}{65}$.

Committed on charge —

Of stubbornness,	22	
larceny,	17	
idle and disorderly,	1	
drunkenness,	1	
lewd and lascivious,	1	
night-walking,	3	
	—	45

We have had committed this year, —

From Suffolk County,	5	
Middlesex County,	6	
Essex County,	13	
Hampden County,	4	
Worcester County,	6	
Plymouth County,	1	
Bristol County,	7	
Barnstable County,	2	
Norfolk County,	1	
	—	45

Of the number received since the opening of the school, we have had committed, —

From Suffolk County,	345	
Middlesex County,	212	
Essex County,	203	
Worcester County,	143	
Bristol County,	103	
Norfolk County,	57	
Hampden County,	43	
Hampshire County,	19	
Berkshire County,	32	
Plymouth County,	21	
Barnstable County,	16	
Franklin County,	12	
	—	1,206

Schedule of Persons Employed, and Amount Paid Each.

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Annual Salaries.	Amount Paid.
N. Porter Brown,	Superintendent,	$1,300 00	*$1,339 13
Mrs. S. M. Brown,	Supt.'s Assistant,	350 00	360 48
Mrs. B. N. Rich,	Matron,	350 00	344 40
Mrs. H. E. Patch,	"	350 00	360 48
Miss S. K. Peirce,	"	350 00	360 48
Miss M. A. Downs,	" Substitute,	–	7 68
Miss Annie Wilcox,	Teacher,	300 00	311 04
Miss H. S. Putnam,	"	300 00	284 03
Miss Josephine Garland,	"	300 00	244 25
Miss Minnie Goold,	" Substitute,	300 00	15 61
Miss C. C. Chamberlain,	" "	300 00	12 33
Miss E. A. Briggs,	" "	300 00	13 12
Miss Sarah Southwick,	" "	300 00	8 22
Miss C. M. Shackford,	" "	300 00	13 97
Miss E. M. Whitmore,	" "	300 00	25 00
Miss Margaret Torry,	Housekeeper,	250 00	257 49
Mrs. Abbie Young,	"	250 00	266 54
Miss Rebecca Bliss,	"	250 00	235 73
Miss C. P. Ackerman,	"	250 00	95 65
Mrs. A. Gaskill,	" Sub.,	250 00	104 15
Mrs. A. T. Chamberlain,	" "	250 00	70 43
Miss Sarah Southwick,	" "	250 00	26 03
Miss S. R. Houghton,	" "	250 00	31 50
Miss Kate Brown,	" "	250 05	6 85
Mr. George B. Robbins,	Farmer,	$45 per mo.	556 50
Mr. John H. Taylor,	Laborer,	25 "	134 03
Mr. Frank Upton,	"	25 "	251 57
Mr. Thomas Hickey,	"	40 "	160 00
D. F. E. Porter,	Physician,	$200 00	206 05
			$6,102 74

* In June of the year 1882 the Trustees ordered the salary schedule made up to the 20th of each month, but in December the State Auditor advised that the remaining eleven days of the calendar year be paid, which accounts for the apparent excess of the sums paid.

N. Porter Brown, *Superintendent of State Industrial School, in Account with State Treasurer.*

Dr

1882—October.	Received from State Treasurer,	$1,388 90
November.	" " " "	1,079 72
December.	" " " "	1,604 96
1883—January.	" " " "	936 35
February.	" " " "	1,244 31
March.	" " " "	1,170 12
April.	" " " "	1,030 76
May.	" " " "	1,156 89
June.	" " " "	1,503 75
July.	" " " "	1,795 27
August.	" " " "	1,646 20
September.	" " " "	1,303 46
		$15,860 69

Cr.

By payment, as per 12 schedules on file in State Auditor's office, ... $15,860 69

Cost per Capita.

The cost per capita is arrived at by dividing the total cost, which includes *all* expenses of farm and also for repairs, by the average number of girls for the year. One item of expense is the cost of outfit of girls sent to service, amounting this year to about $1,000, or not far from $20 for each girl sent out. Again, a large proportion of the item for transportation is the cost of car fare, etc. — an expense incurred in sending girls to service and to their homes, a bill which has to be met by the school.

The average number of girls for the year has been $67\frac{7}{52}$. The average weekly cost for the past year has amounted to $4.54 per week, which is about $1 per week less than last year. Deducting the amount sent to the State Treasurer for produce and labor, the weekly cost has been $4.14 per week.

Deduct from current expenses, $1,386.60 received for produce and labor, and $2,550.69 from towns for board of girls; add depreciation of personal property, $612.52, — we have as the per capita cost, $3.53 per week.

Daily Programme.

From April 1st to Oct. 1st.

5.15	to	5.45.	Rise, wash and pass to school-room.
5.45	to	6.45.	School.
6.45	to	7.15.	Breakfast and devotions.
7.15	to	8.	Care of rooms.
8	to	11.45.	Work.
11.45	to	12.	Wash for dinner.
12	to	12.30.	Dinner.
12.30	to	1.	Recess.
1	to	2.30.	Work.
2.30	to	3 30.	Ready for school and recreation.
3.30	to	5.30.	School.
5.30	to	5.45.	Recess.
5.45	to	6.15.	Supper.
6.15	to	7.30.	Recreation, miscellaneous exercises, etc.

In winter the chapel bell rings at 5.30; in summer at 5.15 A. M.

Diet Programme.

Sunday. — Breakfast: Bread and butter, with coffee. Dinner: Baked beans, pie or pudding.

Monday. — Dinner: Meat-hash and vegetables.

Tuesday. — Dinner: Fresh fish and vegetables.

Wednesday. — Dinner: Roast beef, or soup and vegetables.

Thursday. — Dinner: Beef-steak, or ham and vegetables.

Friday. — Dinner: Salt fish and vegetables.

Saturday. — Dinner: Corn beef and vegetables.

The usual breakfast is shells or coffee with wheat bread.

For supper: Unskimmed milk with wheat bread, varied with oatmeal mush and milk, etc.

Fruit is given liberally in its season, both cooked and raw.

Brown and Graham bread are freely used at dinner.

Summary of Current Expenses for Year Ending Sept. 30, 1883.

	1882.			1883.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Meat,	$86 81	$72 85	$82 27	$68 98	–	$84 54	$62 89	$54 76	$54 53	$68 32	$65 39	$73 60	$774 94
Fish,	33 97	14 20	14 50	17 85	$39 44	35 70	16 46	14 74	36 75	18 55	24 78	22 82	289 76
Fruit and vegetables,	80	43 00	–	60	–	77	18 90	6 55	97 50	–	1 03	–	169 15
Flour,	110 00	–	92 25	–	105 75	24 40	–	70 50	–	117 50	8 50	30 37	559 27
Grain for stock and table,	121 40	146 11	69 44	–	156 15	–	–	110 40	61 05	32 25	75 09	65 73	837 62
Tea and coffee,	25 07	9 51	38	15 40	6 70	76	7 50	–	–	44 32	–	–	109 64
Sugar and molasses,	45 45	–	–	85 33	–	62 62	–	27 28	–	52 14	19 96	86 60	379 38
Butter and cheese,	28 04	32 16	28 80	26 46	29 80	21 28	23 73	17 50	24 01	–	36 60	28 71	297 09
Other groceries and provisions,	21 50	38 56	37 95	19 11	18 06	24 58	48 21	14 00	9 32	24 45	37 60	60 92	354 26
Clothing, shoes, etc.,	57 03	54 08	292 19	47 58	89 16	94 02	109 91	52 62	99 30	12 00	83 95	89 41	1,081 25
Fuel and lights,	19 39	–	–	31 95	130 86	193 75	–	–	10 21	391 00	373 63	–	1,150 79
Medicine and medical supplies,	4 00	–	30 80	5 00	13 48	–	5 86	–	18 00	–	8 25	32 84	118 23
Furniture, bedding and crockery,	148 13	11 72	43 64	8 95	21 95	25	15 92	23 45	1 42	6 00	89 32	36 01	406 76
Ordinary repairs,	30 14	26 18	44 57	4 79	45 85	17 39	20 56	48 34	1 15	106 11	8 80	26 27	380 15
Books and school supplies,	4 48	–	–	16 53	35	–	16	–	–	69 28	16 00	4 50	111 30
Blacksmithing,	–	–	29 61	–	17 35	–	43 41	27 85	34 00	–	–	53 31	205 53
Transportation and travelling expenses,	24 14	42 55	27 59	25 53	27 05	31 20	37 45	63 19	22 22	66 14	*109 07	79 41	555 54
Stationery, postage and telegrams,	39 24	5 67	18 96	11 33	3 60	31 90	11 54	8 20	38 81	9 84	11 14	9 94	200 17
Chapel service,	20 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	10 00	40 00	–	45 00	5 00	40 00	10 00	40 00	285 00
Seeds, fertilizers and tools,	–	16 00	–	2 00	–	–	61 80	27 64	292 98	45 00	41 82	12 34	499 58
Miscellaneous,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 35	4 27	–	6 06	36 68
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	90 50	71 00	102 00	32 00	32 00	–	36 50	74 91	209 75	165 35	87 25	54 60	955 86
Salaries of officers and substitutes,	478 81	471 13	665 01	491 96	496 76	506 96	509 96	469 96	461 40	522 75	538 02	490 02	2,102 74
Total,	$1,388 90	$1,079 72	$1,604 96	$936 35	$1,244 31	$1,170 12	$1,030 76	$1,156 89	$1,503 75	$1,795 27	$1,646 20	$1,303 46	$15,860 69

* $60 for season ticket from Worcester for Dr. Porter.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Chapel,	$3,000 00	
House No. 1,	8,250 00	
No. 2,	8,500 00	
No. 4,	9,000 00	
No. 5,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00	
Hosiery shop,	300 00	
Farm house and barn,	1,500 00	
Large barn,	4,500 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Storehouse,	400 00	
Old barn,	150 00	
Wood-house,	100 00	
Ice-house,	100 00	
Storehouse at No. 3,	25 00	
Piggery,	75 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	7,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Total,		$50,100 00

Personal Property.

Property in No. 1,	$300 00	
No. 2,	1,140 26	
No. 4,	1,126 32	
No. 5,	938 56	
in superintendent's house,	878 89	
in chapel and library,	660 00	
Provisions and groceries,	479 20	
Dry goods,	350 00	
Fuel,	950 00	
Valuation of stock,	2,173 00	
Produce of farm on hand,	1,994 75	
Tools and carriages,	1,750 00	
		$12,740 98

Brought forward,	$12,740 98
Real estate,	50,100 00
	$62,840 98

JEREMIAH MOORE, } *Appraisers.*
S. R. MERRICK, }

WORCESTER ss., LANCASTER, Oct. 9, 1883.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

J. L. S. THOMPSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

PRODUCE ON HAND.

Apples, 6 barrels,	$12 00	
Beets, 40 bushels,	30 00	
Cabbage, 4,000 pounds,	50 00	
Ensilage, 77 tons,	462 00	
English hay, 50 tons,	950 00	
Meadow hay, 9 tons,	85 00	
Manure, 40 cords,	200 00	
Potatoes, 260 bushels,	156 00	
Parsnips, 30 bushels,	24 00	
Peaches, 5 bushels,	9 00	
Squash, 600 pounds,	12 00	
Turnips, 10 bushels,	4 00	
Onions, 1 bushel,	1 25	
		$1,994 75

RECEIVED FOR PRODUCE SOLD.

Apples,	$230 42	
Calves,	50 15	
Pigs,	110 95	
Onions,	5 00	
Peaches,	6 50	
Lettuce,	60	
Tomato plants,	57	
Posts,	2 50	
Strawberries,	52 12	
Milk,	867 91	
		$1,326 72
Received for knitting stockings,		59 88
		$1,386 60

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples, 8 barrels,	$16 00	
Asparagus, 260 bunches,	20 80	
Lettuce, 98 dozen,	29 40	
Strawberries, 298 boxes,	25 60	
Currants, 325 quarts,	26 00	
Pease, 26 bushels	39 00	
Beets, 13 bushels,	13 00	
Potatoes, 50 bushels,	40 00	
Tomatoes, 25 bushels,	25 00	
Shell beans, 14 bushels,	21 00	
Pears, 5 bushels,	7 50	
Pickles, 17 bushels,	25 50	
Peaches, 10 bushels,	20 00	
Melons, 2,000 pounds,	20 00	
Squash, 250 pounds,	7 50	
Rhubarb, 1,000 pounds,	15 00	
Pork, 3,324 pounds,	315 78	
Milk, 22,970 quarts,	779 67	
Corn fodder, 20 tons,	80 00	
Sundry vegetables,	40 00	
	———	$1,576 35

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of State Primary and Reform Schools:

There have been no continued cases of sickness in the Industrial School this year, and no epidemics; no death has occurred.

Of the large number (129) who have been inmates for longer or shorter periods during the year, no girl has been obliged to remain in her room for more than a few days at a time on account of sickness.

Notwithstanding this remarkable exemption from acute or serious illness, the need of some sort of hospital and dispensary arrangements has been repeatedly felt. A large proportion of the girls are found to be in an enfeebled state of health at the time of commitment; many of them have been obliged to work in mills or in ill-ventilated shops just at the period when they were coming into womanhood, thus developing unhealthy tendencies and constitutions ill adapted to withstand disease. Others have inherited diseases which develop after they have been for a time in the school, while others have increased their liability to disease by their own vice, causing an over-excitation of the nervous system, which quickly produces the diseases most common to such a class, viz., hysteria, epilepsy and menstrual disturbances of all kinds.

Some of these cases need simply to be placed under restful and quieting influences; others need complete isolation. The difficulty of caring for the sick, even in a small family,

is well recognized; how much greater the inconvenience where there are twenty or thirty girls, whose routine of work cannot be disturbed without detriment to the order and discipline of the household. Cases of even slight illness cannot be properly cared for without some larger, better-ventilated room and proper arrangements for bathing. It is at cost of great patience and sacrifice that such are cared for as well as they have been. Hoping these suggestions will receive your earliest attention this report is respectfully submitted.

F. E PORTER.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY.
18 Post Office Square.
1885.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON
NOV 21 1884

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

No important changes have been made in the discipline or administration of the school during the past twelve months, and the work has progressed smoothly and efficiently in the usual course.

The Superintendent and his officers appear to have worked together harmoniously for the best interests of the children, and have evidently gained their confidence and respect. The Trustees have been much pleased to notice, during their frequent visits, the air of contentment which pervades the school, and can testify to the indications of comfort and happiness as exhibited in the faces and manners of its youthful inmates.

The results for the year, if not all that could be wished for, are sufficient to satisfy reasonable expectations.

The sanitary measures and precautions adopted, have been blessed with more than usual success; there has been comparatively little sickness, and there have been but three deaths during the year, a smaller number than in any previous year since the establishment of the school.

In former reports, the Trustees have treated at some length of the general character and scope of the operations of this institution, and only deem it necessary to refer to these reports for a statement of their views, desires and endeavors,

in regard to the necessities of the school and the means and methods for its improvement.

They refer to the accompanying reports of the Superintendent and other officers for a detailed statement of the doings and incidents of the year.

The statistics may be briefly summarized as follows: —

Whole number of children in the institution Oct. 1, 1883,	419
Whole number of adults in the institution Oct. 1, 1883,	21
Admitted during the year,	204
Total number,	644
Placed in families,	155
Boarded out in families,	31
Eloped (two women),	2
Died,	3
Discharged by Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	50
Transferred to State Almshouse,	5
Remaining in the institution Oct. 1, 1884,	398
	644
Average number for the year,	425

Of the children admitted (197 in all), 31 were committed by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, as "dependent" children, and 15 were committed by the same Board, as "neglected" children, according to the provisions of chap. 181, Acts of 1882. The legislature of 1884 appropriated for salaries, $17,000; for current expenses, $34,000; for boarding out of children, $3,000; total, $54,000.

The average cost per week for each inmate, excluding expenditures for extraordinary repairs and improvements, was $2.25\frac{4}{10}$, an annual per capita cost of $117.89; including the said extraordinary expenses and improvements the weekly cost was $2.29.

Each child boarded out in a family under the Act of 1880, costs for board $1.50 per week, and an allowance for clothing of $4.00 per quarter, a little less than 31 cents per week. An outfit of clothing varying in cost from $12 to $15 is furnished to each one of these children.

If the cost of the outfit be added to the price paid for board, and the allowance for clothing; the cost to the State for the first year, is slightly above, but for two or more years, it is somewhat below, the $2.00 per week prescribed by the statute.

In occasional and peculiar cases, when circumstances have seemed to require it, the Trustees have authorized the payment of bills for medical attendance, and in one instance the expense of nursing, for boarded out children.

The boarding out has in some cases resulted in the adoption of the child into the same or some neighboring family, and the State has thus been relieved of the burden of its support.

Before again petitioning the legislature for an appropriation for placing children between three and ten years of age at board in country families, one of the Trustees visited, and reported in detail, concerning over fifty children already at board (some of these being boarded out by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity), in order to enable the Trustees to decide whether the condition of these children and their surroundings and apparent opportunities for improvement are such as to warrant further expenditure in the same direction.

"In nearly every instance, these children were found to be attending the same schools with the children of the neighboring households. They were beginning to feel, if not a proprietorship, at least a common interest in, and responsibility for, the lighter work of the household. They were up early to go with 'Uncle' for the cows, to help pick up potatoes, to feed one pet chicken, to brush the floor, wipe a few dishes, or to make a beginning of the patchwork quilt. They welcomed the official visitors, Mrs. Fisher and the Trustee, with apparent pleasure; they sang their little songs, recited portions of their lessons, and read to them from their primer; but they evidently had no wish to be taken away from the 'Home farm' with its barn and pigsty. In more than one instance, where a child of the household had died, the little stranger had won a place in the hearts of its guardians, and was spoken of with peculiar tenderness. Neighbors had wished for just such children to take to board." This work needs deliberation and care; the child must be fitted to the home. The agent of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity (Mrs. Fisher), deserves great credit for the conscientious discrimination she has used.

During the month of September a barn in the meadow

northeast of the main buildings was set on fire by a half-witted tramp. As will be seen by the report of the Superintendent, the fellow was promptly arrested and committed for trial. The barn, with all its contents, twenty tons of hay and several wagons, was completely consumed.

It will not be necessary, in the judgment of the Trustees, to rebuild, as we still have ample accommodation for all the stock required.

The Trustees have been served with a notice from the office of the chief of the district police to erect fire-escapes upon certain specified places of the larger buildings, and they have accordingly instructed the Superintendent to provide suitable fire-escapes in compliance with the order. The coming legislature will be requested by the Trustees to make an appropriation for this purpose.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

According to the vote of the legislature of 1884 the school founded in 1848 by this Commonwealth for the reformation of boys will to-morrow take the name of the Lyman School for Boys.

While thus recognizing the generous endowment of $72,500 made by the Hon. Theodore Lyman to aid in establishing and carrying on the school, the legislature has at the same time acknowledged the wisdom of Mr. Lyman's counsels by limiting the age for commitment to fifteen years of age, thus excluding such boys as have become hardened by a long course of vice and who are more likely to harm others than to be benefited themselves in a school such as this was intended to be.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, who has charge of the State reformatory founded by his father and inspected by government, and who has observed other schools likewise, made the following statement before the British Board of Commissioners in May, 1882: —

"The reform school at Westborough has been a failure. They have had there a desperate class of lads, and I never saw such desperate looking characters as half a dozen lads I saw in the cells there. I think they keep them until they are too old; they take too hardened lads, — lads that it is perfectly hopeless to deal with. The school since my visit is likely to be closed and the young boys dealt with in another place."

The vicious element above referred to has caused such incalculable harm, not only by the turbulent spirit but also by the evil practices introduced among the younger boys, that

the Trustees have for several years repudiated all responsibility for the consequences of such a combination. They have even deemed it for the interest of the school to quit the fine farm at Westborough, which was approved and largely paid for by Mr. Lyman during his lifetime, in order to make it possible to establish the school more in accordance with Mr. Lyman's original plan. The large prison-like building which was added nearly thirty years after the school was founded contains palatial apartments for the officers, while the sleeping cells for the boys are small, and the buildings so poorly constructed that even in the strongest built portion of the correctional department the bricks can be loosened and pushed out by an ingenious boy with no better instrument than a broken spoon.

Nor is it at Westborough only that these dangers are recognized. In one of the reformatories, whose reputation stands among the first in the world, where boys between twelve and sixteen years of age are committed, the officer in charge feels the danger of contamination of younger by older boys and frankly acknowledges the existence of gross immorality within the past year though now thoroughly cast out.

Henceforth, boys over fifteen may be committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory, where work and discipline will be provided of a kind adapted to their capacity, while they may still look forward to release on probation as a reward for good behavior, a system which has worked well for even older offenders in Elmira, N. Y. Boys committed after Oct. 1, 1884, whom the trustees may decide to be unfit for the Lyman School, may be thence transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory by the Commissioners of Prisons.

During the past year 26 boys who could not be recommended for farm work nor for probation with relatives have been sent to sea for longer or shorter voyages, some risk being taken as to their behavior on their return to shore. One of these boys earned $60; others $50, $40, etc., besides expenses paid; thus meeting an actual demand for labor and showing that if capable of thus earning a living they cannot need to be cared for in a school for young offenders, but may, if they again misbehave, more properly be committed to an institution more severe in its discipline and requirements.

Of five boys sent out "to seek employment," two have been returned to the school, one has gone out of the State, one is at sea. The other has not been heard from. Four boys have been transferred by the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity to the State Workhouse. Of those who broke and ran away on their way from the Lake, all except three have been returned to the school.

Meanwhile the greatest patience has been exercised by Mr. Allen and his officers within the school, and serious difficulties have been anticipated and prevented by the closest watchfulness; by setting aside any boy who was inclined to lead in making a disturbance and leaving him to work at his chair-seating in his cell; by taking pains to let each boy know that he was to earn his discharge whenever he should deserve it.

Music and recitations, with some exercises by the boys, have been provided on the various festival days, and appropriate services on commemoration day. Miss Allen, with one of the teachers as organist, has led the singing in the evening and on Sundays. A musical band is to be organized by the Superintendent.

The report of the Superintendent will show the kind and amount of farm work accomplished by the boys in the family houses, the master taking from twenty to thirty to the Plain. The amount of strawberries, raspberries and vegetables planted, weeded, gathered and packed for the market will testify to the industry required, and the manly, healthful appearance of the boys will give proof that the boys who could be trusted in these houses without bolts or bars have been unquestionably benefited.

Had it not been for the uncertainty from year to year, almost from month to month, as to the fate of the school, a plan long since discussed by the Trustees would have been carried into effect and some industry requiring less expensive outlay than sleigh-making would have been undertaken, whereby the boys should be taught to handle tools. The State can do no *more* for those under its care than give them a fair opportunity. It is under imperative obligations to do no less. The relation between moral and industrial well-doing is a vital one. "By the sweat of thy brow shall thou

eat bread" is redemption not malediction. Our prisons, workhouses and reformatories are constantly recruited from the unemployed. Any effort at reform which does not furnish such industrial training as shall at least lay the foundation for some trade or occupation is fatally defective. Persons not so equipped, however good the intention, are very likely to drift back into the old vicious, criminal life, and frequently are compelled to do so. Especially is this true in times of business depression, when only skilled workmen can find employment. It is not enough that the heart and mind be inspired with pure desires and noble purposes: the hands must be trained to make the fulfilment possible. It may be urged that the plan of putting out into homes of the Commonwealth, covers all the ground and is a satisfactory solution of the problem. But it must be remembered that not unfrequently the motive in seeking such help is the purely selfish one of getting the largest possible amount of service at the smallest possible cost, and any thought for the welfare of the child, so far as it exists at all, is entirely a minor consideration. The drudgery of the farm and household is the lot of those so taken. If the school is to be only or chiefly a place of temporary detention, then by all means let it be so understood, and all further pretence of real and permanent reform cease. But if detention is to be chiefly incidental to the undertaking of a work worthy the name, then let there be afforded material means as well as moral for the possible accomplishment of the work. Plans for the future of the Lyman School, however elaborate and complete, which do not provide for a wise, earnest and persevering effort at the solution of the problem of industrial education as applied to boys in the care of the State, are utterly unworthy the age and the Commonwealth.

The legislature in establishing the Massachusetts Reformatory evidently intended to provide for a school that should be worthy to bear the name of Mr. Lyman. They must however have looked forward to a great reduction in the number of boys to be provided for in the latter institution when they appropriated so small a sum for that purpose. There are now 150 boys in the Reform School, there having been 124 commitments during the year, and althoug h

many of these were over fifteen at time of commitment, it seems probable that the number will increase rather than diminish when the confidence of the community is restored and when the courts shall no longer have to shrink from committing a boy who has but just entered on a criminal course, lest he should associate with hardened offenders, versed in all the vices that could be acquired by a year on wharves and in grog shops, such as have heretofore been committed to the school.

The Trustees will respectfully petition the next legislature to complete the good work of 1884 by granting an adequate appropriation for the establishment of a family school on a suitable site. To place such a school in close proximity to an asylum, *not a close institution*, but intended to receive insane patients both male and female, who are to work upon the farm at least as freely as at the asylum in Danvers, would surely prove highly objectionable for the inmates of both institutions, nor is such provision at all an equivalent for Mr. Lyman's gift to his native State.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-ninth year of the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster closes with a condition not dissimilar to that of the last three or four years, though with a somewhat increased number of inmates and with a considerable increase of commitments.

Since Sept. 30, 1883, there have been 52 admitted to the school, most of them direct from the courts.

This is the largest number received, with the exception of one year, since 1869, and larger than for many of the years preceding 1869. There have been few changes of any kind, except the constant change of inmates occasioned by the placing out of girls as soon as thought fit to go, and the in-coming of new ones. The policy of the family system, declared from the first to be the true and almost only hopeful one, remains that of to-day, when it is recognized as more and more desirable. Institution life is fraught with dangers, and at the best should only be allowed for as short periods as is consistent with the accomplishment of the work to be done.

The only modification or amelioration of the inevitable conditions of this life in institutions is the simulation, at least, of homes, and the family houses at Lancaster offer better opportunities for such arrangements than are provided by any other State institution; and, while even here there must be much which is only simulation and the *form* of the real home, it is a better type than we have elsewhere. Dr.

Howe's objections to institutions were because there must be "routine, formality and restraint, and repression of individuality," and to avoid these just as much as possible is the desideratum of those who have this school in charge. This one desire will forever prevent the complete system of classification so often urged, and which sometimes, even to those most interested, appears almost necessary. After much thought, with plans proposed again and again, the work is never done, because it can never accomplish what is wanted without manifest injustice to some, and without much benefit to any. The only classification which seem in the practice to be feasible, is that which prevents the corruption of the younger and comparatively innocent by the older and more vicious ones, by putting obstacles in the way of communication; just as, in the real family circle, the judicious mother would prevent if possible the younger from following the evil example she laments and deprecates, of older brothers or sisters who may have gone astray. Classification in a literal sense is something not accomplished at Lancaster, and not likely to be in the near future. The constant effort is to shut out the past, and to incite to a new beginning.

The families remain, with numbers constantly varying, much as they were last year, but always with too many members for the assignment of a room to each individual girl. Much trouble and many ill effects are the result of the necessity of putting a number of girls in the open attic without supervision. The consequences of such opportunities for free communication will be apparent and need no enumeration. Last year, being fully impressed with the necessity for entire separation of the girls from each other, the Trustees asked for the appropriation of a small sum, to make changes in the houses which should secure a separate room to each inmate. The money was not granted and the families remain as they were then; the families are not too large, but the houses are insufficient in their arrangements. With an empty house on the grounds the Committee on Charitable Institutions did not look with favor upon an expenditure of money to increase the capacity of the houses already in use. They were hardly aware that to open another house involved an expense for officers amounting in each

year to more than the sum asked to make the desired change, to say nothing of the other expenses of heating, lighting, new furniture, etc., and that with the small appropriation asked such changes could be made as would in all probability afford ample accomodations for some time to come.

The need was great then, and greater now, and the vacant house must, in all probability, be opened before long. It will be used for girls returned from places, some of them for fault, some for unfitness for the work they have had, and perhaps for an occasional newcomer. Economy has been and still is an important consideration of the trustees; but an economy which defeats the purpose for which the school was established can scarcely be called a wise one. They have never asked, and they do not desire, any appropriation for "modern conveniences" or for arrangements which shall tend only to make life at the school easy for the girls. They would make them as happy as is consistent with their condition, but they think it a mistaken kindness to the girls themselves, and a false policy to inaugurate for State institutions, to so supply the inmates with labor-saving appliances that they shall feel the lack of them a hardship, and rely less and less on their own labor and skill. Institution life at the best mischievously tends to take away self-reliance, and to make labor mechanical and general, rather than, as it should be, self-inspired and individual. Nothing should be done to lessen individual responsibility; and to guard against this is far more important in the institution than in the home. Then it is believed that work is a reforming influence, — work which shall tire the body and employ the brain. Work so engrossing as to occupy the thoughts, drive out, or rather to displace, longings for the past, and anticipations of a future like that past.

Industries which "pay" in a financial way are difficult to inaugurate at Lancaster: first, because there are so few kinds of work which do not require "power" in order to compete with the same outside; and next, because the constant placing out of the girls removes those most likely to be profitable workers, leaving always new ones to be taught, who, in their turn, go out also. But any work "pays"

which results in fixed habits of industry, which shows by the manner in which it is done whether the worker strives to be faithful or not, and which helps in any degree to an honest self-support when the girl is free from the school. To require any work to be well and faithfully done will have the same effect on the character of the one doing it, whether it is to bring money to the State, or only to give a better scrubbed floor, brighter coppers, smoother ironing, lighter bread, a bed more neatly made and a room cleaner and sweeter by constant care. And that is in the end really most profitable which conduces to useful and honest living.

The character of those committed during the past year does not differ essentially from many of those of 1883, or from some of every year since the establishment of the school; but the number of those who had been guilty of actual immorality and of those who were in danger of becoming immoral seems to have increased, though the real facts in these cases must be sought from other sources than from the mittimus committing them to the school.

The old complaint of "stubbornness" is still a frequent one, and covers a "multitude of sins" of which stubbornness is the very least. For this offence "pure and simple," but seven have been committed during the year, though this has been the ostensible cause in many cases. For larceny, not connected with other vices, only one, while during some years those complained of for this offence have been a quarter of the whole number.

By far the larger number of girls are really sent to the school for most serious offences against morality. It cannot be doubted that the graver offences to which allusion has been made are increasing, and that the school as a check to an immoral career, and an opportunity for training and influence which may permanently change the life and character, is now more than ever needed.

It will be admitted, certainly, by those who are watchful of the times, that the vice of drunkenness among women and young girls of a certain class is fearfully prevalent. As a check to this habit the school is surely most valuable. The entire absence of temptation, the regular, healthful life they enter on at once, is pretty sure to destroy the unnatural crav-

ing, and strength is gained to resist when they leave the school for service outside. Several cases are remembered where the habit of drinking seemed to be confirmed at the time of commitment, but upon going out into the world again all temptation was successfully resisted, and no lapse from sobriety has taken place. If the school accomplished little else it would not have been in vain. It would be gratifying if the same might be said of its influence upon all.

Without giving a discouraging view of the work, it must be conceded that there are a few for whom it does nothing, who "bide" their "time," obey the rules, give no trouble, but, once out, return to evil ways all the more determinedly because of the discipline and repression of the school. It is believed that these few are the necessary exceptions to prove the efficacy of the school for the rest. It has been stated in a former report that there would be injustice in consigning to prison, without a trial at Lancaster, many girls who seem so initiated in vice as to be almost hopeless cases. The same opinion is maintained now, and that, useless as it often seems to expect the reform of such at Lancaster, there must be no hopelessness with those who work for them.

Of the 52 received since September, 1883, 27 had been guilty of actual immorality, while 18 had associated with those whose companionship was a constant danger. To expect such as these, fresh from the allurements and excitements of their sinful lives, to cast out all desire for a return to such lives, and to settle contentedly to the calm, uneventful course at Lancaster, with its homely duties, its new requirements, its repression and its discipline, would be to expect the impossible. They submit because they must, but by degrees become accustomed to the change, and learn to see that it is good for them. Then, if the confidence can be gained, the false notions of pleasure dispelled, the attention fixed upon something demanding all the faculties, — hard work for the muscles and interesting work for the mind, — the conscience aroused and quickened, counsel constantly and individually given, each one's difficulties met, each one helped according to her needs, hope may be entertained of final, if long delayed, turning to the right.

The main work of the school is to fortify for outside

temptations, and herein lies the real difficulty. It is no easy thing to be prepared to combat a foe not yet met. Many a soldier has sorrowfully realized how much easier it has been to fight *before* than during the battle. With a sincere desire to do all required of them while in the school, the girls find it comparatively easy, and are hopeful of a like success outside. They are usually honest in the expression of good intentions on going out, and fancy themselves strong to meet and overcome temptation.

But with too many the hour comes when the allurement is too great, and the strength fails and the old ways are retrodden. Then follow complaints from employers, discouragement of visitors, and finally, in many cases, a return to the school.

The work must be done over again, but this time with a better knowledge of the girl and her peculiar tendencies. More counsel, more help given with wiser discrimination, have often resulted in a better course when the next trial is made.

If employers would only consider the weaknesses, the antecedents of the girls they take, and would sacrifice perhaps a little personal comfort in watching over them, take a little pains to provide them with the recreation which all young girls crave and must have or they will seek it from dangerous sources; if they would remember that these very tendencies which give so much trouble are moral infirmities, moral diseases they are to help to cure, and not depravity which they are to punish, much would be gained.

If the families who avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the wards of the State to get cheap service were, in reality, the places of reform Dr. Howe so vividly pictured in his ideal system, that ideal would have become a reality; but, as it is, we must take human nature as we find it and not as we would have it; and we can no more expect the larger part of persons employing these girls to do missionary service in their behalf, than we can expect the girls themselves, bred in an atmosphere of lawlessness, ignorance and impurity, — all of which comes to them as an inheritance, — at once to be obedient, docile and pure. To work for the heathen in India, the blacks in the South, or any pet object afar off, is

truly less fatiguing than the daily and hourly vigilance required in helping the heathen in our own households to control their tempers, to cast out evil thoughts, and leave behind the desire for forbidden pleasures. It is the policy of the Trustees to place the girls in country homes, as best suited to them when they first leave the school, offering less excitement and less temptation than the larger towns and cities, and the theory is undoubtedly correct; but in fact there are few places so small as to be free from objectionable companions, and some of the most lamentable cases of return to wrong-doing have been in country villages, where worthless, idle young men, too apt to infest such communities, have been all ready to lead the girls into forbidden paths. Nor are the cases unknown where the girls have been misled by members of the very family in which they lived, and who were pledged to protect them, and, in the words of the circular they receive with them, "to exercise a kind parental oversight and watchful care over them, with judicious and proper restraint." And still further, "we trust you will not expect too much from one who has not a woman's judgment; that her faults will be met with charity, and that the highest good will result from her remaining in your family, and that in the selection of her companions you will be extremely careful, and also counsel her from the highest Christian motives." Accepting such injunctions as these, is it too much to expect ordinary vigilance and care? Homes there are where such vigilance and care are used; but there are others which are *good* in the opinion of selectmen, of neighbors, even of the minister, where no such care is exercised, and where, without help other than that of the visitor, who does not live with her, the girl must stand alone. If she can, and does, all is well. If she cannot, and does not, is she quite alone to blame? Failing to find help, failing proper recreation, falling easily into bad companionship, the girl not infrequently drifts away to the large towns, or perhaps to the cities, where the same causes leading to her first commitment to the school draw her back to the life she led before, and perhaps to a worse one. Surely a worse one, if, as sometimes happens, she manages to elude the vigilance of visitor, Trustee, or of the police.

Discouragements like these are not seldom met in the work of reforming the young girl once gone astray; but, as has been said before, there must be no hopelessness with those who work for her.

The successes, far greater than the failures, as is still believed, — as indeed is demonstrated, — cause the trustees still to hold to their policy from the first, *placing out*, and to bear testimony to the benefit of home life, family life, even if this be not ideal. Of course the blame of results like those mentioned above must not always be laid at the doors of employers, many of whom, with the best intentions, fail of influencing for good the girls they take. It is intended only to call attention to the responsibility they assume when taking a girl of this class, and to the *kind* of care they pledge themselves to give her in assuming the responsibility. Want of success the first time does not deter a second, even a third or fourth trial. The work of the institution is to fit for family life, and this life in the family to carry on the work begun in the school.

With some girls the change from evil to good begins in the school, and there is no backsliding after leaving it.

The instances are not unknown of girls who have been trusted to return to their own homes and to work in the factories, with no other supervision than that of the visitor, and no other safeguard than those the regularity of work and the requirements of the factory system afford. Such experiments have been fairly successful; sufficiently so to consider this work as a resource for those who have no "faculty" for housework, and who can thus earn a living.

Of half a dozen such cases in the mills at Lowell, but *one* has been returned to the school, and this one, in a smaller place, is doing well at present.

The work can only be judged by its results; and from the history of each girl, preserved just as far as it can be after she leaves the school, by the reports of the visitors, and by the knowledge of the girl obtained by the Trustees from various sources, these results can be derived. An intimate knowledge of all is not claimed, but of many there is an intimate knowledge; while of all, the main facts, such as her place of residence, her employment, whether married, or

likely to be, her self-support or the contrary, her correct or vicious living, — all these are known, in nearly all cases, and can be given with accuracy when desired.

The annexed list of girls placed out who are designated in the table by figures instead of names, with the little history attached, will give an idea to the reader of their present condition better than any general description, which fact must serve as an apology for its insertion.

From sources such as this, the public must judge of the value of the school to the community at large, whether it is worth the price paid for it. If communities would do their whole duty, there would, perhaps, be little need of the school. As it is, in a state of society which permits the evils of ignorance, of licentiousness, of intemperance, of unwholesome and unholy living; which does little or nothing to provide instruction for those who must work or starve, to furnish harmless recreation for the young, who, wanting this, will get the harmful; which licenses a liquor store on every street corner; which allows the tenement house, with its hundreds of tenants, to be surrounded by scores of others like itself, in such nearness as to preclude all ventilation, cleanliness, or family seclusion, there must be moral delinquency, which makes the industrial school a necessity, and there should be little untoward criticism of an institution designed to cure the evils which in a degree at least might be *prevented*.

The Trustees feel more and more the responsibility they have assumed in the direction of the State schools, as they become more and more cognizant of the causes of the evils these schools were intended to remedy, and of the never-ending exertions necessary to a successful accomplishment of the work. They would be faithful to the trust reposed in them by the State, which attempts to repair the wrongs each community might do much to prevent, and they cannot too strongly impress on legislators who deprecate the necessity for the outlay for the support of the school by the State, that they give their attention to this wrong state of things in the places where it exists, and legislate as wisely for the suppression of such evils in these places as they do when they are considering the matter of appropriations for, and

the correct and economical management of, the institutions made necessary by these evils.

To sum up, in few words, what the Trustees would say, through the Executive to the legislature, and through that body to the people at large, they would recognize the necessity for the existence of the school as greater than when it was established. They find that for some years its number of commitments has been increasing. They believe that the school is required, not as a home "during minority," but as a preparation for self-support outside, and a starting point from which to go where such support may be gained. They disapprove of institution life, — even family institution life, — one day longer than necessary, and believe real family life and domestic work to be the best conditions they can provide for the girls, going out from the school. They ask, and expect to receive, sufficient appropriation from the State to support the school in an economical but useful manner. They desire no luxuries, no money for show or ornamentation. They do not wish to pamper the inmates, or to provide for them so well that they will find fault with the appliances of the average family. They wish them to work, and to work hard, believing in work, *per se*, as a reforming and healthful agency. They would be glad of an industry which should be profitable to both the State and the girls, but they consider profit to the girls of paramount importance to that profit which shall add its mite to the State treasury. They believe in personal work for the individual as the most hopeful method of reformation, and only desire routine and restraint just so far as is necessary.

They deprecate the evils they believe, from their observation and experience, to be growing in all communities, leading to the demoralization of the young, the causes leading to the increase of commitments to the school, and they believe in sincerity that communities must look to their own shortcomings before a better state of things may be expected. They solicit a thorough examination of the institution and an inspection of all its workings, that its worth or its worthlessness may be carefully considered.

As the Superintendent's report gives all details of schools, farm, etc., and as the Trustees coincide with his statements,

such details are not repeated here, and attention is called to his report.

Extracts from last reports received at the State Industrial School from auxiliary visitors and employers of girls placed out since Sept. 30, 1883.

1. "Trying to do as well as she can."
2. "Doing well."
3. "Not giving satisfaction."
4. "Not satisfactory."
5. "Not doing very well"; and since returned.
6. Sent to Sherborn.
7. "Not doing well."
8. Discharged because of age, but it is learned she is intemperate.
9. Doing well.
10. Has done well in two places; in the last she has lived a year.
11. Doing fairly; no very serious fault.
12. No fault found.
13. Returned to the school.
14. Excellent report during eleven months.
15. Returned to the school after a few months' service; sent home again; returned to the school; sent to Tewksbury.
16. After bad conduct, now doing well.
17. Sent to Tewksbury.
18. Sent to Sherborn.
19. Sent home; did very badly; went to disreputable houses; returned to school and transferred to Sherborn.
20. Returned to school.
21. Went out; returned to school; behaved well, but was sent home on account of ill-health.
22. Doing very well.
23. Returned to the school.
24. Doing fairly well after bad conduct; not returned to the school but places changed; now with father.
25. Did well for some months, but left employment without permission, probably to visit relatives in Canada.
26. Exceedingly well.
27. Good reports through the year.
28. Fairly well; no complaints from employers.
29. No fault found.
30. An exceptional case; has done well nearly all the year; making great efforts to restore from wages money dishonestly obtained.
31. Report says, "much improved; the school has been of great benefit to her."
32. Did not do well in first place, but was put out again; returned on account of ill-health.
33. This girl was capable and apparently anxious to do well; had a good place, but became for some reason discontented and left without

permission and went to relatives in another State, who report her as "doing finely," working industriously for an honest support.

34. Put out in March, married in May, but reported as "not worth much" since her marriage.

35 This girl was reported as being very irregular and even immoral in conduct; her employer consented to try her again, and for some months no complaint of bad conduct has been received.

36. Went home to father; could not get on; inferior in intellect; now in another place, doing fairly.

37. Discharged, as unfit subject, to place of settlement, since which she has been sentenced by court to Sherborn.

38. Eloped from place; no further news of her, although attempts have been made to find her.

39. This girl was permitted to return to her mother. The girl had little restraint, and though no positive act was proved against her, in consideration of her danger she was returned to the school.

30. In prison for grossly immoral conduct.

41. Did well in place for some months; told a falsehood, and employer refused to allow her to associate with her children, and she was returned to the school, but will be immediately replaced; is considered fairly hopeful.

42. Excellent reports.

43. Doing well.

44. Did well; returned to the school because employer moved West; sent out again; no complaints.

45. Report says, "Contented and well pleased with her place"; no fault found.

46. "Is much liked and very happy."

47. Bad conduct in three places; now in school, apparently hopeless case.

48. "Doing well."

49. "In the right direction."

50. No fault found.

51. Allowed to go home; did not do well; returned to the school.

52. Bad record; ill and sent home.

53. "Has done very well, but wishes to go out nights more than her mistress thinks proper."

54. In good place; conduct at first excellent, until allowed to communicate with her mother; then not so good; mother visited her, laid plans, and enticed her away, and much effort to find her has been in vain.

55. Did not do well; went back to the school.

56. "Doing exceedingly well."

57. Peculiar case. No very bad conduct, but was in danger, and was returned to the school, not for punishment but for safety; will soon be placed again. No report of other than good conduct.

58. Married while in place, but has returned to the school, having left her husband; was returned to him; since which no reports of bad conduct have been received.

59. Doing well.
60. Excellent reports from employers.
61. No fault found.
62. No fault found.
63. No fault found.
64. No fault found.
65. "Doing well."
66. "Doing very well."
67. "Doing remarkably well."
68. "Has not a first-class place, but seems to be doing well."
69. "Good reports."
70. "Good reports always received"; good conduct in school.
71. Did badly; transferred to Sherborn for grossly immoral conduct.
72. "A little inclined to take the reins in her own hands, but has promised to do well"; still in place.
73. No fault found.
74. No fault found.
75. Home on account of ill-health.
76. Bad report from Springfield almshouse, where she was sent as unfit subject.
77. No fault found.
78. No fault found.
79. In hospital for treatment; well behaved.
80. No report.
81. Doing well.

As this is taken almost verbatim from the history of the girls recorded at the school, an idea, tolerably correct, may be obtained of their condition after leaving. In fairness it may be stated here that the record of girls sent out in 1884 is as a whole less favorable than that of 1883, but as in any year the results may vary, this one is not exceptional to a degree rendering it unfair to the general work.

In all cases "returned to the school" does not mean that girls against whom these words are placed are considered materially worse than others who have not been returned, but that there was unfitness for the positions from some cause.

GEO. W. JOHNSON.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.
ANNE B. RICHARDSON.
SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD.
MILO HILDRETH.
MELVIN H. WALKER.
JAMES J. O'CONNOR.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Lyman Fund.

Samuel R. Heywood, *Treasurer, in account with Income of Lyman Fund.*

		Dr.	
1883.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$832 31
	1.	Interest on note, Town of Marlborough,	206 25
	3.	Dividend on stock Boston & Albany R. R., 100 shares,	200 00
	15.	Interest on Government bonds,	20 00
	22.	Dividend on stock Fitchburg R. R., 66 shares,	396 00
Dec.	16.	Dividend on stock Boston & Maine R. R., 10 shares,	40 00
	26.	Bank tax, D. Gleason,	71 02
	31.	Dividend on stock Boston & Albany R. R., 110 shares,	220 00
1884.			
Jan.	1.	Dividend on stock Providence & Worcester R. R., 13 shares,	39 00
	1.	Interest on Government bonds,	20 00
Feb.	4.	Interest on Boston & Albany R. R. bonds,	70 00
	9.	Dividend on Old Colony R. R. bond,	30 00
March	31.	Dividend on stock Boston & Albany R. R., 110 shares,	220 00
April	4.	Interest on note, Town of Marlborough,	206 25
	4.	Dividend on stock Citizens' National Bank,	240 00
May	20.	Dividend on stock Boston & Maine R. R., 10 shares,	40 00
	20.	Interest on Government bonds,	20 00
Sept.	9.	Dividend on stock Boston & Albany R. R, 110 shares,	220 00
	9	Interest on Boston & Albany R. R. bonds,	70 00
	9.	Dividend on stock Providence & Worcester R. R., 13 shares,	39 00
	16.	Interest on Government bonds,	20 00
	16.	Dividend on Old Colony R. R,	30 00

Sept.	29.	Interest on note, Town of Marlborough,	$206 25
	30.	Dividend on stock Boston & Albany R. R., 110 shares,	220 00
	30.	Interest allowed by Westborough National Bank,	29 79
			$3,705 87

Paid per order of Trustees.

		Cr.	
1883.			
Oct.	15.	Knight, Adams & Co., books,	$22 80
	15.	S. R. Leland & Co., piano,	275 00
Nov.	12.	Premium on boys' gardens,	50 00
	12.	S. S. White, forceps,	3 75
Dec.	10.	O. Ditson & Co.,	20 52
	10.	Thanksgiving and Christmas entertainments,	50 00
1884.			
Jan.	24.	A. H. Rolfe & Co., magazines,	46 90
	24.	National Temperance Publishing Society,	6 80
April	8.	Heyer Brothers,	22 50
	8.	Securing berths for boys,	61 26
	22.	" " "	20 00
	22.	Heyer Brothers,	8 88
May	1.	Treasurer Town of Northborough, money loaned,	1,500 00
	20.	Entertainment of two boys,	20 00
June	13.	Stationery,	5 75
	14.	Placing nine boys with fishermen,	222 98
	14.	Treasurer of boat club for boat lost,	25 00
		Balance forward to new account,	1,343 73
			$3,705 87

Sept. 30, 1884.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

Mary Lamb Fund.

Samuel R. Heywood, *Treasurer, in account with Mary Lamb Fund.*

1883.		Dr.	
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$677 94
	15.	Interest on Government bond,	10 00
	15.	" " " for January, May and September,	30 00
Aug.	–.	Allowance of interest by Westborough National Bank,	16 55
			$734 49

Paid per order of Trustees.

1883.		Cr.	
June	–.	Expenses of celebrating Fourth day of July,	$25 00
Sept.	3.	Balance forward to new account,	709 49
			$734 49

Sept. 30, 1884.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN FUND INVESTMENTS.

1884.			Market Value.
Sept. 30.	110 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	$11,000 00	$18,700 00
	66 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock,	6,600 00	7,524 00
	10 " Boston & Maine R. R. stock,	1,000 00	1,650 00
	13 shares Providence & Worcester R. R. stock,	1,300 00	1,755 00
	40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	5,120 00
	Two bonds 7 per cent. Boston & Albany R. R.,	2,000 00	2,400 00
	One bond 6 per cent. Old Colony R. R.,	1,000 00	1,150 00
	Two U. S. 4 per cent. bonds,	2,000 00	2,400 00
	Note, town of Marlborough,	10,000 00	10,000 00
	" " of Northborough,	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Cash in Central National Bank, Worcester,	1,343 73	1,343 73
		$41,743 73	$53,542 73

INVENTORY OF MARY LAMB FUND INVESTMENTS.

1884.			
Sept. 30.	One U. S. bond, 4 per cent.	$1,000 00	$1,200 00
	Cash in Central National Bank, Worcester,	709 49	709 49
		$1,709 49	$1,909 49

SEPT. 30, 1884.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

TRUST FUNDS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with Income of Trust Funds of State Industrial School.*

1884.		Dr.	
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward, ...	$149 14
		Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls, ...	152 44
		Interest allowed by Westborough National Bank, ...	1 41
			$302 99

Payments per order of Trustees.

1883.		Cr.	
Nov.	12.	E. C. Putnam for board of G—— W——, .	$60 00
	28.	Maggie W. Davis " " " .	20 00
Dec.	19.	Margaret W. Davis, ...	7 00
	19.	Mrs. Allen Bell, A—— O'S——, . . .	5 00
		Cash paid sundry girls (Savings Bank Funds),	152 44
		Balance forward to new account, . . .	58 55
			$302 99

SEPT. 30, 1884.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

MARY LAMB FUND.

1883.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward, ...	$303 93
Nov.	9.	Dividend on 13 shares Boston National Bank stock, ...	39 00
Dec.	1.	Bank tax, D. Gleason, ...	23 08
1884.			
Sept.	17.	Dividend on 13 shares Boston National Bank stock, ...	39 00
		Interest allowed by Westborough National Bank, ...	6 80
			$411 81

Payments per order of Trustees.

CR.

1883.			
Oct.	11.	Paid from Ind. Fund, ...	$41 86
	15.	" I—— G——, ...	2 51
1884.			
May	21.	" Temporary Home for Working Women, for board, ...	29 79
	21.	Paid Carney Hospital for care of H—— P——,	37 14
		Paid for celebration of Fourth of July, . .	25 00
		Balance forward to new account, . . .	275 51
			$411 81

SEPT. 30, 1884.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

Fay Fund.

1883.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward, ...	$10 40
1884.			
May	29	Dividend from Chelsea Savings Bank, . .	40 40
			$80 80

Payments per order of Trustees.

1884.		Cr.	
Feb.	15.	M—— E. P——, highest grade deportment, .	$6 74
		M—— D——, " " " .	6 74
		B—— J. F——, " " " .	6 73
		H—— D——, " " " .	6 73
		F—— S——, " " " .	6 73
		B—— McD ——, " " " .	6 73
		Balance forward to new account, . . .	40 40
			$80 80

Sept. 30, 1884.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

Rogers Fund.

1883.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward, ...	$28 14
		Income State of Maine bond, ...	60 00
			$88 14

Payments per order of Trustees.

1884.		Cr.	
		Paid for magazines and papers, . . .	$50 50
Sept.	30.	Balance forward to new account, . . .	37 64
			$88 14

Sept. 30, 1884.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

Cash Received from Superintendent, N. Porter Brown.

1883.		
Oct. 1 to May 29, 1884.	For deposit to the credit of sundry girls, ...	$392 35

Cr.

By deposit in Westborough Savings Bank on account of sundry girls, ...	$392 35

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

MARY LAMB FUND.

1884.			Market Value.
Sept. 30.	13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	$1,300 00	$1,430 00
	Cash in Central National Bank, Worcester,	275 51	275 51
		$1,575 51	$1,705 51

FAY FUND.

1884.			
	Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Sept. 30.	Cash in Central National Bank, Worcester,	40 40	40 40
		$1,040 40	$1,040 40

ROGERS FUND.

1884.			
	One bond, State of Maine 6 per ct.,	$1,000 00	$1,120 00
Sept. 30.	Cash,	37 64	37 64
		$1,037 64	$1,157 64

SEPT. 30, 1884.

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

MEMORANDUM OF SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS FOR GIRLS.

1884.		
Sept. 30.	40 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank,	$637 10
	16 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank,	152 26
	69 " in Westborough "	963 22
		$1,752 58

SAM'L R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL

AT

MONSON.

1884.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1885.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

October 1, 1884.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The following statements set forth the facts concerning the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

"Statement A" is a summary of admissions and discharges from the institution, showing from whence the inmates come and the ways of their going therefrom. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 440; at its close, 398. Received during the year, 204. The number of different persons under care during the year, 613. Apparent number under care, 644. These numbers are respectively 59 and 85 less than the number in the year immediately preceding. The apparent number is made larger than the number of different persons, by the return of 31 children to the school who had been placed out within the year. Of those remaining at the close of the year, 287 were boys, 90 girls, 21 women.

"Statement B" is of comparative statistics for the five years last past, showing number of persons in the institution at the beginning of each year, the average number, the largest and smallest numbers of the years, the number of children received and from whom received, the number born in the institution, the number returned from place in current and previous years, the number placed out on trial and on board, the number of elopers, the number of deaths, with average numbers in each case for the last five years.

"Statement C" shows the nativity of 565 of the different children who were under care: 469 were native born, 96 foreign born. The birthplace of 48 persons was not ascertained. Of those born in the United States 402 were born in Massachusetts. The statement also shows the towns of Massachusetts where the persons were born.

"Statement D" is a ten-year table, showing the number of inmates at the beginning of each year, the number afterward received, the whole number under care, the average population, the percentage of arrivals to average population, the number of discharges by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, the number of deaths, the number who eloped, the number who were placed on trial or on board, the percentage of deaths to average population, and the percentage of placing out to average population. It will be observed that the percentage of placing out averages nearly twenty greater in the last than in the first five years of the table.

"Statement E" is that of current expenses detailed in twenty-six items. By it can readily be seen what was expended each month and for the whole year for services, provisions, groceries, clothing, etc.

"Statement F" shows the persons employed, the nature and length of their service, whether for the year or for a less time, the rate and amount of compensation paid. In the statement the changes in officers appear. The names of those now in service are printed in small capitals. Whenever the united services of more than one person in a position make out a yearly term, the time and compensation divisions are given.

"Statement G" is that of the products of the farm, the aggregate value of which is $13,684.94, an increase over last year's aggregate. The important addition to the farm during the year just closed is a silo containing 80 tons of corn ensilage. A late and very heavy frost destroyed all the early potato planting and a very considerable portion of the fruit buds. The second planting partly failed in maturing. On account of frost and other invasion our potato crop is 733 bushels less than the year 1883. The hay crop is larger. The number of cows has been somewhat lessened. The amount of milk raised was $110\frac{4}{10}$ tons; the amount bought, $19\frac{2}{3}$ tons, all of which is used in its first state.

Statements "H" and "I" are of the work done in the sewing-room by girls and women and in the tailor shop by boys. In each of the rooms there were two officers for a large part of the time. The number of articles made in the sewing-room No. 1, is 5,054; repaired, 3,031; total, 8,085.

The number made in the tailor shop (sewing-room No. 2), 2,444; repaired, 5,107; total, 7,551. The girls' clothing and household goods are made in No. 1, and the boys' clothing and some other articles in No. 2. The repairing of the clothing of the smallest boys and the girls, including stockings, is done away from the sewing-room, in their own departments. Such repairing is not referred to in the foregoing. The amount of such is large. The well-laid patches and closed tears are evidences of work and economy.

"Statement J" is an exhibit of my account, as Superintendent and disbursing officer, with the State treasurer. There was received from the State treasurer, out of the appropriations for this institution, $53,898.05. This amount, save $100 now on hand, was expended in payments approved by the Trustees, and the vouchers therefor are on file at the office of the State auditor at the State House. From the State only does this institution receive money or maintenance. It derives nothing from gifts or funds, except that it occasionally receives a few books and papers as gifts. All expense on account of children boarded out from the school are paid from its annual appropriation, except those for their supervision and instruction in the town school.

The per capita cost of maintenance at the institution for the year now in review is $2.25\frac{4}{10}$ per week, an increase of $\frac{4}{10}$ of a cent per week over the year immediately preceding, a fact due to a diminished number of children in the institution.

The actual per capita and net cost to the State is less than herein appears, as collections from cities and towns, in the sum of one dollar per week, on account of those inmates having settlements, are made by the Superintendent of In-door Poor. The amount collected for the year now in review is not known, but is probably in excess of $1,500 making the per capita cost less than $2.18, and the entire cost less also.

The act of 1884 (chap. 179), authorizing advances to officers entrusted with the disbursement of public moneys, became available at this institution in September. By it the private funds necessarily employed in all previous years in transacting the cash business of the institution, for the State, was released to the owner thereof.

"Statement K" shows the employment of the children of the institution. One hundred and fifty-six boys and 46 girls, a total of 202 persons, were employed one-half of each day in avocations instructive to them and necessary to the institution. By such employment industrial training, which in the schools of cities and towns is yet a prophecy, is fulfilled here. In the work of the tailor shop, the sewing-room, the shoe shop, the bakery, may be laid the foundations of trades, and upon the farm and in other work experiences are gained which will make work familiar and easily obtained when the time of self-support comes. To the half of our children, who are under seven years of age, belongs schooling and play rather than work.

"Statement L" relates to children boarded in families. The number now at board from this institution under the provisions of chap. 208, sect. 1, Acts of 1880, is 27. Others beside this number have been boarded during the year, and withdrawn therefrom by their discharge by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity. Four children have been discharged by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity who were at board at one place. The gross sum charged to the appropriation for boarding out children is $2,689.91. To determine the cost to the State of those children boarded in families from this institution, and to show such cost comparatively with that of those maintained at the institution, there must be added to the sum of $2,689.91, paid out by the authorities of this school, the expense of supervision and care, paid by the Superintendent of Indoor Poor, from the appropriation at his disposal for that purpose. These united costs fully equal the cost of maintenance at this institution. The schooling of the children boarding in families is at the expense of the town in which they are located.

"Statement M" is a recapitulation of the annual inventory as made by the official appraisers for Sept. 30, 1884. The gross valuation is given as $204,837.07, an increase of $4,248.63 from the previous inventory.

It has been remarked by different persons that the valuation of the institution "plant" was too high, and that an arbitrary reduction should be made. It appears that prior to 1865 there was no appraisal of the land and buildings of

the institution. In that year they were appraised as follows: buildings, $91,284; land, $13,724.87. Since that time, land, buildings and improvements have been added, sufficient in quantity and character to warrant the present valuation, if the one of 1865 was correct. Certain it is that the State could not replace these buildings by others for the same use, for more than twice the amount of the valuation given them.

Statements "N" and "O" are of receipts and expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary: the receipts aggregating $53,925.25; the expenditures, $53,825.25.

"Statement P" is that of resources and liabilities.

"Statement Q" is a summary, showing amount of cash drawn from the State treasury and received from other sources, the cash payments, the increase of the cash value of personal assets, the average number of inmates, and the per capita cost of their maintenance by the year and week.

Following the several statements above referred to is a diagram showing the movement of population at the institution during the years 1884 and 1883, with a showing of the average movement for five years. It will be seen that the lowest point in numbers was not reached this year until July. Heretofore that point has been reached in May.

As a part of this report will be found that of the Principal of the Schools. Its statistics and suggestions are interesting and valuable. The schools were never in better condition than now. All of the teachers have been here a full year or more, except that one lacked two weeks of a full year's service. They are all earnest and intelligent in their teachings, and satisfactory in all their work. For the first time during the incumbency of the present Superintendent, there was a teachers' institute within reach of the teachers of this school. They were all in attendance thereon, and were much interested and helped by the lectures and teaching there given.

Accompanying this report, also, please find the annual report of the Physician of the institution, containing the

mortuary and health record. The year has been one of remarkable exemption from sickness, by the goodness of God. Three persons, only, died during the year, — seven-tenths of one per cent. of the population of the institution. All of the deaths of the year were prior to April 20. The new hospital has not been open for patients during the year.

Improvements and Casualty.

In the early part of the year a new floor was put into the playhouse of the first division of boys. The outside steps leading to the seventh and eighth school-rooms and the girls' playroom have been covered by a substantial porch. The walk leading thereto, has been relaid with heavy stones, and the adjacent hill road to the hospitals and clothes-yard paved with small stone. The clothes-yard was in part removed eastward, to give a better playground for the girls and small children, and gutters were cut to carry away the rainfall upon the hillside. These were covered with plank for walks, and other provisions by grading, paving and sodding were made for the flow of water. The earth-bank in front of the new hospital was sodded, as was the one in the rear of the old hospital, and the grounds about both hospitals were finished in grading. Street lamps have been set upon either side of the buildings, which give an excellent light for the dark places of the grounds where there is night travel. Other minor improvements of grounds have been made. In the office, an ornamental case of drawers has been made, sufficient to contain the letters and filed papers of fifty years. Those for thirty years have already been placed therein. The large dining-hall has been denuded of whitewash, and treated with three coats of paint, in colors. The one for the smaller children has been similarly dealt with, beside having been given a wainscotting of wood, grained in oak. The walls and ceiling of the chapel have been painted in attractive tints and the movable partition which divides the first and second school-rooms, and opens them into one for a chapel, has been much enlarged and hung anew, and the room otherwise improved with curtains, etc. A considerable portion of the main building has been scraped and repainted, where the ice of last winter took the

paint off down to the wood. A silo of eighty tons capacity has been built at the large barn. The more important improvement of the year is in the wash-room of the boys — the western basement of the main building. It has been made complete in finish, arrangement, and appointment by plastering the overhead not previously plastered; by laying a new cement floor in a portion of the room; by building closets on three sides of the room, sufficient for the Sunday suits of the boys and their private properties; by shelves and partings for hairbrushes, toothbrushes and mugs, which have been supplied. Places for looking-glasses away from harm are provided, and the old and new work of the whole was painted. The improvement is a valuable and satisfactory one. Its usefulness and benefit is seen in the greater tidiness of the boys.

In the forenoon of September 18, the barn belonging to the institution, situated upon "the meadow" was burned, with its contents; viz., twenty tons of hay, four sleds and one wagon, the loss amounting to about $800. The building was set on fire by a half-witted tramp, who, years ago, was an inmate of this institution. I think his desire was to gain a term in prison. I sent him away from here the day before the fire, he having stolen while about here, but it was only by command, and no feeling was manifested by him thereat. He was found during the progress of the fire, and taken by the institution officers to Palmer and locked up, after confessing the act. The next morning he was arraigned before the district court, plead guilty, and was bound over to the next term of the higher court.

General Remarks.

There has been no material change in the ways or plan of administration during the year just closed. We have sought to improve the conduct of the school, as we have sought to improve the lives and knowledge of the children therein. We hope our experience has been a gain to those under our charge. There has been no special discouragement or encouragement. We are not sure concerning the results of our work, yet are hopeful therefor. The children have been orderly and contented, and have behaved better, on the whole,

than in any previous year. Outwardly viewed, things are well. Whether the seed planted here by myself and associates will bring forth "first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear," is a question, answer to which is delayed. When I consider the large amount of good instruction received by these children from the faithful teachers and officers, and good advice from the many different clergymen who address them, and that of occasional visitors, I am hopeful for them and for their future. During the year we have had the stimulus of commendation, and not the discipline of criticism. I sometimes regret that I cannot so command affairs as to give more scope, definiteness and certainity to our work.

For the remarkable healthfulness of the inmates and officers of the school, for the good condition and progress of the children, for the bright hopes they excite, I do devoutly thank God and pray for his continual benediction and care.

I thank you as Trustees and friends, for your confidence and help, — the teachers and officers for their fidelity, efficiency and co-operation. I also thank the Hospital Newspaper Society of Boston, and other friends, unknown, for books and papers.

Experience magnifies to me the importance of this work: thereby increases my anxiety, if not a distrust of my powers; but I am not without cheer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARDINER TUFTS,

Superintendent.

Statement A.

Summary of Admissions and Discharge.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Total.
Present Oct. 1, 1883,	311	108	21	440
Transferred from State Almshouse,	43	19	7	69
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor, taken from court as juvenile offenders,	24	4	–	28
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor, taken from court as neglected children,	10	5	–	15
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor, as dependent children,	22	9	–	31
Returned, placed out in previous years,	22	7	–	29
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1883,	19	12	–	31
Born,	1	–	–	1
	452	164	28	644
Discharged by State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	26	20	4	50
Placed out on trial,	114	41	–	155
Boarded in families,	19	12	–	31
Died,	3	–	–	3
Eloped,	–	–	2	2
Transferred to State Almshouse,	3	1	1	5
Totals,	165	74	7	246
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884,	287	90	21	398

Statement B.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Number of Persons in the Institution.

Sept. 30, 1880,	437
" 30, 1881,	435
" 30, 1882,	475
" 30, 1883,	440
" 30, 1884,	398

Average for 5 years, 437.

Average Number of Persons in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	448+
" " 30, 1881,	424+
" " 30, 1882,	448—
" " 30, 1883,	436
" " 30, 1884,	425—
Average, 5 years,	436

Largest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	486
" " " " 30, 1881,	450
" " " " 30, 1882,	475
" " " " 30, 1883,	475
" " " " 30, 1884,	458
Average, 5 years,	469

Smallest Number in the Institution.

During year ending Sept 30, 1880,	407
" " " " 30, 1881,	396
" " " " 30, 1882,	383
" " " " 30, 1883,	386
" " " " 30, 1884,	384
Average, 5 years,	391

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Juvenile Offenders.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	46
" " 30, 1881,	50
" " 30, 1882,	68
" " 30, 1883,	32
" " 30, 1884,	28
Average, 5 years,	45—

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Neglected Children.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	24
" " 30, 1883,	30
" " 30, 1884,	15
Average, 3 years,	23

NOTE. — These children — " neglected " — came under the provisions of sect. 3, chap. 181, Acts of 1882, a law not in force prior to May 29, 1882.

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Dependents.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	16
" " 30, 1883,	19
" " 30, 1884,	31
Average, 3 years,	22

NOTE — These children came under the provisions of chap. 151, sect. 2, Acts of 1882.

Number received from State Almshouse.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	104
" " 30, 1881,	106
" " 30, 1882,	124
" " 30, 1883,	87
" " 30, 1884,	69
Average, 5 years,	98—

Number of Children born in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	0
" " 30, 1881,	2
" " 30, 1882,	1
" " 30, 1883,	2
" " 30, 1884,	1
Average, 5 years,	1+

Number of Children returned from place, having been placed out in previous years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	41
" " 30, 1881,	47
" " 30, 1882,	47
" " 30, 1883,	40
" " 30, 1884,	29
Average, 5 years,	41—

Number of Children returned from place, having been placed out in current years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	35
" " 30, 1881,	47
" " 30, 1882,	47
" " 30, 1883,	44
" " 30, 1884,	31
Average, 5 years,	41—

Number of Children released on trial and boarded in families.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	181
" " 30, 1881,	201
" " 30, 1882,	197
" " 30, 1883,	216
" " 30, 1884,	186
Average, 5 years,	196

Number of Elopers.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	7	Returned,	0
" " 30, 1881,	3	"	3
" " 30, 1882,	8	"	7
" " 30, 1883,	0	"	0
" " 30, 1884,	2	"	0
Average, 5 years,	4		

Number of Deaths.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	5
" " 30, 1881,	5
" " 30, 1882,	5
" " 30, 1883,	13
" " 30, 1884,	3
Average, 5 years,	6+

STATEMENT C.

Nativity of Inmates.

The nativity of the 613 different persons under care during the year is as follows: —

Native born,	469
Foreign born,	96
Place of birth unknown,	48

Of the foreign born, there were born in —

At sea,	1	Ireland,	42
Bermuda,	1	New Brunswick,	3
Canada,	5	Nova Scotia,	9
St. Thomas,	1	Prince Edward Island,	2
England,	17	Russia,	1
Germany,	2	Scotland,	8
Italy,	1	Sweden,	3

Of those born in the United States, there were born in —

Connecticut,	4	Ohio,	1
Florida,	1	Pennsylvania,	4
Missouri,	1	Rhode Island,	16
Maine,	14	South Carolina,	2
Michigan,	2	Vermont,	6
New York,	5	Virginia,	2
New Jersey,	1	Wyoming,	1
North Carolina,	1	Massachusetts,	402
New Hampshire,	6		

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in —

Abington,	1	Methuen,	1
Ashburnham,	1	Milford,	4
Athol,	1	Milton,	2
Attleborough,	1	Monson,	1
Barre,	1	Montague,	4
Beverly,	1	Natick,	2
Billerica,	1	New Bedford,	1
Boston,	136	Newton,	2
Bridgewater,	1	North Adams,	3
Cambridge,	19	Northampton,	3
Chelsea,	3	Otis,	1
Chester,	1	Palmer,	2
Coleraine,	2	Petersham,	1
Chicopee,	2	Pittsfield,	2
Dedham,	2	Plymouth,	1
Deerfield,	1	Randolph,	2
Dover,	1	Rockport,	4
Dracut,	1	Salem,	5
Easthampton,	1	Seekonk,	1
Enfield,	1	Somerville,	4
Everett,	1	Springfield,	6
Fall River,	25	Stockbridge,	1
Franklin,	1	Stoneham,	2
Gardner,	1	Stoughton,	1
Gay Head,	2	Sturbridge,	1
Gloucester,	3	Taunton,	10
Grafton,	2	Tewksbury,	1
Hatfield,	1	Upton,	1
Haverhill,	9	Wakefield,	1
Holyoke,	6	Wales,	1
Lawrence,	6	Walpole,	2
Leverett,	2	Waltham,	3
Lowell,	9	Wareham,	1
Lynn,	16	Warren,	1
Malden,	5	West Stockbridge,	4
Mansfield,	1	Westfield,	3
Marblehead,	1	Westport,	1

Williamstown,	1
Windsor,	2
Woburn,	1
Worcester,	22
Wrentham,	1
State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	10
State Primary School at Monson,	3
State Reformatory Prison for Women, at Sherborn,	1
State Workhouse at Bridgewater,	6

STATEMENT D. — *Arrivals and Departures for Ten Years.*

YEAR.	Present at the beginning of the year.	Afterward received.	Whole number under care.	Average population.	Percentage of arrivals to average population.	Discharged by Board of H., L & C.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on trial and on board.	Percentage of deaths to average population.	Percentage of placing out to average population.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1875, . .	493	292	785	496	$58\frac{9}{10}$ pr. ct.	79	23	8	152	$4\frac{6}{10}$ pr. ct.	$30\frac{6}{10}$ pr. ct.
" " " 30, 1876, . .	512	373	885	515	$72\frac{4}{10}$ "	151	32	14	142	$6\frac{2}{10}$ "	$27\frac{2}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1877, . .	546	347	873	535	$64\frac{9}{10}$ "	216	14	26	127	$2\frac{6}{10}$ "	$23\frac{7}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1878, . .	525	249	774	537	$46\frac{4}{10}$ "	138	13	17	137	$2\frac{4}{10}$ "	$25\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1879, . .	531	144	675	501	$28\frac{7}{10}$ "	77	14	6	153	$2\frac{7}{10}$ "	$30\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1880, . .	475	233	708	448	52 "	64	5	7	193	$1\frac{1}{10}$ "	$43\frac{1}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1881, . .	437	256	693	424	$60\frac{4}{10}$ "	46	5	3	203	$1\frac{2}{10}$ "	$47\frac{9}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1882, . .	435	328	763	448	$73\frac{2}{10}$ "	78	5	8	197	$1\frac{1}{10}$ "	44 "
" " " 30, 1883, . .	475	254	729	436	$58\frac{3}{10}$ "	54	13	–	216	$3\frac{2}{10}$ "	$49\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1884, . .	440	173	613	425	$40\frac{7}{10}$ "	50	3	2	186	$0\frac{7}{10}$ "	$43\frac{8}{10}$ "
Average for ten years, . .	487	265	750	476	$55\frac{6}{10}$ pr. ct.	95	13	9	170	$2\frac{6}{10}$ pr. ct.	$36\frac{6}{10}$ pr. ct.

STATEMENT E. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.
Salaries and wages of officers and employés,	$1,328 51	$1,401 52	$1,361 64	$1,353 84	$1,368 34	$1,384 82	$1,355 74	$1,334 55	$1,345 78	$1,355 50	$1,358 27	$1,367 77	$16,316 28
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	19 83	4 35	1 00	–	7 00	4 00	6 00	68 00	5 00	42 25	6 50	59 50	223 43
Fruit and vegetables,	–	39 45	67 83	27 98	71 42	4 50	43 61	40 64	22 52	37 40	34 06	63 34	452 78
Meat and fish, all kinds,	169 72	208 87	117 71	116 43	204 01	439 19	298 92	330 42	496 42	297 91	290 47	395 32	3,365 39
Flour,	–	–	773 25	1,081 05	852 50	5 50	–	70 00	–	1,571 25	–	69 50	4,423 05
Grain, feed and meal,	73 69	140 90	52 15	141 35	300 31	72 13	114 40	148 04	78 81	33 74	–	316 59	1,472 11
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	72 70	26 00	4 80	91 71	18 00	55 57	97 76	36 00	46 41	36 50	64 82	83 06	633 33
Sugar and molasses,	155 66	134 58	77 15	131 39	80 02	135 83	139 28	103 60	90 55	23 25	151 89	129 59	1,352 79
Milk, butter and cheese,	224 54	242 80	220 40	213 87	259 74	189 48	225 75	249 34	204 39	211 59	212 88	192 11	2,646 89
Other groceries and provisions,	97 39	170 82	101 24	209 02	104 40	127 59	108 94	197 14	151 06	92 37	122 66	100 47	1,583 10
Clothing, boots and shoes,	127 19	866 01	106 99	717 28	486 94	847 29	284 70	350 99	400 35	250 28	150 85	424 06	5,012 93
Furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	23 00	93 00	21 85	95 71	159 77	95 69	178 27	19 33	109 54	204 06	29 79	41 78	1,071 79
Medical supplies,	10 73	–	6 35	45 50	19 55	7 80	19 40	7 00	42 29	5 45	8 63	7 00	179 70
Fuel and lights,	91 77	8 79	141 38	143 30	232 38	78 83	95 47	448 74	3,409 01	–	–	68 47	4,718 14
Books and school supplies,	21 62	7 76	21 73	41 03	35 78	69 54	34 44	64 44	27 34	13 16	7 10	13 50	357 44
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools and utensils,	54 01	17 10	16 44	48 44	80 85	67 15	49 29	20 65	24 34	105 72	34 59	31 81	550 39
Repairs, ordinary,	174 62	180 92	160 76	265 32	220 80	174 18	357 01	152 06	76 15	168 25	276 20	128 48	2,346 75

Repairs, extraordinary, . .	156 20	–	–	–	–	–	273 87	122 50	108 00	142 50	120 20	52 87	976 14
Express, freight and passenger fares, ...	65 51	71 89	47 62	79 83	72 60	65 64	76 35	63 99	55 28	61 15	41 49	117 79	819 05
Stationery, postage, telegrams, newspapers, etc., . . .	49 55	25 09	12 53	88 87	93 55	36 98	42 20	30 00	27 75	133 00	20 05	16 23	575 80
Expense of Sunday services, .	20 00	25 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	265 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements, . .	4 05	–	–	–	–	–	–	123 25	40 46	25 58	27 78	25 00	246 12
Pasturage and hay, . . .	50 00	25 00	50 00	–	50 00	130 56	–	47 54	28 81	–	69 84	25 00	476 75
Live stock, ...	–	–	–	–	60 00	350 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	410 00
Expense of inventory, . .	68 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68 00
Miscellaneous, ...	21 75	25 32	26 65	57 03	43 86	36 77	70 00	4 05	27 46	114 52	61 33	24 25	513 18
Totals, ...	$3,080 04	$3,715 17	$3,409 47	$4,973 95	$4,841 82	$4,399 04	$3,896 43	$4,052 18	$6,842 72	$4,945 43	$3,109 40	$3,778 49	$51,044 14

Statement F.

Showing Persons Employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
$1,600 00	Gardiner Tufts,	Superintendent,	1 year,	$1,600 00
400 00	William Holbrook, M. D.,	Physician,	1 "	400 00
600 00	Charles S. Hart,	Clerk,	1 "	600 00
1,000 00	John N. Lacy,	Engineer,	1 "	1,000 01
600 00	George H. Fisherdick,	Farmer,	1 "	600 00
420 00	E. G. Buss,	In charge of dining-hall,	1 "	344 64
504 00	*Joseph F. Scott,*	Supervisor,	2 months,	84 00
450 00	Charles H. Bradley,	"	10 months,	375 00
450 00	Reuben R. Field,	"	1 year,	441 33
360 00	Benjamin F. Moore,	Assistant Supervisor,	10 months,	300 00
360 00	*Charles H. Bradley,*	" "	2 "	60 00
360 00	J. M. Sisk,	Expressman,	$11\frac{24}{30}$ months,	354 00
420 00	Samuel C. Rogers,	Shoemaker,	1 year,	420 00
516 00	Francis Duffy,	Baker,	$11\frac{16}{30}$ months,	504 25
324 00	Jason E. Stone,	Watchman,	1 year,	324 00
324 00	Stillman J. Baker,	Gardener,	$11\frac{1}{2}$ months,	310 50
264 00	Walter H. Williams,	Teamster,	1 year,	264 00
240 00	*Arthur B. Robbins,*	"	$1\frac{10}{30}$ months,	26 66
240 00	George Heredeen,	Assistant Farmer,	$4\frac{13}{30}$ months,	89 03
240 00	*Warren M. Fisherdick,*	" "	8 months,	160 00
240 00	Hiram L. Brown,	" "	5 "	100 00
216 00	William Stratton,	" "	4 "	72 00
240 00	*Ralph Dwight,*	" "	6 "	120 00

360 00	James Skevington,	Fireman,	1 year,	360 00
240 00	*Arthur B. Robbins*,	Night Fireman,	$6\frac{5}{30}$ months,	123 34
180 00	James Lalley,	Nurse,	1 year,	180 00
180 00	Thomas J. Flynn,	Laborer,	1 "	180 00
96 00	William Kelley,	Hostler,	1 "	96 00
400 00	Mrs. M. A. Tufts,	Matron,	$11\frac{17}{30}$ months,	384 94
300 00	Miss A. Swinerton,	Assistant Matron,	1 year,	283 00
250 00	Mrs. A. S. Daniels,	" "	1 "	250 00
250 00	Mrs. M. C. Bradley,	" "	1 "	250 00
300 00	Mrs. Ann Kingham,	Housekeeper,	1 "	300 00
250 00	Mrs. S. A. Field,	Instructor of sewing,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ months,	177 50
250 00	Miss F. A. Ramsay,	Assistant Instructor of sewing,	1 year,	202 00
500 00	Miss E M. Fullington,	Principal and teacher first school,	1 "	500 00
250 00	Miss N. J. Rice,	Teacher second school,	1 "	250 00
250 00	Miss Cora A. Underwood,	" third school,	1 "	249 00
250 00	Miss Harriet Lacey,	" fourth school,	$10\frac{2}{30}$ months,	210 10
250 00	*Miss Jennie L. Somers*,	" " "	$\frac{10}{30}$ month,	7 00
250 00	*Miss M. J. Dwinnell*,	" " "	1 month,	21 00
360 00	Miss Georgia A. Mosher,	" fifth school (also music),	1 year,	359 00
250 00	Mrs. H. E. Darte,	" sixth school,	1 "	250 00
250 00	Miss Julia Clements,	" seventh school,	1 "	250 00
250 00	Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell,	" kindergarten,	1 "	250 00
250 00	Mrs. M. J. Hamilton,	Substituting,	1 "	250 00
250 00	*Miss E. S. Taggart*,	Supervisor,	1 month,	21 00
250 00	*Miss Martha Mason*,	"	$3\frac{4}{30}$ months,	66 20
250 00	*Miss Alice I. Preston*,	"	2 months,	42 00
250 00	Miss Addie F. Black,	"	6 "	125 00
250 00	Miss Lucy F. Kingham,	"	1 year,	250 00
360 00	Miss Hattie E. Blanchard,	Nurse,	1 "	360 00
175 00	Miss Josie H. Spofford,	Assistant Nurse,	1 "	175 00

STATEMENT F. — Concluded.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
$300 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	Laundress and Tailoress,	1 year,	$300 00
250 00	MRS. C. W. MOORE,	Assistant Tailoress,	9 months,	188 00
168 00	MRS. FANNIE MEENEY,	" Laundress,	1 year,	148 00
180 00	MISS ETTA FRENCH,	" in dining-hall,	$11\frac{24}{30}$ months,	177 00
175 00	MISS E. M. MELVIN,	" in kitchen,	1 year,	175 00
144 00	*Mrs. Margaret Connell*,	Cook,	8 months,	96 00
144 00	MRS. S A. SCOTT,	"	4 "	48 00
120 00	*Mrs S. A. Scott*,	" at hospital,	8 "	80 00
144 00	*Miss H. M. Mann*,	" "	$2\frac{16}{30}$ months,	30 30

NOTE. — The names of officers and employees now serving are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. This list is of the regular employees of the institution; names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT G.

Products of the Farm.

1884.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, cider,	250 bushels,	$75 00
" fall,	26 "	19 50
" winter,	62 barrels,	155 00
Asparagus,	11 bushels,	27 50
Beans,	33 "	82 50
Beef,	9,386 pounds,	797 81
Beets,	206 bushels,	103 00
Bones,	2½ tons,	35 00
Cabbages,	1,533 heads,	153 30
Carrots,	860 bushels,	280 00
Celery,	400 heads,	30 00
Corn fodder,	1 ton,	10 00
" " green,	35 "	210 00
" sweet,	78 bushels,	39 00
" pop,	17½ "	17 50
Cucumbers,	44 "	165 00
Currants,	214 quarts,	10 70
Eggs,	195 dozen,	48 75
Ensilage,	80 tons,	400 00
Hay,	129 "	2,580 00
Ice,	400 "	1,200 00
Lumber,	500 feet,	12 50
Mangolds,	1,350 bushels,	445 50
Manure,	150 cords,	600 00
Melons,	700 pounds,	10 50
Milk,	220,841 "	4,108 49
Onions,	103 bushels,	103 00
Parsnips,	60 "	45 00
Pease,	36 "	72 00
Pork,	12,756 pounds,	1,020 48
Potatoes,	1,510 bushels,	755 00
Poultry,	124 pounds,	31 00
Rhubarb,	1,000 "	15 00
Rowen,	20 tons,	360 00
Rye straw,	4½ "	54 00
Rye,	45 bushels,	33 75
Salsafy,	4 "	4 00
Squash,	720 pounds,	10 80
Strawberries,	73 quarts,	8 76
Tomatoes,	98 bushels,	98 00
Turnips, English,	247 "	98 80
Veal,	1,928 pounds,	192 80
Wood,	32 cords,	128 00
		$13,684 94

STATEMENT H. — *Work done in Sewing-Room No. 1.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	108	25	133
Bed ticks,	36	297	333
Bibs,	73	–	73
Blankets,	–	6	6
Bread cloths,	9	2	11
Capes,	38	25	63
Chemises,	173	–	173
Circulars,	16	2	18
Clothes bags,	3	–	3
Curtains,	29	–	29
Drawers, prs.,	344	–	344
Dresses,	470	32	502
Handkerchiefs,	60	–	60
Holders,	36	–	36
Hoods,	36	–	36
Napkins,	464	15	479
Night-dresses,	96	–	96
Pillow slips,	429	103	532
" ticks,	12	10	22
Roller towels,	108	15	123
Sacks,	12	–	12
Scrub-pads,	12	–	12
Sheets,	403	206	609
Shirts,	429	912	1,341
Shirt-waists,	87	–	87
Skirts,	307	–	307
Spreads,	106	29	135
Stockings, prs.,	–	960	960
Table cloths,	12	5	17
Tiers,	415	15	430
Towels,	412	372	784
Underwaists,	38	–	38
Waists,	281	–	281
Total,	5,054	3,031	8,085

STATEMENT I. — *Work done in Sewing-Room No. 2.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Totals.
Aprons,	32	–	32
Caps,	431	54	485
Jackets,	491	2,162	2,653
Mats,	15	–	15
Mittens, pairs,	39	–	39
Pants,	623	2,891	3,514
Shirts,	488	–	488
Suspenders, pairs,	220	–	220
Waists,	105	–	105
Total,	2,444	5,107	7,551

Total number of articles made,	7,498	
" " " repaired,	8,138	
		15,636

Statement J.

Gardiner Tufts, *Superintendent, and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasurer.*

Dr.

To cash received from appropriation for current expenditures for 1883,	$10,204 68
To cash received from appropriation for boarding children in families, for 1883,	960 80
To cash received from appropriation for new hospital,	64 00
To cash received from appropriation for current expenditures for 1884,	40,939 46
To cash received from appropriation for boarding children in families, for 1884,	1,713 11
To cash received from sales,	27 20
	$53,925 25

Cr.

By disbursements for three months ending Dec. 31, 1883,	$7,406 00
By disbursements for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1884,	46,392 05
By payments to State Treasurer as per his receipts,	27 20
Cash on hand,	100 00
	$53,925 25

Statement K.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

There are employed in the —

Dormitories and other parts of the house,	16	girls.
Sewing room No. 1,	30	"
Sewing room No. 2,	23	boys.
Dining-hall,	24	"
Kitchen,	4	"
Shoe shop,	4	"
Bakery,	6	"
Laundry,	9	"
Hospital,	1	"
On the farm and at the barns,	55	"
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	30	"

Boys, 156; girls, 46; total, 202.

Statement L.

CHILDREN BOARDED IN FAMILIES.

Children boarded in families Sept. 30, 1884 paid for from appropriation of State Primary School,	27
Days board paid for,	8,959
Amount paid, during the year,	$2,689 91
Weekly per capita cost,	2 10+

NOTE. — The above named sum, $2.10+, represents the per capita weekly payment from the appropriation for boarding out children granted the Trustees of this institution. The expense of investigation and examination of places, and periodical visitation of the children when located, is paid by the Department of Indoor Poor, and must materially increase the per capita cost, *to the State*, of boarding children in families.

Statement M.

Recapitulation of Inventory.

Taken by Enos Calkins and S. H. Hellyar of Palmer Mass., as of September, 30, 1884.

Buildings,	$98,190 00	
Land,	22,664 81	
		$120,854 81
Products of farm on hand,	$6,473 09	
Carriages and agricultural tools,	3,754 05	
Mechanical fixtures,	10,405 70	
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	6,314 69	
Personal property in inmates' department,	6,177 58	
Beds and bedding,	6,313 28	
Clothing and shoes,	6,011 01	
Dry goods,	991 94	
Groceries and provisions,	1,627 67	
Medical department,	250 00	
Fuel,	2,700 90	
Heating, water and gas,	22,100 00	
Library and school-books,	1,347 00	
Live stock,	6,632 62	
Miscellaneous,	3,102 03	
		84,011 56
Total,		$204,956 38

STATEMENT N. — *Receipts.*

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year,	–
Received from appropriation for the present calendar year,	$40,939 46
Received from unexpended appropriations of former calendar years,	10,204 68
Received from special appropriation for boarding out children,	2,689 91
Received from special appropriation for completion of hospital,	64 00
Received from sales of farm produce,	25 20
" " other sales,	2 00
	$53,925 25

STATEMENT O. — *Expenditures.*

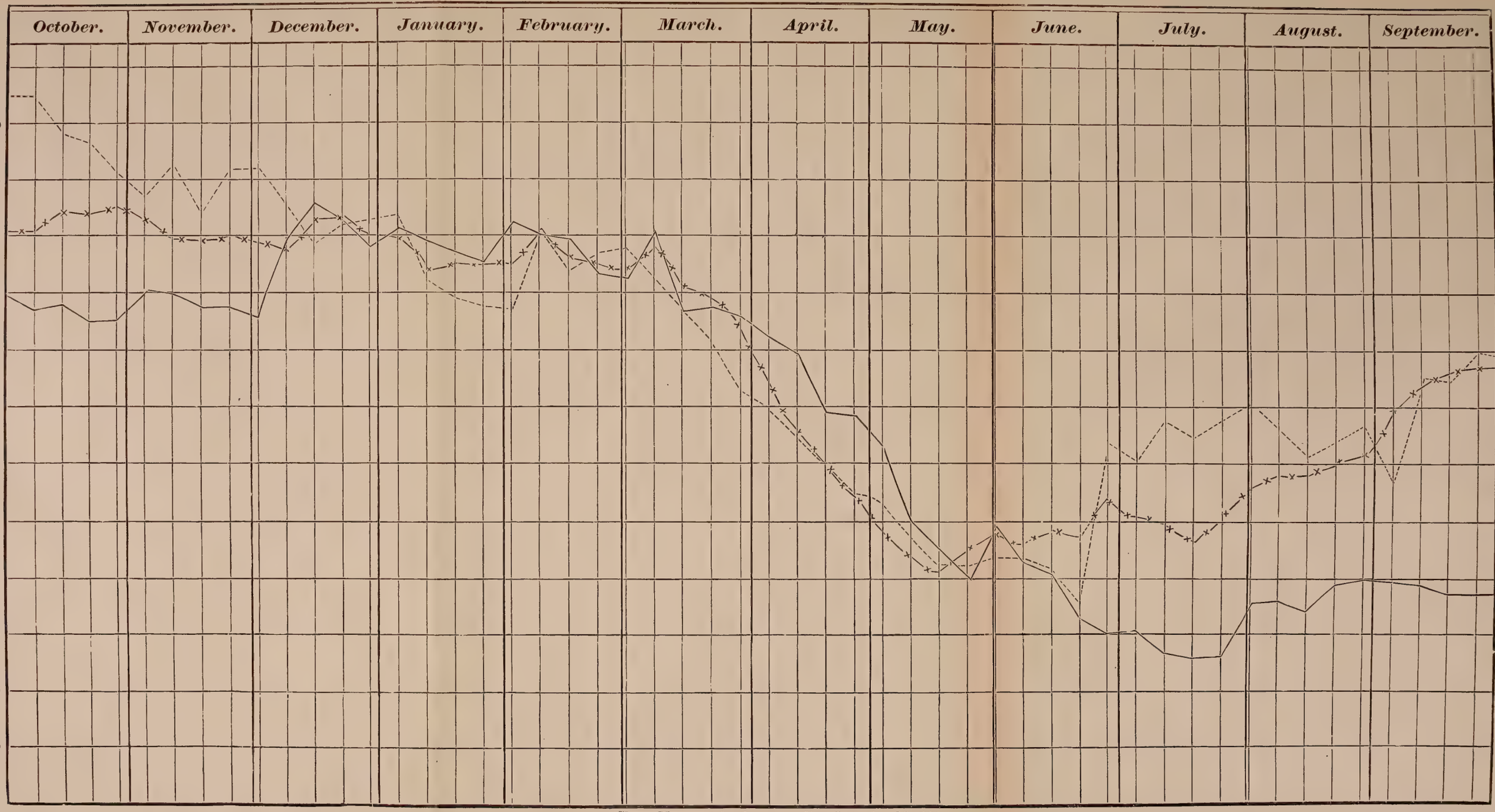
Current Expenditures.

For salaries, wages and labor,	$16,316 28
meat, all kinds,	2,584 57
fish, all kinds,	780 82
fruit and vegetables,	452 78
flour, 730 lbs.,	4,423 05
grain and meal, for table,	71 79
" " for stock,	1,400 32
tea, coffee and chocolate,	633 33
sugar and molasses,	1,352 79
milk, butter and cheese,	2,646 89
salt and other groceries and provisions,	1,583 10
clothing,	5,012 93
fuel and lights,	4,718 14
medical supplies,	179 70
furniture, beds and bedding,	1,071 79
transportation,	819 05
ordinary repairs,	2,346 75
all other current expenses,	3,673 92
Total current expenditures,	$50,068 00

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Payments to State treasurer,	$27 20
For completion of hospital,	64 00
extraordinary repairs,	717 64
paving and cross walks,	108 00
silo,	150 50
board of children in families,	2,689 91
Total extraordinary expenditures,	$3,757 25
	50,068 00
Total expenditures,	$53,825 25

DIAGRAM.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.



STATEMENT P. — *Resources and Liabilities.*

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	11,449 02
Total resources,	$11,549 02

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	550 00
Balance in favor of the institution,	$10,999 02

STATEMENT Q. — *Summary.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1883,	–
" since drawn from the State treasury,	$53,898 05
" received from all other sources,	27 20
Decrease in cash value of personal assets,	–
	$53,925 25

CR.

Increase in cash value of personal assets,	$4,217 93
Cash paid on account of current expenses,	50,068 00
" " " of extraordinary expenses,	3,757 25
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1884,	100 00
	$58,143 18
During the year the average number of inmates has been	$424\frac{7}{10}$
Dividing the current expenses ($50,068) by the average number of inmates gives an average annual per capita cost of	$117 89
Equivalent to an average weekly per capita cost of	2 $25\frac{4}{10}$

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School, Monson, Mass.

I have the honor to hand you the report of the hospital department of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

Number remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1183,	25
admitted during the year,	260
births during the year,	2
deaths during the year,	3
discharged from hospital during the year,	264
remaing in hospital Sept. 30, 1884,	264

As in years past, no name appears on the record unless the patient has been in hospital twenty-four consecutive hours.

The number of deaths is less than in any previous year during the history of the institution.

Names and Ages of those who died, and also of the Diseases.

NAME.	Date of Death.	Age.	Disease.
		Years.	
Herbert Ellis,	Nov. 18, 1883	10	Typhoid Fever.
Clarence Collins,	Feb. 7, 1883	8	Consumption.
James McDonough,	April 18, 1883	2	Gravel.

The school has providentially escaped all epidemics during the year. The general health of these children of the State, I think, has never been better than at present. There are among this large number of children, and those who are constantly coming, some that have diseases, hereditary in na-

ture, coming down from parents and grandparents, that will develop sooner or later; and it is only by constant vigilance and care, with good food, good air, cleanliness, and regular habits, that they are kept in their present healthful condition.

The little McDonough child, sick when admitted into the institution, two years old only, and suffering terribly, passing calculi almost daily, with no help, surgical or otherwise, emaciated to a skeleton, and relieved only by opiates, finally died. The Collins boy, with consumption, struggled long and patiently, but had to yield to the disease which he inherited, — the dreaded disease of New England. The disease of which the Ellis boy died (typhoid fever) was sharp and quick, brought on by his own imprudence, and running its course in a few days regardless of medicine and nursing.

One of the patients now in hospital was operated on about seven months ago, drawing from the chest a large quantity of pus, and the discharge has continued almost daily from that time to the present. Of course the prospect is not good for her recovery. There are in bed but three or four patients. The number (20) remaining, are the ones that are there usually, year after year, made up mostly of the crippled children with but few others.

I feel under great and renewed obligations to the superintendent, matron and nurses, for their constant vigilance and watchfulness that the diseases of these children shall not get too great a hold before being treated, and to God for his merciful kindness in protecting all from the diseases which carried off the little ones the last year.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HOLBROOK,

Physician to S. P. School.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

The report of the schools for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, is as follows: —

The duties of the teachers have been spoken of in previous reports and are so well understood that reference to them will now only be incidentally made. In reviewing the work of the past year many important questions concerning the school force themselves upon our attention.

What have we attempted? What accomplished? In what have we succeeded or failed? What importance have we attached to the commendations and criticisms of friends and occasional visitors? What obstacles have we encountered? Have we as teachers worked for the best intellectual and moral growth of those under our care and done all that could reasonably be expected of us; if not, wherein does the fault lie? What and how shall we teach and what omit of the many subjects of study? These and many other questions of like importance have, and will continue, to demand our earnest attention.

The teachers in charge a year ago have continued through the year with the exception of one who retired in October, 1883. This permanence, and the well regulated system of classification, have enabled us to complete a very profitable year. The schools number eight, including the kindergarten, the same as last year, and are in charge of faithful and efficient teachers, whose work has been effective. One visiting the several schools in succession, beginning with the kindergarten, would observe the steps of progress, and that the work of each is clearly defined. Each teacher adopts such meth-

ods as are best suited to accomplish the desired results and requirements of her particular school. It is perfectly clear to every one at all familiar with school work, that all pupils, even with the same careful instruction, will and do not develop equally well. Some complete, with ease, the requirements of each school in less than the allotted time and thus pass from one to another in rapid succession, while others are unable to obtain the required per cent. necessary for promotion. With some it is inability to comprehend or grasp quickly, while with others it is positive disinclination to apply themselves to the work of the school-room. Such appear to be void of all desire of self-improvement, and are obliged to remain and go over the ground again or until they are qualified to advance.

We have quite a number of pupils from six to fifteen years old who are mentally deficient. They do not classify in school. They cannot advance for promotion. They occupy more than their share of the time, thereby robbing the progressive children. They are versed in chicanery and are the annoyance and discouragement of the teacher.

The moral condition of the majority of the pupils is as good as an equal number in the public schools of the State, and their ability to acquire is equal to the pupils of such schools. A very noticeable feature is the spirit of contentment and the small number requiring special discipline.

A large number evince much enthusiasm in the school-room and are eager to listen and to learn. In a school of this kind necessity causes a course of instruction differing somewhat from that pursued in the public schools, that the pupils may receive while here the greatest amount of practical knowledge possible in those branches which are indispensable, as very few are enabled after leaving the school to pursue their studies beyond their attainments while here.

The selection, in the springtime, of boys for places, from the first and second schools, so reduced the number of pupils in those schools, that it necessitated the sending of children from the lower schools to the higher ones who were entitled to six months instruction in the lower schools, consequently they were not up to the standard of promotion. The effect of so doing is not so apparent now as it will be should circumstances compel the continuance of such unready promo-

tions. Some of the schools have entirely changed in pupils; in others only a few very dull ones remaining, who were there six months ago. A small number have passed up who, under the old régime, would doubtless have remained where they were several months at least. Our work in a great measure repeats itself every six months, and thus, to some, the schools may not appear to advance as rapidly as they ought; but the progress of the pupils is at least ordinarily rapid.

The same routine of school work, entertainments, Sabbath-school concerts, and minor duties, together with the industrial pursuits, has been continued the past year, as formerly, with the same beneficial results. The system of marking introduced some time since is still in use. The stimulus of its rewards became the incentives of success. This method, as a means of securing good order, is much more satisfactory every way than the old one, and has, as it deserves, the hearty co-operation of all concerned.

The first and second schools have been supplied with dictionaries and "Higginson's U. S. Histories for Young People" for supplementary reading. The fifth school (girls) also use the histories for the same purpose and are soon to be supplied with dictionaries. The interest incited by their introduction was very pleasing, and continues unabated. Our school-rooms are bright and attractive, and well furnished.

Some of the results obtained, and the disadvantages each teacher experiences, by the dismissal of pupils to or their return from places, at any time, are in part indicated in the tables following this report, made up of abstracts from the reports of the several schools.

While commendable improvement has been made by most of the pupils it is true that not all has been accomplished that could be desired. Yet it is gratifying to know that the condition of all is ameliorated by coming here.

In concluding, I wish to express my sincere thanks to you, for your many kindnesses, and for your assistance and support during the past year.

Respectfully.

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON, *Principal.*

TABLE No. 1.

TEACHERS.	SCHOOLS.	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1883.	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Received by Promotion.	Received by Transfer.	Whole No. Enrolled.	Left.	Promoted.	Transferred.	Died.	No. in School Sept. 30, 1884.
Miss E. M. Fullington,	First,	36	4	15	32	–	87	52	–	–	–	35
Miss N. J. Rice,	Second,	30	6	7	60	–	103	30	32	–	–	41
Miss C. Underwood,	Third,	49	9	10	58	–	126	25	60	–	–	41
Miss H. Lacey,	Fourth,	56	7	5	36	–	104	13	51	–	–	40
Miss G. Mosher,	Fifth,	49	9	6	18	–	82	33	–	–	–	49
Mrs. H. E. Darte,	Sixth,	50	10	2	56	1	119	17	61	1	1	39
Miss J. Clements,	Seventh,	49	18	1	40	4	112	8	56	1	1	46
Mrs. S. Blaisdell,	Eighth,	46	47	1	11	–	105	17	40	3	–	45
	Kindergarten,	32	21	–	–	–	53	19	11	–	–	23
Total,	8	397	131	47	311	5	891	214	311	5	2	359

TABLE NO. 2.

SCHOOLS.		Largest No. reached.	Smallest No. reached.	No. in School entire year.	Average age.	Average daily attendance.	ILLITERACY AT ENTERING.							NOW STUDYING.				
							Could not read or write.	Could read but not write.	Could both read and write.	Never studied Arithmetic.	Never studied Geography.	Never studied Language.	Never studied History.	Reading and Spelling.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Language.	History.
First School, . .	Boys.	46	26	10	13 yrs.	37	–	–	4	–	–	3	4	35	35	35	35	35
Second School, .	Boys.	48	28	–	12 yrs.	40	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	41	41	41	41	13
Third School, . .	Boys.	51	34	–	11 yrs.	42	–	–	9	–	–	–	9	41	41	41	41	–
Fourth School, . .	Boys.	60	37	10	10 yrs.	50	–	–	7	–	3	7	7	40	40	–	40	–
Fifth School, . .	Girls.	61	43	25	11 yrs.	50	–	–	9	–	–	7	6	47	47	36	47	13
Sixth School, . .	Mixed.	51	37	2	9 yrs.	44	–	–	10	–	10	10	10	37	37	–	37	–
Seventh School, .	Mixed.	49	33	7	8 yrs.	42	–	–	18	–	18	18	18	46	46	–	46	–
Eighth School, . .	Mixed.	54	38	11	7 yrs.	45	29	9	6	47	47	47	47	45	20	–	30	–
Kindergarten, . .	Mixed.	35	20	7	4 yrs.	22	21	–	–	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–
Total, . .		455	296	72	9 yrs. 4 mos.	372	50	9	69	68	99	119	128	332	307	153	317	61

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1884.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
18 Post Office Square.
1885.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 1, 1884.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform School.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — I respectfully submit the annual report of the Westborough Reform School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing number of Boys received and discharged for year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1883,		103
Received — Since committed,	138	
" re-committed,	14	
" returned,	19	
	—	171
Whole number during school year,		274
Discharged — On probation,	81	
To Bridgewater Workhouse,	1	
" overseers of poor,	3	
" Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	9	
" seek employment,	1	
Voyages to sea,	25	
Elopers,	3	
Died,	1	
	—	124
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1884,		150

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number Discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average Number.
1883.			
October,	15	9	105.48
November,	15	6	114.50
December,	14	9	122.50
1884.			
January,	10	8	125.55
February,	22	6	133.
March,	15	17	139.97
April,	13	17	138.01
May,	16	30	126.87
June,	15	15	118.10
July,	27	9	128.84
August,	17	17	146.00
September,	25	14	152.80
Totals,	204	157	128.80

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	1	45	46
Berkshire,	3	196	199
Bristol,	30	478	508
Dukes,	–	9	9
Essex,	34	905	939
Franklin,	–	49	49
Hampden,	7	304	311
Hampshire,	–	69	69
Middlesex,	37	925	962
Nantucket,	–	16	16
Norfolk,	3	919	922
Plymouth,	–	98	98
Suffolk,	23	1,158	1,181
Worcester,	14	614	628
Totals,	152	5,785	5,937
NATIVITY.			
American,	128	4,371	4,499
Foreign,	24	841	865
Unknown,	–	15	15
Totals,	152	5,227	5,379

NOTE. — Of the 152 boys only 24 are of American parentage.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By State Board Health, Lunacy and Charity,	5
Police Court,	62
District Court,	57
Trial Justices,	18
Municipal Court,	13
Superior Court,	2
Totals,	152

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Age of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	25	25
Eight years,	–	116	116
Nine years,	–	232	232
Ten years,	–	438	438
Eleven years,	3	615	618
Twelve years,	8	662	670
Thirteen years,	17	766	783
Fourteen years,	24	937	961
Fifteen years,	46	823	869
Sixteen years,	35	892	927
Seventeen years,	13	265	278
Eighteen years and over,	2	57	59
Unknown,	4	25	29
Totals,	152	5,758	6,010

Table No. 6.

Showing the Domestic Condition, etc., of Boys Committed during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents,	–
no father,	39
no mother,	23
step-father,	9
step-mother,	15
intemperate father,	52
intemperate mother,	16
parents separated,	3
been arrested before,	119
been inmates of other institutions,	45
other members of family arrested,	66
used ardent spirits,	21
used tobacco,	95
Catholic parents,	100
others,	52

Table No. 7.

Showing Employment of Boys.

About one-third work upon the land The rest are engaged in domestic and mechanical work.	
Chair Shop.	
Number of chairs seated,	61,772
Number of chairs seated but not paid,	13,176
Shoe Shop.	
Number of shoes made (pairs),	160
Number of shoes repaired,	1,149
Laundry.	
Number of articles washed,	62,942
Sewing-Room.	
Number of articles made,	2,478
Number of articles repaired,	18,369

I congratulate the Board that its efforts to reduce the maximum age of boys committed here from 17 to 15 years have been successful.

It is hoped the experiment of congregating such old boys will not be tried again in this State.

The history of this school in this connection is instructive. For the first ten years after its organization, from 1848 to 1859, boys were committed between the ages of 7 and 16, — all congregated together, — at one time over 600, with ages varying sometimes from 7 to 20. The following extract from an article in the "Christian Examiner" upon the results of the school during this time expressed the common sentiment. "It is known that after more than ten years of experiment the result had been a gloomy and painful disappointment to many of the most hopeful friends of the noble experiment, until in 1859 the question of abandoning the experiment was seriously raised."

In 1859, two-thirds of the buildings were destroyed by fire. The maximum age was then reduced from 16 to 14, and the school-ship established to take the older boys, though it received them from 7 to 16 years.

The result was the same there as in the school, and it was given up as a failure in 1872 After the maximum age in this school was reduced to 14 years, Dr. E. C. Wines, D.D., and Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., said of it in their report to the legislature of New York upon prisons and reformatories of the United States and Canada, after visiting all these institutions in 1866: "If we might venture, among so many excellent institutions, to single out any that seem to us to possess an excellence superior to others, we could not hesitate to name the reform schools of Massachusetts."

When the school-ship was abandoned, in 1872, the boys were removed to this institution, and the maximum age raised from 14 to 17 years, since which time it has been a constant source of trouble and anxiety. It has been only by the greatest vigilance of all the officers, that we have been enabled, during the three years that I have been in charge, to prevent the riots and troubles of former years. The same elements are now in the school, and the average age greater than ever before; and we congratulate ourselves, that al-

though we may not have done much good, we have kept the inmates from doing much harm.

It is hoped that the late reduction of the maximum age will enable the school to regain its former reputation, and be an honor to the State, instead of a disgrace.

Another reason, perhaps, why this school is so difficult to manage, is, that when a boy is brought before the courts in this State, agents of the State appear in his behalf, and if he is a boy of any promise, he is taken in charge, and placed in some home or on probation. Thus, only the worst of the criminal class of boys are sentenced to this school.

Another reason may be, that in Massachusetts we have the greatest extremes of culture of any State; so that, while some boys come from superior parentage, inheriting the ability to appreciate motives addressed to the reason and conscience, others come from the most miserable abodes in large cities, inheriting for many generations scarcely more than the animal instincts. The methods of discipline adapted to the former class would be lost upon the latter, who can rarely be reached except through the immediate fear of pain, or hope of pleasure. No superintendent of a reform school is capable of doing exact justice to both classes, and from the above we see how complicated the problem he has continually before him.

He may have large experience, and study the most profound works on penology, but he cannot do exact justice to all.

The plan of organization of this institution, we think, is superior to any in the country. A convenient main building, where the restless and unreliable boys are kept, and in which is the common laundry, sewing-room, shoe shop, bakery, and workshops. Outside the main building there are family houses, situated at convenient distances from each other, to accommodate from 25 to 30 boys of the better class. In each family is a man, his wife, and a female teacher. They live as a family, eating at the same table, cooking their own food, and having no intercourse with boys in the main building or other families, except attending the same chapel exercise on Sunday. Had the "new part" not been built, and the maximum age raised, the school would doubt-

less have retained its good name, and the question of its removal never have been considered.

It would have been much better and cheaper for the State to have taken down the "new part," and left the original buildings as they were when the school was recognized as one of the model institutions of the country.

As these buildings and this beautiful situation are to pass into other hands, without doubt the State, with its accustomed liberality, will grant you an equivalent, to enable you to procure such a site and erect such buildings as will keep in grateful remembrance the benevolent gentleman who founded the institution, and whose name it now bears.

I have been particularly pleased with the management of our two family houses; one under Capt. Geo. Merrill, of 30 boys, the other under Mr. Edwin Howard, of 24 boys. They work upon the farm and gardens, except in stormy weather and winter, when they are occupied in chair-seating. They have the usual freedom of boys in family schools, seeming to be happy and contented, and to appreciate the advantages they enjoy.

The health of the boys has been excellent, as can be seen by referring to the report of the Physician.

Most of the boys have the opportunity to earn money by extra work, and nearly all do so. This practice has been of great assistance in the way of discipline, and the means of earning more for the State, while at the same time the work is done more pleasantly. It is rarely that a boy will do malicious mischief, when he knows it will be settled upon a financial basis.

A boy should be taught, not only to work, but, if possible, to love work; and this can rarely be done if he is not benefited by his labor.

The boys' earnings have been more this year than last.

The religious exercises and schools have been conducted as during last year, and the conduct of the boys has been as good as could be expected, — no serious trouble having occurred.

The schools have been under the instruction of earnest and faithful teachers, and the boys have made satisfactory progress in their studies.

We have a large and excellent farm, and its management has been very satisfactory, and the income from it much greater than last year.

Our thanks are due to those who have gratuitously supplied the "Essex County Mercury," "Salem Register," "Woburn Advertiser," "Dumb Animals," "Westborough Chronotype," and many pamphlets and periodicals during the year.

I desire to express my obligations to the officers of this school for their faithful services, and to you for the freedom I have had in its management.

Very respectfully.

JOSEPH A. ALLEN.

TREASURER'S REPORT

1883 — October,	Received from State Treasurer,	$2,577 00
November,	" " " "	2,311 22
December,	" " " "	2,994 98
1884 — January,	" " " "	1,976 97
February,	" " " "	2,617 34
March,	" " " "	2,792 01
April,	" " " "	2,508 32
May,	" " " "	2,631 00
June,	" " " "	2,229 50
July,	" " " "	2,704 05
August,	" " " "	2,334 95
September,	" " " "	2,202 02
		$29,879 36

EXPENDITURES.

1883 — October,	Paid Bills audited on Schedule No. 1,	$2,577 00
November,	" " " " " " 2,	2,311 22
December,	" " " " " " 3,	2,994 98
1884 — January,	" " " " " " 4,	1,976 97
February,	" " " " " " 5,	2,617 34
March,	" " " " " " 6,	2,792 01
April,	" " " " " " 7,	2,508 32
May,	" " " " " " 8,	2,631 00
June,	" " " " " " 9,	2,229 50
July,	" " " " " " 10,	2,704 05
August,	" " " " " " 11,	2,334 95
September,	" " " " " " 12,	2,202 02
		$29,879 36

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.

Salaries of officers and employees,*	$13,916 00
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,†	597 59
Expense of Sunday services,†	255 00
Provision and grocery supplies including: —	
Meat,	891 45
Fish,	593 86
Fruit and vegetables,	504 51
Flour,	798 62
Grain and meal for table,	286 50
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	2,104 36
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	371 93
Sugar and molasses,	1,016 42
Milk, butter and cheese,	989 76
Other groceries and provisions,	291 44
Clothing of all kinds,	2,149 13
Fuel and lights,	1,177 49
Medicine and medical supplies,	113 57
Furniture, beds, and bedding,	634 49
Ordinary repairs,	789 60
Books and school supplies,	154 42
Blacksmithing, horse and cattle shoeing,	91 42
Express, freight and passenger fares,	892 27
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	316 34
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairs of same,	648 44
Live stock,	260 00
Miscellaneous,	34 75
Total,	$29,879 36

* For details see schedule of persons employed for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, and paid from Salary Appropriations.

† Paid from Current Appropriations.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS.

		Sleigh Sales.	Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys Seating Chairs.	Miscellaneous	Total.
1883.							
October,	Received cash from,	$98 50	$151 11	$286 71	$293 64	$113 67	$943 63
November,	" " "	–	51 33	140 63	244 04	–	445 00
December,	" " "	7 15	134 68	–	–	590 49	732 32
1884.							
January,	" " "	42 05	37 31	7 30	2 50	–	89 16
February,	" " "	33 10	187 37	–	809 08	–	1,029 55
March,	" " "	–	60 48	5 99	2 50	–	68 97
April,	" " "	–	113 48	21 50	246 07	–	381 05
May,	" " "	–	133 01	19 25	7 48	–	159 74
June,	" " "	–	341 61	8 90	637 84	62 53	1,050 88
July,	" " "	–	134 87	–	75	–	135 62
August,	" " "	–	148 87	–	2 25	–	151 12
September,	" " "	–	433 00	14 50	253 83	–	701 33
Totals,		$180 80	$1,927 12	$513 78	$2,499 98	$766 69	$5,888 37

Disbursements.

1883.							
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	$98 50	$82 89	$286 71	$293 64	$113 67	$875 41
November,	" " "	–	119 55	149 63	244 04	–	513 22
December,	" " "	7 15	134 68	–	–	590 49	732 32
1884.							
January,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–	–
February,	" " "	75 15	224 68	7 30	811 58	–	1,118 71
March,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–	–
April,	" " "	–	173 96	27 49	248 57	–	450 02
May,	" " "	–	133 01	19 25	7 48	–	159 74
June,	" " "	–	341 61	8 90	637 84	62 53	1,050 88
July,	" " "	–	134 87	–	75	–	135 62
August,	" " "	–	148 87	–	2 25	–	151 12
September,	" " "	–	433 00	14 50	253 83	–	701 33
Totals,		$180 80	$1,927 12	$513 78	$2,499 98	$766 69	$5,888 37

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1883.			1884.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,278 18	$1,157 60	$1,279 49	$1,150 80	$1,207 50	$1,333 73	$1,153 22	$1,211 42	$1,302 79	$1,241 97	$1,188 99	$1,262 90	$14,768 59
Transportation and travelling expenses,	36 55	39 00	111 58	20 70	123 54	83 09	73 95	107 88	81 74	38 33	78 20	97 71	892 27
Postage and telegrams,	4 56	13 17	2 50	5 47	17 60	3 77	7 35	15 52	13 42	13 89	14 34	4 14	115 73
Provisions and groceries,	327 91	406 64	502 47	401 04	627 23	571 66	299 11	570 41	306 62	998 99	474 58	257 83	5,744 49
School property,	–	–	–	6 50	42 41	–	–	45 85	–	10 40	28 80	20 46	154 42
Clothing,	112 15	101 02	334 20	277 06	164 43	130 80	226 96	116 04	172 65	157 33	257 01	99 48	2,149 13
Grain and meal for stock,	123 40	251 19	315 52	21 14	272 29	270 81	170 17	208 20	98 19	115 38	154 64	103 43	2,104 36
Ordinary repairs,	69 86	116 97	167 75	11 45	23 93	129 46	46 25	6 97	68 00	14 35	2 10	132 51	789 60
Fuel and lights,	366 09	135 26	128 53	28 00	32 12	50	413 47	45 78	–	–	1 20	26 54	1,177 49
News, S. S. and waste papers,	2 65	–	4 00	21 00	21 10	15 60	–	4 00	19 00	1 00	–	10 00	98 35
Furniture, beds and bedding,	7 70	62 46	76 09	13 30	60 69	47 35	23 70	36 86	57 72	59 33	55 97	133 32	634 49
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	72 00	88	2 40	–	–	36 16	83 74	162 57	34 94	5 00	17 87	22 46	438 02
Farm tools,	48 20	5 95	18 80	9 46	–	8 90	–	26 50	28 08	8 23	48 95	7 35	210 42
Horse and cattle shoeing,	5 78	21 08	7 00	10 00	–	15 78	4 90	3 00	6 63	5 10	7 80	4 35	91 42
Burial,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12 50	12 50
Live stock,	60 00	–	–	–	–	130 00	–	70 00	–	–	–	–	260 00
Stationery,	1 25	–	19 45	–	24 50	14 40	5 50	–	22 91	9 75	4 50	–	102 26
Drugs and medical supplies,	60 72	–	2 95	1 05	–	–	–	–	16 81	25 90	–	7 04	113 57
Printing,	–	–	22 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 25
Total,	$2,577 00	$2,311 22	$2,994 98	$1,976 97	$2,617 34	$2,792 01	$2,508 32	$2,631 00	$2,229 50	$2,704 05	$2,334 95	$2,202 02	$29,879 36

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

Throughout the year good health has prevailed among the boys, there having been no epidemic of any kind.

Thirteen cases have required detention and treatment in the hospital, five of which were accidents.

Two boys went from the hospital to their homes; one with consumption, one with chronic rheumatism.

On the 28th of April, Charlie Morris was brought to the school sick with diphtheria, and placed at once in the hospital.

The presence of this dreaded disease caused much anxiety; every means to prevent its extension was employed, and fortunately no other case occurred.

The boy recovered, after remaining in a critical condition several days, during which he was faithfully cared for by the nurse, to whose ministrations his recovery was largely due. If boys are sent to the school sick, there is constant danger of introducing contagious disease.

Would it not be wise and proper to ask that authorities require every boy committed, to be examined before leaving his home, if he manifest any symptom of disease? Such a course would doubtless have prevented Morris coming in the condition he did to jeopardize the health of the school.

There has been one death, the first since my connection with the institution.

Walter Shepard died of pneumonia, Sept. 15, after an exceedingly violent sickness of seven days' duration.

At this date, there is no sickness, the boys are well nourished and cared for, and the close attention to hygienic measures promises a continuation of health.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. COREY.

Westborough, Sept. 30, 1884.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To Jos. A. Allen, Superintendent.

In accordance with the usual custom, I herewith submit for your consideration, my third annual report of the farm, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

Our crops have all been very good this year, with the exception of the grapes, which were injured by the frosts in the spring.

The hay crop compared with the yield throughout the State has been very satisfactory, owing partly to abundant rains, and largely to the double crop which has been cut from a number of acres seeded down last fall.

The potatoes have yielded abundantly, though some have been injured by the grub.

The income from the piggery has not been as large as last year, owing partly to the loss of a number of small pigs in the spring, from a disease which was prevalent in this section, and partly from lack of sale.

A large proportion of strawberry plants which we ordered last spring, were injured by transportation, therefore a large yield cannot be expected from our strawberry crop another season.

The following schedule shows the productions on hand, consumed and sold, together with a list of the live stock as appraised, and the appraised value of agricultural implements, carriages, carts, wagons, harnesses, etc., —

PRODUCE ON HAND.

English hay, 69 tons,	$1,104 00
Meadow hay, 27 tons,	270 00
Rye hay, 20½ tons,	246 00
Rowen, 20 tons,	280 00
Rye straw, 1½ tons,	24 00
Oat straw, 3 tons,	42 00
Corn fodder,	25 00
Corn stover,	150 00
Cabbage fodder,	135 00
Onions, 600 bushels,	300 00
Beets, 200 bushels,	80 00
Mangolds, 960 bushels,	288 00
Carrots, 280 bushels,	84 00
Turnips, 800 bushels,	100 00
Potatoes, 1,034 bushels,	517 00
Corn, 450 bushels,	306 00
Sweet corn, 16 bushels,	16 00
Cabbages, 8,000 head,	400 00
Squashes, 2 tons,	35 00
Melons,	10 00
Beans,	44 10
Pease,	6 00
Grapes, 1 ton,	80 00
Apples, 2,500 bushels,	750 00
Pears, 8 barrels,	40 00
Quinces,	3 00
Onion seeds, 9 pounds,	27 00
Wood,	13 00
	$5,375 10

FERTILIZERS.

Stable manure,	150 00	
Hog manure,	250 00	
Hen manure,	4 00	
Bone meal,	21 00	
		$5,800 10

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 7,836½ cans,	$2,098 00
Beef, 8,020 pounds,	653 33
Pork, 8,509 pounds,	718 76
Veal, 357 pounds,	36 22
Eggs, 318¾ dozen,	79 35
Apples, 79 bushels,	39 50
Amount carried forward,	$3,625 16

Amount brought forward,	$3,625 16	
Tomatoes, 14 bushels,	14 00	
Cabbages, 700 pounds,	10 50	
Squashes, 135 pounds,	2 70	
Pears, 4 bushels,	6 00	
Asparagus,	24 00	
Strawberries, 287 boxes,	35 87	
Currants, 175 boxes,	17 50	
Raspberries, 152 boxes,	24 32	
Lettuce, 21 dozen,	12 60	
Grapes, 100 pounds,	8 00	
Onions, 5 bushels,	4 00	
Sweet corn, 1,200 dozen,	180 00	
Pease, 61 bushels,	91 50	
Beans, 30½ bushels,	45 75	
Beets, 19 bushels,	19 00	
Cucumbers, 416 dozen,	49 42	
Cucumbers, 5½ bushels,	11 00	
Rhubarb,	8 00	
Melons,	67 32	
Blueberries, 100 quarts,	10 00	
Ice, 150 tons,	300 00	
	$4,566 64	
Rye fodder, 3¾ tons,	18 00	
Corn fodder, 22 tons,	66 00	
Apples, 205 bushels,	25 62	
Turnips (seed), 3½ pounds,	1 75	
		4,678 01

PRODUCE SOLD.

Milk, 1,607 cans,	$447 04	
Pigs,	268 19	
Hides and skins,	87 92	
Fruits,	183 48	
Vegetables,	170 53	
Miscellaneous,	20 81	
Pork,	30 52	
Calves,	9 75	
Service of stock animals,	12 00	
Asparagus,	194 22	
Strawberries,	363 05	
Currants,	18 16	
Raspberries,	121 45	
		$1,927 12

LIVE STOCK.

Cows, 32,	$1,920 00	
Beef cows, 3,	110 00	
Yearling heifers, 6,	120 00	
Bull,	100 00	
Calves, 2,	10 00	
Boars, 2,	50 00	
Breeding sows, 20,	440 00	
Fat hogs, 7,	189 00	
Store hogs, 27,	405 00	
Shotes, 12,	100 00	
Pigs, 131,	327 50	
Fowls, 68,	36 00	
	$3,807 50	
Oxen, 2 yoke,	390 00	
Pair bay horses,	275 00	
Gelding "Major,"	125 00	
" "Ned,"	100 00	
" "General,"	60 00	
" "Jack,"	25 00	
Mare "Jennie,"	50 00	
		$4,832 50

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, HARNESSES, ETC., . $2,178 95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Plaster, 1,600 pounds,	$5 00	
Phosphate,	4 50	
Grass seed,	7 00	
		$16 50

SUMMARY.

Produce on hand,	$5,800 10	
Produce consumed,	4,678 01	
Produce sold,	1,927 12	
		$12,405 23
Live stock,		4,832 50
Agricultural implements, etc.,		2,178 95
Miscellaneous,		16 50
Total,		$19,433 18

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. HERSEY,
Farmer.

SUMMARY.

Real Estate.

220 acres 35 rods cultivated land,	$19,800 00
19 acres woodland,	855 00
28 acres 120 rods pasturage,	700 00
	$21,355 00

Buildings.

Main building and yard-fence,	$157,000 00
Farm house, $4,200;* Peters house, $2,000; Garden house, $6,300,	12,500 00
Steam mill, $2,000;* Sleigh store-house, $1,200; Horse-barn, $550,	3,750 00
Cottage House, $1,100; Small House, $500; Ice-house, $150,	1,750 00
Boat-house, $25; Farm-barn and T. House, $6,700; Piggery, $1,500,	8,225 00
Chair-shop and T. House, $700; Gas-house, $50; Hen-house, $150,	900 00
Coal-sheds, $300; Barn and Shed, P. H., $500,	800 00
	$184,925 00

Personal Estate.

Live-stock on the farm,	$4,832 50
Produce of the farm on hand,	5,800 10
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,178 95
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	12,887 01
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	2,348 28
Other furniture in inmates' department,	4,713 12
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	6,269 96
Ready-made clothing,	4,394 85
Dry goods,	526 51
Amount carried forward,	$43,951 28

* Not including boilers.

Amount brought forward,	$43,951 28
Provisions and groceries,	754 60
Drugs and medicines,	150 00
Fuel,	1,172 75
Library,	650 00
	$46,678 63
Total,	$231,603 63

HENRY L. CHASE,
G. P. HEATH,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: JOSEPH A. ALLEN, *Supt.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1884.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Joseph A. Allen, superintendent,	$1,600 00
H. E. Swan, assistant,	800 00
Nelly B Allen, matron,	400 00
Lydia J. Perry, assistant matron,	300 00
Annie P. Swan, housekeeper,	225 00
S. A. Johnson, teacher,	300 00
L. M. Harvey, teacher,	300 00
Arabella C. Darling, teacher,	300 00
D. J. Alexander, teacher,	300 00
H. M. Staples, teacher,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, charge of Peters House,	750 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. Merrill, charge of Farm House,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Armitage, chair shop and boys' dining-room,	800 00
J. H. Cummings, charge of shoe shop,	400 00
T. F. Greenleaf, baker, $2 per day.	
J. W. Clark, engineer,	800 00
S. W. Perry, hall-man,	450 00
J. T. Perkins, man-of-all-work,	400 00
R. G. Newman, fireman,	375 00
Rob't Alexander, watchman,	400 00
E. L. Stowell, cook,	260 00
Belinda Robins, charge sewing-room,	250 00
D. A. Thompson, laundress,	250 00
S. E. Leighton, assistant cook,	228 00
R. D. Campbell, charge of stores,	400 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	100 00
E. A. Hersey, farmer,	500 00
C. M. Hall, gardener,	400 00
R. S. Allen, office work,	300 00
F. L. Allen, substitute,	250 00
Mrs. E. A. Hersey, substitute,	225 00
C. E. Hardy, farm-hand, $25 per month.	
A. G. Livingston, farm-hand, $25 per month.	
A. W. Leighton, farm-hand, $25 per month.	
Arthur Straw, farm-hand, $23 per month.	
W. H. Powers, carpenter, $1.50 per day.	

SCHEDULE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Joseph A. Allen,	Superintendent,	1 year,	$1,599 99
H. E Swan,	Assistant superintendent,	"	775 16
N. B. Allen,	Matron,	"	393 39
L. J. Perry,	Assistant matron,	"	300 00
A. P. Swan,	Housekeeper,	"	225 00
S. A. Johnson,	Teacher,	11 months, 23 days,	291 04
H. M. Staples,	"	6 months,	150 00
A. C. Darling,	"	9 " 8 days,	234 02
D. J. Alexander,	"	3 " 22 "	87 81
L. M. Harvey,	"	6 " 8 "	157 80
Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard,	Charge of family,	9 " 23 "	640 47
Mr. and Mrs. G. Merrill,	" "	11 " 26 "	796 65
Mr. and Mrs. S. Armitage,	Chair shop and boys' dining-room,	11 " 27 "	771 40
J. H. Cummings,	Charge of shoe shop,	1 year,	399 99
T. F. Greenleaf,	Baker,	11 months, 8 days,	594 98
J. W. Clark,	Engineer,	11 "	464 44
J. T. Perkins,	Man-of-all-work,	1 year,	399 99
S. W. Perry,	Hall man,	"	433 34
C. M. Hall,	Gardener,	4 months, 26 days,	142 80
R. D. Campbell,	Charge of stores,	7 " 17 "	241 04
Robert Alexander,	Watchman,	6 "	191 66

Schedule of Persons Employed. — Concluded.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Belinda Robbins,	Sewing-room,	12 months,	$249 98
E. L. Stowell,	Cook,	3 " 14 days,	72 75
S. E. Leighton,	Assistant cook,	2 "	38 00
D. A. Thompson,	Laundress,	3 "	72 76
F. L. Allen,	Assistant cook and vacancy,	11 "	194 19
R. G. Newman,	Fireman,	1 year,	280 05
F. E. Corey, M. D.,	Physician,	"	100 04
E. A. Hersey,	Farmer,	"	517 74
Mrs. E. A. Hersey,	Substitute,	3 months, 24 days,	100 16
C. E. Hardy,	Farm hand,	1 year,	300 00
A. G. Livingston,	" "	11 months, 30 days,	299 18
A. W. Leighton,	" "	1 year,	300 00
Arthur Straw,	" "	6 months, 26 days,	157 63
W. H Powers,	Carpenter,	10 " 3 "	453 00
R. S. Allen,	Office work,	2 " 29 "	77 92
M. W. Perkins,	Teacher,	9 "	240 58
Miss Dubberly,	Cook,	1 month, 13 days,	31 67
Jennie E. Perry,	Vacancy,	4 months, 23 days,	96 03
F. E. Davis,	Cook,	1 month,	22 07
E. L. Burgess,	Teacher,	6 months,	155 74
Mr and Mrs. McFarland,	Charge of family,	5 " 13 days,	231 72
C. H. Howard,	Watchman,	6 "	200 00
A. H Howard,	Cook,	6 "	130 01
M. F. Holbrook,	Cook and laundress,	41 days,	28 09
D. M. Bailey,	Vacancy,	2 months, 23 days,	94 16
Mrs. Symonds,	Laundress,	39 days,	42 98

C. M. Howe,	.	.	.	.	.	Vacancy,	.	.	.	.	16 days,	.	.	24 00
Belle Randall,	.	.	.	.	.	Laundress,	.	.	.	.	20 "	.	.	36 47
John Farnsworth,	.	.	.	.	.	Farm hand,	.	.	.	.	2 months,	.	.	46 00
Belle Mitchell,	.	.	.	.	.	Teacher,	.	.	.	.	7 days,	.	.	5 74
A. M. Moore,	.	.	.	.	.	Vacancy,	.	.	.	.	1 day,	.	.	1 37
H. A. Dustin,	.	.	.	.	.	Teacher,	.	.	.	.	1 month,	.	.	25 00
														$13,916 00

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls,

AT

LANCASTER.

1884.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1885.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen: — I present to you my report of this school for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, this making the twenty-ninth annual report. One year ago, we had in the school 65 inmates; the present number is 71, while the average has been $61\frac{1}{2}$. A large number have been sent home and into families, and we have had a larger number of commitments than in any year since 1877. There has been no especial difficulty in the discipline and management. The number of returned girls is large, and this would lead a superficial observer to question the wisdom of the methods employed; but, under this head, some things must be noticed. First, many are returned temporarily, to be relocated; others are returned ill, and must remain till their health is sufficiently good to warrant their being placed out again. Again, many are returned because of moral unfitness to remain out without risk. Without doubt some girls are selected to go out to service, who had better have remained in the school; but with such a powerful motive influencing them to appear well and thus gain our good opinion, their gift of dissembling has prevailed, and they are sent out only at an early day to be returned to the school. The same remarks apply to the schools in the family houses as were made last year. The standard cannot be very high. The teaching is to a great extent rudimentary.

Girls are committed to us ignorant of most everything but the vernacular of the streets; in quite a number of cases can read or write but little; and when we consider that very few will care to pursue any studies after leaving this school, it is more cause for regret.

Again, the present policy is to retain them only for such a short time as will seem to justify us in sending them out, strong enough to withstand temptation, and earn their living. On the whole, this appears to be the best plan; and experience seems to confirm it as well, inasmuch as the sooner a child is taught to depend upon its own resources and earn its own living the better. There have been no escapes from the school, but a feeling of contentment has generally prevailed.

We have employed the girls at the usual routine of general housework, laundry and kitchen work. They have, under close supervision, made and mended their garments, knit stockings for themselves and for the inmates of the State Primary School. Good bread-making and skill in laundry work are indispensable. As has been before remarked, trades cannot be taught, and only such available work accomplished as comes to hand; persons are not found willing to put in capital to start a business to employ these girls, as before they become expert they are sent out to service.

As in years past the girls have been usefully employed at the lighter work of gardening, fruit picking, gathering vegetables for the families, potato digging, working upon the driveways and lawns. This, under good supervision, is an excellent feature. The health of the school has been for the most part good. The food supplied is abundant; milk in generous quantities; vegetables and fruit are used without stint. The girls retire and rise early, and are obliged to be cleanly in their habits.

The repairs have not been very extensive. The trusses of the chapel roof have been made over, thus making them strong and safe. A coat of paint has been applied to the chapel and out-buildings, improving their appearance. In the houses only enough has been done to preserve them. The farm has yielded good crops; the aggregate quantity of hay, notwithstanding the drought of last season, which burned out many fields, is equal to previous years. We have this fall seeded down seventeen acres, which should favorably affect the hay crop of next year. We have an abundance of ensilage, dry corn-fodder and rowen for stock.

We have had very few changes of officers, and their efficiency and faithfulness are to be commended; their co-operation has been cordial without exception. I will say, in conclusion, that in retrospect we have cause to be grateful to Him who in His Providence doeth all things well; and while we regret that more and better results do not always appear, yet in the larger number of cases a very great benefit from a moral aspect is derived by the inmates of this school.

Respectfully submitted.

N. PORTER BROWN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1883,		65
committed during the year,		52
returned,		48
	—	165

Number placed out during the year,	81	
Of this number honestly self-supporting,	50	
doubtful,	4	
Transferred to Sherborn Prison,	4	
House of Good Samaritan,	1	
Discharged as unfit subjects,	2	
Sent to Tewksbury Almshouse,	3	
Remaining in the school of those returned during the year,	17	
	—	81

Of those mentioned as placed out in former years and returned, there were returned, —

For serious offences,	8	
minor offences,	4	
illness,	2	
	—	14

Of those placed this year there were returned, —

For serious offences,	16	
minor offences,	6	
illness,	7	
transfer,	2	
	—	31

Whole number returned during the year,	45	
Transferred, discharged or placed out again of those returned this year,	27	
Remaining in the school of those returned during the year,	18	
	—	45

Remaining in the school, —

Of those returned the past year,	19	
committed,	36	
committed previous,	16	
	—	71

Of those now in the school there were born, —

In Massachusetts,	48	
Rhode Island,	3	
New Hampshire,	1	
Vermont,	1	
Maine,	2	
New York,	1	
Illinois,	1	
Virginia,	1	
Sweden,	1	
Ireland,	1	
Germany,	1	
New Zealand,	1	
Nova Scotia,	2	
England,	6	
Unknown,	1	
	—	71

Of American parentage,	23	
American, colored,	3	
Irish,	25	
Scotch,	2	
Italian,	1	
French,	5	
German,	1	
Swede,	1	
French Canadian,	1	
English,	9	
	—	71

Of those now in the school, —

Both parents living,	22	
One parent living,	43	
Orphans,	6	
	—	71

Lived at home,	45	
from home,	26	
	—	71

Could read and write when committed,	55	
read and not write,	7	
neither read nor write,	9	
	—	71

Attended at some religious service, —

Regularly,	32	
Seldom,	37	
Never,	2	
	—	71

Of those now members of the school, —

Of eleven years of age,	1	
twelve,	2	
thirteen,	6	
fourteen,	12	
fifteen,	14	
sixteen,	21	
seventeen,	8	
eighteen,	4	
nineteen,	1	
twenty,	2	
	—	71

Average age, $15\frac{299}{71}$.

Committed on charge, —

Of stubbornness,	47	
larceny,	14	
drunkenness,	2	
idle and disorderly,	1	
incest,	1	
vagrancy,	4	
lewdness,	1	
nightwalking,	1	
	—	71

We have had committed this year, —

From Suffolk County,	13	
Middlesex County,	6	
Essex County,	12	
Hampden County,	10	
Worcester County,	4	
Bristol County,	4	
Plymouth County,	1	
Hampshire County,	2	
	—	52

Of the number received since the opening of the school, we have had committed, —

From Suffolk County,	358	
Middlesex County,	218	
Essex County,	215	
Worcester County,	146	
Bristol County,	107	
Norfolk County,	57	
Hampden County,	53	
Hampshire County,	21	
Berkshire County,	32	
Plymouth County,	22	
Barnstable County,	16	
Franklin County,	12	
	——	1,257

Schedule of Persons employed, and Amount paid each.

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Annual Salaries.	Amount Paid.
N. Porter Brown,	Superintendent,	$1,300 00	$1,299 96
Mrs. S. M. Brown,	Supt 's Assistant,	350 00	349 92
Mrs. B. N. Rich,	Matron,	350 00	330 00
Mrs. H. E. Patch,	"	350 00	349 92
Miss S. K. Peirce,	"	350 00	219 47
Miss Josephine Garland,	Teacher,	300 00	319 75
Miss Anna Wilcox,	"	300 00	302 55
Miss Emma F. Whitmore,	Substitute,	300 00	155 85
Miss H. S. Putnam,	Teacher,	300 00	149 65
Miss Margaret Torrey,	Housekeeper,	250 00	249 96
Mrs. Abbie Young,	"	250 00	208 30
Miss Rebecca Bliss,	"	250 00	178 00
Mrs. A. T. Chamberlain,	"	250 00	144 99
Miss Laura Rich,	Substitute,	250 00	43 72
Miss Kate Brown,	"	250 00	10 96
Miss Sarah Southwick,	"	250 00	74 67
Miss Sarah R Houghton.	"	250 00	189 60
Miss M. E. McGraw,	"	300 00	94 73
Miss Lizzie Hurlburt,	"	300 00	36 98
Dr. F. E. Porter,	Physician,	200 00	200 04
Mr Orrin F. Clarke,	Foreman,	45 per mo.	522 68
Mr. Thomas Hickey,	Laborer,	40 per mo.	445 00
			$5,876 70

N. Porter Brown, *Superintendent of State Industrial School, in Account with State Treasurer.*

Dr.

1883—October.	Received from State Treasurer,	$1,424 54	
November.	" " " "	1,125 44	
December.	" " " "	1,412 94	
1884—January.	" " " "	909 46	
February.	" " " "	1,132 38	
March.	" " " "	1,028 44	
April.	" " " "	1,424 21	
May.	" " " "	1,598 58	
June.	" " " "	1,744 29	
July.	" " " "	1,748 28	
August.	" " " "	1,575 70	
September.	" " " "	1,652 44	
			$16,776 70

Cr

By payment, as per 12 schedules on file in the State Auditor's office,	$16,776 70

Cost per Capita.

The average number in the school has been less the past year than in 1883, being $61\frac{1}{52}$, and this notwithstanding the large number of commitments; viz., 52. We have sent out girls very rapidly, and the cost of outfit has been about $1,600; transportation also adds largely to the expense, as the school pays the charge to their destination, and also for returned girls.

The weekly cost has been $5.22; the annual cost has been $274.97. The cost to the State is considerably less than the above, after deducting the increase of personal assets, and money sent to State treasury for board of girls, received from towns, and also money received for produce.

Daily Programme.

From April 1 to October 1.

5.15	to 5.45.	Rise, wash and pass to school-room.
5.45	to 6.45.	School.
6.45	to 7.15.	Breakfast and devotions.
7.15	to 8.	Care of rooms.
8	to 11.45.	Work
11.45	to 12.	Wash for dinner.
12	to 12.30.	Dinner.
12.30	to 1.	Recreation.
1	to 2.30.	Work.
2.30	to 3.30.	Ready for school and recreation.
3 30	to 5.30.	School.
5.30	to 5 45.	Recreation.
5.45	to 6.15.	Supper.
6.15	to 7.30.	Recreation, miscellaneous exercises, etc.

Diet Programme.

About the same variety and quality as in years previous, as follows:—

Sunday. — Breakfast: Bread and butter, with coffee. Dinner: Baked beans, pie or pudding.

Monday. — Dinner: "Picked-up dinner," with vegetables.

Tuesday. — Dinner: Fresh fish and vegetables.

Wednesday. — Dinner: Roast beef, or soup, and vegetables.

Thursday. — Dinner: Beefsteak and vegetables.

Friday. — Dinner: Salt fish and vegetables.

Saturday. — Dinner: Corned beef and vegetables.

Generally for breakfast shells or coffee with wheat bread.

For supper, unskimmed milk with bread, varied with oatmeal mush and milk, etc.

Fruit is used abundantly in all ways.

Brown and Graham bread are freely used at dinner.

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.

	1883.			1884.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Meat,	$72 87	$62 04	$102 76	$81 87	$54 46	$71 37	$72 72	$62 51	$90 15	$74 76	$72 68	$88 79	$906 98
Fish,	32 96	21 58	25 33	17 22	35 98	18 46	16 66	37 51	15 58	22 89	–	35 59	279 76
Fruit and vegetables,	15 35	64	25 90	2 34	10 15	–	8 80	35 02	5 00	2 91	7 94	2 19	116 24
Flour,	38 00	90 00	60 00	–	128 00	–	–	–	142 40	–	–	81 00	539 40
Grain for stock and table,	173 74	105 20	34 17	–	61 02	29 75	–	102 43	52 49	60 76	97 91	143 40	860 87
Tea and coffee,	–	–	12 50	2 50	–	9 02	–	6 25	4 20	–	16 80	–	51 27
Sugar and molasses,	65 25	–	76 67	33 47	–	53 20	43 60	–	29 84	–	31 68	83 64	417 35
Butter and cheese,	25 18	27 30	29 29	19 76	24 70	22 29	22 27	28 24	21 93	25 85	30 58	23 80	301 19
Other groceries and provisions,	44 40	–	74 73	63 11	13 47	30 31	125 70	22 38	10 48	10 03	37 94	55 12	487 67
Clothing, shoes, etc.,	198 94	90 71	155 28	83 91	118 53	87 42	160 91	122 25	124 32	19 60	113 95	280 20	1,556 02
Fuel and lights,	13 82	36 00	10 75	–	–	79 03	–	–	90 00	448 90	380 26	–	1,058 76
Medicine and medical supplies,	–	31 00	9 15	25	7 39	–	35	13 75	86 40	8 83	12 15	–	160 27
Furniture, bedding and crockery,	61 23	2 00	75 09	38 83	59 25	43 62	84 53	5 50	88 99	13 94	11 30	53 03	537 31
Ordinary repairs,	14 89	85 39	71 07	37 25	7 98	8 11	14 91	175 42	191 17	235 89	1 60	29 90	873 78
Books and school supplies,	7 08	18 25	–	–	–	68	5 28	–	10 50	18 25	13 27	–	73 31
Blacksmithing,	–	–	51 83	–	13 65	50	–	74 90	42 43	30 55	–	29 85	243 71
Transportation and travel,	61 50	18 57	16 51	31 41	13 68	19 78	42 46	57 85	33 40	49 99	60 61	43 71	449 47
Stationery, postage and telegrams,	9 75	12 51	25 44	9 75	38 86	14 24	6 82	23 05	7 92	4 88	27 25	8 83	189 30
Chapel service,	5 00	–	70 00	–	10 00	11 50	65 00	–	65 00	15 00	20 00	–	261 50
Seeds, fertilizers and tools,	22 34	75	–	–	25 50	4 25	180 36	254 40	55 29	90 02	43 17	86 08	762 16
Miscellaneous,	13 00	–	2 66	9 00	–	37 20	–	–	–	–	–	1 50	63 36
Wages of temporary employees,	80 12	20 00	8 85	–	34 80	7 75	57 00	87 35	78 25	97 20	95 62	120 85	687 79
Salaries of officers and substitutes,	469 12	489 75	474 96	478 79	474 96	479 96	516 84	489 77	498 57	518 03	500 99	484 96	5,876 70
Total,	$1,424 54	$1,125 44	$1,412 94	$909 46	$1,132 38	$1,028 44	$1,424 21	$1,598 58	$1,744 29	$1,748 28	$1,575 70	$1,652 44	$16,776 70

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Real Eseate.

Chapel,	$3,000 00	
House No. 1,	8,250 00	
No. 2,	8,500 00	
No. 4,	9,000 00	
No. 5,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00	
Hosiery shop,	300 00	
Farm house and barn,	1,500 00	
Large barn,	4,500 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Store house,	450 00	
Old barn,	150 00	
Wood house,	150 00	
Ice house,	100 00	
Store house No. 3,	25 00	
Piggery,	100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	7,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Total,		$50,225 00

Personal Property.

Property in No. 1,	$250 00	
No. 2,	1,136 00	
No. 4,	1,134 32	
No. 5,	950 00	
in superintendent's house,	899 19	
in chapel and library,	660 00	
Provisions and groceries,	676 40	
Dry goods,	277 29	
Fuel,	1,013 16	
Valuation of stock,	2,192 00	
Produce of farm on hand,	2,678 80	
Tools and carriages,	1,694 33	
		$13,561 49

Amount brought forward,	$13,561 49
Real estate,	50,225 00
	$63,786 49

S. R. MERRICK, } *Appraisers.*
SOLON WILDER, }

LANCASTER, Oct. 6, 1884. Subscribed and sworn to before me,
J. L. S. THOMPSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

PRODUCE ON HAND.

Apples, 225 barrels,	$225 00	
Beets, 40 bushels,	20 00	
English turnips, 190 bushels,	22 80	
French turnips, 25 bushels,	12 50	
Onions, 40 bushels,	32 00	
Parsnips, 50 bushels,	37 50	
Potatoes, 480 bushels,	240 00	
Beans, 4½ bushels,	13 50	
Pickles, 2½ barrels,	16 00	
Cabbage, 8,000 pounds,	80 00	
Hubbard squash, 2,200 pounds,	27 50	
Marrow squash, 1,000 pounds,	10 00	
Melons, 600 pounds,	6 00	
English hay, 42 tons,	756 00	
Ensilage, 85 tons,	510 00	
Rye fodder, 6 tons,	60 00	
Millet, 7 tons,	105 00	
Rowen, 5 tons,	75 00	
Meadow hay, 8 tons,	80 00	
Corn fodder, 20 tons,	100 00	
Manure, 50 cords,	250 00	
		$2,678

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples, 25 barrels,	$37 50
Asparagus, 275 bunches,	33 00
Lettuce, 1,200 heads,	60 00
Currants, 250 quarts,	24 00
Strawberries, 200 quarts,	20 00
Pease, 30 bushels,	45 00
Beets, 16 bushels,	16 00
Potatoes, 65 bushels,	48 00
Tomatoes, 30 bushels,	18 00
Shell-beans, 18 bushels,	27 00
Amount carried forward,	$328 50

Amount brought forward,	$328 50	
String beans, 12 bushels,	15 00	
Pears, 9 bushels,	13 50	
Pickles, 20 bushels,	30 00	
Melons, 800 pounds,	8 00	
Squash, 200 pounds,	4 00	
Pork, 5,000 pounds,	270 00	
Sweet corn, 150 dozen,	18 00	
Corn fodder, 15 tons,	75 00	
Milk, 30,838 quarts,	925 14	
Sundry vegetables,	40 00	
		$1,727 14

PRODUCE SOLD.

Calves,	$69 20	
Pigs,	77 60	
Bull,	48 00	
Rhubarb,	3 07	
Lettuce,	1 30	
Potatoes,	1 50	
Peaches,	13 48	
Milk,	466 15	
Old harness,	4 50	
		$684 80
Received for knitting stockings,		37 73
from Alice Loomer,		2 30
Total,		$724 83

SUMMARY

Produce on hand,	$2,678 80
Produce sold,	684 80
Received from other sources,	40 03
Produce consumed,	1,727 14
Total,	$5,130 77

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

It is a great pleasure to witness the remarkable change which takes place, in nearly every instance, after the commitment of the girls to the schools. Coming, as they do, in a debilitated condition, from a life of excitement and irregular hours of rest, and brought into a system of regularity of work and recreation, we find their general condition improves very rapidly. Many who come to the school in an anæmic condition, soon gain color and strength.

There have been few instances of acute sickness this year. The principal diseases have been irritability and inflammation of the pelvic organs. There has been no death for more than three years, and there have been no epidemics.

Fortunately, the girls can have all the fruit and vegetables they need, and the excellent and abundant supply of fresh milk with which they are provided, we have seen, in many instances, overcome a tendency to lung disease.

This good hygienic living is a great element in the change we see in their condition.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. PORTER.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1886.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON
DEC 2 1895

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

During the past twelve months this institution has been quietly and smoothly doing its work.

The year has been an uneventful one, save for the change which has been made in its executive officer. In November last Col. Gardiner Tufts, the former Superintendent, was appointed by your Excellency to take charge of the State Reformatory at Concord, and the Trustees were compelled to search for a worthy successor. After many inquiries, interviews and meetings, Mr. Amos Andrews of Holyoke, by the unanimous vote of the Board, was chosen to the superintendency of the school, and assumed the duties and the responsibilities of that office on the 18th day of December last. It is needless for the Trustees to speak of their appreciation of the value of Col. Tufts' labors for the school during the five years he had charge of it, for his executive abilities, his kindliness of heart, his happy, genial manner, the kind tact with which he meets young and old of every condition of life, and his devotion to the work of the restoration and reformation of unfortunate humanity, are well known to all interested in the charities of the State. We are gratified to be able to express the opinion that in the hands of his successor the welfare of the children will be carefully guarded, and the interests of the Commonwealth will not be allowed to suffer.

The average number of inmates in the institution has been smaller than in any year since 1870. The following is a summary of the statistics of the population of the school during the year: —

Whole number of children Oct. 1, 1884,			378
Whole number of adults Oct. 1, 1884,			21
Admitted during the year:	Children,	263	
" " "	Women,	11	
		—	274
Total,			673
Placed in families,			175
Boarded out in families,			11
Eloped,			1
Died,			9
Discharged by Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity:	Women,		17
" " " " "	Children,		63
Transferred to the State Almshouse:	Child,	1	
" " " "	Woman,	1	
		—	2
" to Lyman School,			2
" to Asylum for Insane Women,			1
Remaining in institution:	Children,		381
" "	Women,		11
Total,			673

Of the 263 children admitted there were of

Dependent children,	28
Neglected children (Chap. 181, 1882),	27
From State Almshouse,	88
By the courts, as juvenile offenders,	33
Returned from homes in which they were placed in previous years,	48
Returned from homes in which they were placed since Sept. 30, 1884,	39
	263

The legislature for 1885 appropriated for the current expenses of the year $34,000; for salaries, $17,000; for boarding out of children, $3,000; total, $54,000. These sums will prove ample for the purposes for which they were intended, and we hope there will be a small surplus at the close of our financial year, Jan. 1, 1886.

The amount expended for the year from Sept. 30, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1885, was $48,036.32. The average number of inmates during the year was 416, and the average weekly cost for each inmate was $2.22.

The following statement of the average number of inmates in the institution each year for the sixteen years, — 1870 to 1885, inclusive, — indicates a gradual and, with the exception of a single year (1881), a steady decrease in the number provided for, since 1878 : —

Average number, 1870, . .	422	Average number, 1878, . .	537
" " 1871, . .	445	" " 1879, . .	501
" " 1872, . .	431	" " 1880, . .	448
" " 1873, . .	424	" " 1881, . .	424
" " 1874, . .	481	" " 1882, . .	448
" " 1875, . .	496	" " 1883, . .	436
" " 1876, . .	515	" " 1884, . .	425
" " 1877, . .	535	" " 1885, . .	416

One of the principal causes of this decline of numbers is found in the increased number of children boarded out by the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, and in the number taken from the school and boarded out in families by the Trustees, under the Act of 1880. The Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity have now out at board in families 112 children over three years of age, and there are boarded out from the school 31, making a total of 142. Had there been no legislation providing for the care of these little ones in families, the larger part, if not all of them, would have been inmates of the Primary School, and the average would have been larger than in 1878, when our number had reached its highest figures.

The Trustees, in their former reports, have uniformly favored the plan of placing children in families whenever suitable places could be found for them, and they are heartily in accord with this method of caring for these young children, who have no one but the State to provide for them.

Whatever may be the excellences of an institution, however well managed and endowed, it does not, and cannot, give the family home life, which is so favorable, if not essential, to the development of habits of thought and action the

most likely to fit a child to become self-reliant and self-supporting in the future.

An institution always has the great disqualification, that it is an institution, and not a home, where the children are stimulated by the varied life of the family, its plans and pleasures, its daily contact at many points with the interests of the outside world, through the children of other families, at school, at church, and in the street; and where they are obliged to exert themselves in connection with others of the family to assist, in ever varying ways, to supply their own immediate wants; and where they are in a sense counted in as one of the factors in the direction of affairs. In an institution, although great efforts are made to approach as nearly to the family life as possible, everything is necessarily according to a certain routine. The children, with the limited amount of supervision afforded, must act in accordance with certain rules; they cannot be permitted to use their own judgment in self-assistance and self-government, to the extent that they may be allowed to in a family. Children are too apt to become fond of this institution life. They learn to love the routine of an establishment, where they have to take no thought for themselves and everything seems to be done and provided for them without effort on their part.

The State Primary School has done and is doing a noble and beneficent work, not only in furnishing a pleasant shelter and home for the homeless, but still more in training, educating, and physically building up the ignorant, the weak, and the disabled, and in making them more attractive and desirable objects for the sympathy and interest of those who are debating the question of taking a child into their families, with or without the future adoption of that child in view. One of the principal offices of the school is to thus prepare the way for the children for an introduction to family life under as favorable circumstances as possible, and is especially valuable to those who come under the care of the State when too old (unless suffering from mental or physical disability) to be boarded out.

We welcome, therefore, for the present, the gradual thinning of our ranks in the institution by the processes of

placing the children out in families, and in boarding them out, whether by the central Board or by the Trustees.

To some, the boarding out of so many seems likely to entail a largely increased and continually increasing expense to the State. The logic of events will soon prove the wisdom or unwisdom of the plan.

Still further progress has been made in the elimination of the pauper element, there being but eleven inmate women in the institution instead of the twenty-one of last year. This is an improvement. As the retention of these women in the school is still advocated by some on the score of economy, it seems proper to quote from the Trustees' report of 1883, page 7 : —

"The question has been earnestly discussed, year after year, to what extent the labor of pauper inmates might be dispensed with. Its crying evils were recognized long before the larger appropriations were allowed, which were required for a larger corps of paid assistants. It was urged that no better class of servants could be found for the heavy work; that it would be cruel to refuse to allow a mother to come with her children. No slight evil has resulted from the employment of even the reduced number of twenty, who have been admitted during the present year; the ungoverned temper peculiar to this class of persons, the noisy outbreaks or sulky rebellion against authority, and, in more than one instance, still more scandalous conduct, might readily counteract the good influences we take such pains to bring to bear upon these children."

The eleven women now in the institution seem to be the least objectionable of their class, and are not in positions to be in frequent contact and communication with the children.

The eight schools connected with the institution are in excellent condition. The interest manifested by the scholars, and the progress which many of them have made in their studies, is creditable both to them and their teachers. The proficiency which some of the younger ones show in the art of penmanship is worthy of special commendation. In judging of these schools and the work they have done, due allowance should be made for the unpromising material of which a percentage of them is composed; many of the scholars being deficient in body and mind, some being so weak mentally as to make it a serious question with the

Trustees, whether they are susceptible of improvement by any of the ordinary methods of school training, and whether it is wise to attempt to teach them with the other children. These disabilities being duly considered, the Trustees have good reason to be gratified with the results accomplished.

The general health of the school has been good. There have been nine deaths during the year; three only from acute diseases, the remainder being chronic cases of long standing.

The farm has prospered. The grass crop exceeds that of last year by many tons, and is rather above the average. The potatoes and other root crops are satisfactory, and the apple trees seem to have forgotten that this is an off year for them, and have yielded abundantly. An effort is being made to teach more of the boys to milk. It is possible, from an economic standpoint, there will be but a small saving of money, but the benefit to the boys, in not only making them more useful to the farmers into whose homes they are expected to go, but in giving them an increased respect and confidence in themselves, will be of great value. It is expected that enough assistance will be given by the boys to enable us to dispense with one of the farmer's assistants during the coming winter.

During the summer of 1884 the Trustees were served with a notice from the Chief of the District Police to erect fire escapes upon certain specified places of the larger buildings. This notice was endorsed and approved by your Excellency. In compliance with the order, two fire escapes were erected on either end of the main building. They are frame structures, twelve feet square, running from the upper story to the ground, and seem to subserve the purposes excellently well. With the numerous large open staircases, affording easy and rapid egress from all other parts of the buildings, there seems to be comparatively slight occasion to apprehend loss of life in case of fire.

The legislature of 1885, according to the suggestions of the Trustees, appropriated the sum of $1,500 for a new boiler and connections, to be set in the place of one which had several times before been reported upon as failing. The Trustees, after advertising for proposals, have awarded a

contract for the boiler to the Raymond Furnace and Manufacturing Company of South Norwalk, Conn., they being the lowest bidders.

Annual Appraisals.

The appraisal of the property in our institutions is attended with much difficulty. The question is constantly arising with those who perform the duty of estimating the worth of the various articles, whether they shall be valued at their marketable value as second-hand furniture, machinery, etc., at their value to wear out, or at the probable cost of replacing them. There is a broad margin in these three different methods of appraisement, and the comparative amounts of the annual inventories will depend very much upon the theory adopted by the appraiser.

The Trustees have not deemed it within their province to dictate to the appraisers what course they shall pursue, but have left it to their independent judgment.

The appraisers appointed this year for Monson appear to have had the actual, rather than the traditional, value of the property in view, and their valuation varies somewhat from those of their predecessors; as a result, the inventory of the personal property of the institution is $9,919.04 less than that of last year.

The property classed under the heads which show the largest decrease in amount, is substantially the same as last year, subject to the wear and tear of one year. For example, an examination of the first pages of the manuscript schedules of "mechanical fixtures and machinery" for the past two years, shows the following differences of valuation: —

	1884.	1885.
3 50-horse power boilers, . .	$2,400 00	$2,150 00
1 35-horse power boiler, . .	500 00	100 00
1 flue heater, ...	115 00	100 00
2 heaters, ...	175 00	160 00
1 Knowles' pump, ...	200 00	150 00
1 bone mill, ...	100 00	50 00
1 corn mill, ...	125 00	60 00

Similar differences can be shown in the other departments. The appraisals of "personal property in the inmates' depart-

ment," and "beds and bedding," in the inventory of 1884, amount to $12,490.86; the appraisals of 1885, of articles under these two heads, amount to $8,871.16, showing an apparent depreciation of $3,619.70. The property is very nearly the same in each case; the difference is almost entirely in the appraisal, and not in the shrinkage of values.

The Trustees heartily commend the action of the appraisers of 1885, and only regret that they did not fearlessly apply their principle to the valuation of the real estate and buildings. The land, consisting of two hundred and thirty acres, nearly one hundred of which are classed as pasture land, is appraised, without improvements, at $22,664.81, nearly one hundred dollars an acre. This appears to be an exceedingly high valuation, whether for purposes of sale, or in view of its income-producing power.

The buildings are valued at $98,190; and the heating, water and gas apparatus and connections, the larger part of which are attached to the realty, and worth but a trifle if severed therefrom, are appraised at $22,100 additional.

This matter of appraisals could be still further illustrated by reference to Westborough and Lancaster, if consistent with the intended limits of this report. We will only mention one fact in connection with the appraisal of 1884, at Westborough. School desks appraised Sept. 30, 1884, as worth $5.00, were sold in April, 1885, at a public auction, where several desk dealers and manufacturers were present, for 25 cents each.

We append the regulations to govern the placing out of children at board from the State Primary School, passed at a meeting of the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, held at Monson, July 14, 1880: —

1. The price per week for board and clothes shall be determined by the age of the child, but shall not exceed $1.50 per week and such supplies of clothing as the Superintendent may deem necessary, except by a special agreement with the Superintendent and the Monson Committee. Payments may be made quarterly. No compensation shall be paid for the support of any child over ten years of age, except, in cases of infirmity or deformity, by the express permission of the Trustees.

2. Children before leaving the institution shall be examined by the physician, and a certificate given stating their physical condition; any physical defect, such as the loss of an eye, partial deafness, or any deformity, shall be mentioned, and a similar examination and certificate shall be required when the child is returned to the School. The result of both examinations shall be added to the record of the child.

3. Histories of children shall not be given, except as to whether or not they are orphaned. Illegitimacy shall not be mentioned.

4. A distinct understanding shall exist that persons taking children are to treat them, so far as possible, as their own, and place the children in a condition of equality with the family.

5. When there is a probability of future adoption, applicants may be allowed preference in selecting a child, but otherwise the selection shall be by those having the children in charge.

6. Not more than two children, unless brothers and sisters, shall be boarded in one family, except by special vote of the Trustees.

7. Brothers and sisters shall be placed in the same neighborhood whenever practicable.

8. Cases of illness shall be immediately reported to both the Visitor and Superintendent. Children affected with diseases assuming a chronic character may be returned to the institution.

9. Children from six to ten years of age shall attend school the entire school year established in the town where they reside; shall have the usual religious privileges of church and Sabbath school; shall be taught the care of their clothing and other personal effects; and girls shall be trained in household duties, knitting, sewing and mending, according to their strength.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

WESTBOROUGH.

The past year has been an unusual one in the history of this school.

On the 1st of April, Mr. Joseph A. Allen, for nearly three and a half years Superintendent, resigned, and Mr. H. E. Swan, who for nearly three years had been Assistant Superintendent, was placed in charge of the school, and in July was elected Superintendent. Under his administration the school, under circumstances of unusual difficulty, and changes, both of location and organization, is in a very promising condition. The boys are generally orderly, cheerful and contented, and, both in work upon the farm and in school, are doing well.

The officers and teachers seem earnest, devoted and intelligent, and well fitted for their work.

In compliance with the action of the legislatures of 1884–85, the main buildings, so long occupied by the Lyman School, were vacated in April; and the boys, with officers, teachers, etc., were removed to Willow Park, in the northerly part of the town, where temporary accommodations had been provided.

The two families living in the trust houses have not yet been disturbed.

Under authority granted by the legislature of 1885, the Trustees, in March last, bought the farm known as the Bela J. Stone Place, situated in the northerly part of the town, adjoining Willow Park, for the new location of the Lyman School.

The farm consists of 93 acres of fertile and productive soil, well elevated, of a southerly exposure, and unsurpassed in beauty of situation. The Trustees believe it to be in every way well suited for the school.

The farmhouse on the new place has been remodelled and enlarged for a family house, at an expense of about $2,500.

It is convenient, comfortable and pleasant, and well fitted for family use. The family now under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Howard at the Peters House will soon occupy it.

The two buildings authorized by the legislature of 1885 are now being erected, in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the Governor and Council.

We believe they will be found as thoroughly and substantially built as any owned by the Commonwealth.

The larger building is intended for a family of 30 to 40 boys, and also for the residence of the Superintendent and family, and necessary assistants; the smaller building, for a family of 30 boys. The houses are expected to be completed about April 1, 1886.

The boys at Willow Park have been employed upon the new place in farm work, and also in trenching for water-pipe, drains, cesspools, etc., in connection with the new buildings.

Early in the season an arrangement was made with the Trustees of the Westboro' Homœopathic Hospital, by which the Lyman School should carry on the farm this year, the school to have all the crops except the hay.

This has been done; and the boys in the Farm and Peters Houses have been employed in farm work on the old place.

In addition to the ordinary work upon the two farms, a large amount of team work, in hauling stone for the new buildings, etc., has been done. This has caused an unusual outlay.

In the report for the year 1883, after declaring the school in the main buildings a failure, the Trustees say: "A modification of the law of commitment, reducing the limit of age to at least fifteen, and making provision for the transfer of incorrigible subjects, is absolutely necessary." Both of these recommendations have since been adopted; and already the results fully justify the wisdom of these changes.

Soon after the Massachusetts Reformatory was opened, eight boys, for whom nothing further could be done by the school, and who were a source of danger and demoralization, were transferred to that institution.

Six boys of like character were sent to Bridgewater Workhouse, who were committed before the passage of the law authorizing transfer to the Reformatory.

Ten boys have been discharged to go on whaling voyages, and one to enlist in the navy. In this way we have eliminated the element that heretofore has caused so much trouble and insubordination.

Instead of receiving boys up to 17 years of age, — men in stature and in knowledge and practice of wickedness, — we now get none older than 15, and, as a rule, those less fixed and hardened in evil ways, and so more easily brought under the kindly, elevating and helpful influences of the school.

Immediately after the removal from the old buildings, the school was reorganized upon the family plan, and has been successfully conducted without the aid of bolts and bars, heretofore considered indispensable.

The results thus far have more than realized the expectations of those who most fully believed in this plan for the Lyman School.

For the first time since this Board has had the care of this school, we feel that it gives promise of accomplishing, in large measure, the work for which it was founded.

It must never be forgotten that this work is one of extreme difficulty, and requires in large development wisdom, patience, perseverance, and faith, in those who undertake it.

The boys sent to the school are not simply those who have fallen into bad habits and evil ways, but in many cases those whose chief inheritance is one of generations of vice.

Work of hand, training of mind, correction of heart, — these must all unite in the work.

The Trustees hope soon to arrange some plan for such industrial training as will teach such boys as have some natural taste for it, the use of mechanical tools, and at least lay the foundation for securing a trade after they shall leave the school, that they may not be wholly at a disadvantage in the competition of life.

The health of the boys has been excellent, no death occurring during the year.

The present number of boys is	94
Whole number during the year,	247
Average number for the year 1885,	$112\frac{7}{10}$
Average number for the year 1884,	$128\frac{4}{5}$
Number of officers, teachers and laborers, Sept. 30, 1885,	27
Number of officers, teachers and laborers, Sept. 30, 1884,	39
Pay roll for September, 1885,	$947.41
Pay roll for September, 1884,	1,236.30

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

During the year just passed fifty-six girls have been committed to the State Industrial School. Of these fifty-six commitments, seven had been in the custody of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, and because unmanageable outside were placed in the school. The remainder, forty-nine, were committed directly from the courts. The causes for the arrest and commitment of these girls were as follows: —

Stubbornness,	5
Larceny,	4
Intemperance,	1
In danger of immorality,	17
Actual immorality,	22

It will be seen that out of the fifty-six committed, forty-six were sent for offences against morality, or for associations leading directly to immorality. Of the five committed for stubbornness, three are still in the school, and two have been placed out. Of those committed for larceny, two are still in the custody of the school, though placed out. The one committed for intemperance remains in the school.

Of the seventeen committed as in danger of immorality, eleven are in the school, four placed out, one in State Primary School, and one has run away.

Of the twenty-nine actually immoral, twenty-two remain in the school, four have been placed out, one is in the Tewksbury Almshouse, one in prison, and one released to parents.

The above was taken from the following table, which will give in its place the disposition made of those committed during the last year, and of those who were in the school

Sept. 30, 1884, with those who had been committed in former years, but were returned during the year just passed for change of place or for offences more or less serious.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1884,		71
Committed since that date,		56
Placed in former years and returned during the year,		22
Whole number,	—	149
Individual girls sent out from the school,		84
Of whom honestly self-supporting in families,	50	
With relatives,	11	
Married,	3	
Temporarily in hospital and almshouse,	4	
In prison,	3	
Runaway,	6	
Discharged from custody,	7	
	—	84
Of those committed this year there remain in the school,	39	
In the school Sept. 30, 1884, not placed out,	5	
Of those returned who had been placed in former years,	9	
Placed and returned (one twice),	12	
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1885,	—	65
Of those placed out there were returned and placed again,		9
Total individual girls returned,		44
Of whom returned for serious offences,	16	
The rest for illness or for minor faults or for change of place,	28	
	—	44
Of the 71 in the school Sept. 30, 1884, —		
Remaining on Sept. 30, 1885,	17	
Honestly self-supporting in families,	31	
With friends,	8	
Married,	2	
Temporarily in other institutions,	2	
Runaway,	5	
In Reformatory Prison,	1	
Discharged or of age,	5	
	—	71
Of the 56 committed this year, —		
There remain in school,	39	
Honestly self-supporting in families,	11	
Honestly self-supporting with friends,	1	
Temporarily in other institutions,	2	
Runaway,	1	
Prison (immediately transferred as unfit subject for school),	1	
Discharged,	1	
	—	56

Of those placed in former years and returned this year,—

There remain in the school,	9	
Honestly self-supporting in families,	8	
Honestly self-supporting with friends,	2	
Married,	2	
In Reformatory Prison,	1	
	—	22

The large proportion sent for actual or impending immorality is most forcibly apparent, and though explained, in part, by the statement of the fact that less serious offences are usually disposed of by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity and dealt with outside, leaving this class for the discipline of the school, the fact remains, and by what ways and means to reach this large number demands close attention.

That punishment should not precede efforts for their reform, is Christian doctrine as well as that of economic policy. The law permitting the Prison Commissioners to transfer, at the request of the Trustees, from the school to the prison, is a potent safeguard against the abuse of the milder system of the school. The good effects of this law have been apparent ever since it went into effect.

One girl, almost hopelessly and defiantly immoral, was transferred in 1883 from the Industrial School to the prison, and was, after two years' service, received again at the school, where she remains, subdued, obedient in spirit as well as in act, and hopeful of the better life awaiting her outside.

It is not within the province of this report to prescribe the remedy for the state of things outside, in the communities from which these girls come, leading directly to their commitment, though much might be said and written upon the subject. The school must apply the "pound" of "cure," when the "ounce of prevention" would have been so much better.

The Trustees still hold to the opinion that the school shall offer, with its discipline and its restraint, as many pleasures as are consistent with the object for which it was established, and that some recreation and variety shall frequently and regularly succeed the work of all kinds in which they insist

the girls shall be employed. Their faith in work — hard and engrossing — remains as firm as ever, and though no one industrial pursuit has been followed, the work of the houses and the farm has been well and faithfully done; and during the last three months much of the labor of cleaning and repairing one of the houses has been done by the girls. Painting, varnishing, oiling blinds and floors, "drawing" sashes, have all been done by girls of the school, and the result would not have discredited the average workman employed in such labor. The noticeable improvement in zeal and self respect on the part of the girls who were intrusted with this more varied and responsible work has been most marked, and has been a positive help, rather than an injury, to discipline. One girl, a constant cause of anxiety in more than one house, but allowed on account of her efficiency to participate in the work, has ceased to be a trouble, and is regarded as a strong helper to be relied upon, while she herself has shown indications of a cheerful content previously quite foreign to her. The experience of the last few weeks has taught the Trustees anew the valuable lesson, that these girls, like all others, only do their best when held responsible for the good results of their work; and they believe that it would be worth some discomfort, and some waste of material, to throw a fuller responsibility of cooking, of cutting and fitting dresses, and other kinds of work upon them, each in her turn. Prizes for bread-making have been for three or four years awarded quarterly, and latterly a similar incentive has been offered to those who will scrub or oil floors for a stated time without materially soiling gown or apron. The practice of requiring all girls placed in homes and earning wages to send back to the school a proportion of the sum earned, to be placed to their credit in a savings bank, there to be kept till their marriage or the attainment of majority, has been conducive of much good. Habits of care and thrift have been formed; all unnecessary expenses prevented, and a tendency to flimsy finery in dress checked, while the sum, sometimes small, sometimes considerable, is of incalculable assistance at the time when, free from the advice and aid of visitor or Trustees, they are thrown upon their own resources, or at the beginning of married life, when this little

help is most welcome. In this connection it will be of interest to quote the following figures from the report of the treasurer of the trust funds. In that report he says, "Cash received from Superintendent of Industrial School, from September 9, 1884, to September 5, 1885, for deposit in savings bank to the credit of sundry girls, $817.31." This simple statement tells its own story. He is constantly paying out in small sums to the girls as they become twenty-one years of age, or are married, so that the aggregate amount can never be very large. But the statement reads that the total savings bank deposit September, 1885, is $1,668.76. Every girl once in a place and receiving wages has it in her power thus to lay aside a proportion of her earnings for a future time of need. The bequest of Hon. Francis B. Fay of Lancaster, made known in 1877, offers another inducement to good behavior. By the terms of this bequest the interest of $1,000 is to be annually divided among the four best girls in the school, the term "best" meaning "first, deportment or conduct, language, temper, etc., and to be qualified by industry and progress, or improvement in labor, studies, etc. Each selection to be made by the matron of the house, the Superintendent, and Trustees; and if any doubt arises as to which is the best girl in the house, in such case, the Trustees may subdivide the money at their discretion." The interest accruing from this sum has been bestowed this year upon eight girls in the custody of the school, whose conduct outside has warranted this disposition of the prizes,— whose names must be withheld, as the publishing of meritorious conduct implies something more, which it is duty as well as pleasure to withhold. Mr. Fay was an ardent friend of the school, working much for it in his life; and the memory of his good deeds is kept fresh by this pleasant token of his interest in the girls of the Industrial School.

While the work of the households, — the knitting, the sewing, making and mending, the cooking, the cleaning, the washing and ironing, and the lighter farm work, has been done by the girls, — the sessions of the schools have been regularly attended, and faithful instruction given; while the well-selected library and the attractive magazines of the day have afforded abundant reading for the leisure moments of

the week day and the unoccupied hours of the Sunday. Occasional walks in the fields, with teachers, for flowers or berries, have given pleasant instruction and wholesome pleasure. The discouragements in this work are many and frequent, but not so many nor so frequent as to beget an incredulousness as to its ultimate value. While failures occur and characters are wholly wrecked, which efforts had been made to save, there are other instances of a return to wholesome living, where the memory of former degradation is shrunk from with loathing, and strenuous efforts are made ever to leave behind the associations connected with the past life. If the latter instances far outnumber, as they really do, the former, who shall say the work is in vain, or who shall mercenarily count the cost of restoring such, "whole and sound," to the society which well knows that the cost of crime far exceeds that of good living and good order. Rather let the cost, not only of one offender, but of successive generations of offenders, be counted with all the woes to society in their train, and let the gain to the State of the reformed and renovated be fairly estimated, and the result will tell more forcibly than any words.

Few changes, if any, have been made in the general policy. That of retaining the girls in the institution only long enough to fit them for an honest living outside has been for the last five years its main feature, and still remains so.

But the remark recently made by a somewhat noted head of a similar reformatory in another State, that he reorganized every year, because he had "not progressed unless something could be improved," is applicable at Lancaster as well as elsewhere, and changes in the details of the management must constantly be made, if officers and pupils will not fall into the "ruts" of routine and machine life.

The Superintendent since 1879, Mr. N. Porter Brown, resigned last spring, his resignation taking effect in July. The Trustees, while awarding all credit due to him and to other faithful men who have occupied this position, believed they were making a move in the right direction when they appointed a *woman*, for the first time in the history of this school, to this important place. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the fitness of women generally

to occupy positions hitherto held only by men, there can be but one as to the propriety of placing first in authority over these girls one who can also be nearest in sympathy with them, one of their own sex. The change, which took place with no trouble, no insubordination or show of disposition on the part of the girls to block the wheels of the new administration, but on the contrary a manifest desire to help, was made less than three months since, and its ultimate success cannot be decisively pronounced upon, but the promise of success is so hopeful that its fulfilment need be in nowise doubted.

The supervision of the farm, and the duties of steward, have been undertaken by Mr. N. C. Brackett, by which arrangement Mrs. Brackett can give all her time to the immediate interests of the girls.

Accompanying this report is the "circular letter" which for the past five years has been sent to every employer of the girls from the State Industrial School, and will give an idea of the safeguards the trustees endeavor to throw around them when directly removed from the care of the school: —

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

State Industrial School for Girls.

Lancaster, ... *18*

Mr.

My

After due investigation it has been thought best to send to you, and while we have endeavored to make a wise selection, we hope you will exercise a kind parental oversight, and watchful care over her, and that the restraint of your home will be judicious and proper. We hope you will give her all the moral support possible, and that the work of reform will go on, so that she will become a true and useful woman.

You will be required to give her the opportunity of attending Church, and Sabbath School, and in fact allow her to have a reasonable share of religious privileges.

To prevent improper correspondence, we expect you to require all letters to be brought to you for an examination of post-marks, and also that letters sent away be shown to you to ascertain to whom they are addressed, provided, however, that such letters as are addressed to the present or past Trustees of this School, its officers and auxiliary visitors, such examinations shall not be made.

You are not to open letters unless, after consulting the Superintendent of the school, or the auxiliary visitor, it is deemed of importance to the welfare of the girl to do so. In all this taking such precaution as judicious parents would take in regard to their own children.

So far as possible, allow her the exercise of her own taste in the selection of her wardrobe, of course assisting her in spending her money, so that her purchases shall be made judiciously. You will also aid her in making and mending, so as to accustom her to habits of neatness.

In no case will you place large sums in her hands. She will be expected to save one-fourth at least of her earnings, the same to be sent semi-annually to the Superintendent to be invested for her, which she can have at her marriage, or when she is twenty-one years of age.

In case of temporary illness, bills will be paid from her wages; in a prolonged sickness, the expense will be adjusted with the Trustees.

We wish you, when practicable, to allow time for recreation daily, as all work and no play is as detrimental as all play and no work.

You cannot transfer her to another place, or grant her leave of absence to visit friends, without permission from this office. If you wish to return her to the school, or if you think there is danger of her leaving without permission, you will please notify the Superintendent, or the auxiliary visitor, or both, and if you send her to the school you will give directions as to train, and notify us in season. If she should leave you without permission, the Superintendent and auxiliary visitor must at *once* be informed.

The Trustees expect quarterly reports from you of her progress and general conduct, the same to be sent to the Superintendent on the first of December, March, June and September.

In conclusion, we hope the influence of your home, and the treatment she receives, will be a help and not a hindrance to her. We trust you will not expect too much from one who has not a woman's judgment; that her faults will be met with charity,

and that the highest good will result from her remaining in your family, and that in the selection of companions you will be extremely careful, and also counsel her from the highest Christian motives.

Yours very truly,

.....

Superintendent."

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Brookfield,
Chairman.
M. H. WALKER, Westborough.
ANNE B. RICHARDSON, Lowell.
SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, Worcester,
Treasurer.
MILO HILDRETH, Northborough.
JAMES J. O'CONNOR, M. D., Holyoke.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston,
Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

DR.

1884.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$1,343 73
	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
Nov.	1.	Interest note town Northborough,	30 00
		Dividend Fitchburg R. R. stock,	363 00
	15.	Dividend Boston & Maine R. R. stock,	40 00
		Interest U. S. bonds,	20 00
Dec.	30.	Bank tax, D. Gleason,	71 68
	31.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	220 00
1885.			
Jan.	1.	Interest allowed on deposit,	15 00
	28.	Interest U. S. bonds,	20 00
	29.	Dividend P. & W. R. R.,	39 00
Feb.	5.	Interest B. & A. bonds,	70 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	1.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	220 00
	11.	Interest note town Marlborough,	206 25
May	19.	Dividend Boston & Maine R. R.,	40 00
		Interest note town Northborough,	30 00
June	24.	Six Fitchburg R. R. rights,	2 85
	27.	Dividend Fitchburg R. R.,	165 00
	30.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	220 00
		Interest U. S. bonds, April and July,	40 00
July	6.	Dividend Fitchburg R. R.,	165 00
		Dividend P. & W. R. R.,	39 00
	9.	Interest O. C. R. R. bond,	30 00
Aug.	27.	Interest O. C. R. R bond,	30 00
Sept.	2.	Interest B. & A. R. R. bonds,	70 00
	3.	H. E. Swan, Supt., for funds advanced July 30 to J. Q. A. Priest for water-pipe,	479 33
			$4,209 84

Paid per order of Trustees.

1884.		Cr.	
Oct.	24.	S. Addie Johnson, teaching music,	$25 00
	27.	Heyer Brothers, foot and league balls,	15 50
Nov.	14.	Putnam, Davis & Co., blank books and stationery,	8 21
	14.	Equitable Safe Deposit Co.,	2 00
	14.	Worcester Safe Deposit Co.,	15 00
	14.	Barnard Brothers, for trunk,	4 50
	14.	Postage stamps,	4 00
Dec.	13.	Prof. R. Turner, for entertainment for boys,	9 00
	13.	J. A. Allen, Thanksgiving entertainment for boys,	25 00
	13.	J. A. Allen, aid for Michael Howard,	5 00
	13.	J. A. Allen, Christmas entertainment,	30 00
	13.	Mrs. A. B. Richardson, aid for Carroll boy,	9 50
	22.	J. C. Haynes & Co., musical instruments,	140 85
1885.			
Jan.	9.	Quinsigamond Clothing Co., for James Ward,	8 00
	9.	John C. Adams, boots for James Ward,	3 15
	28.	Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	1,000 00
Feb.	2.	T. C. Richardson, musical instruction on wind instruments,	36 00
	5.	A. H. Roffe & Co., papers and periodicals,	88 45
March	11.	Board of Joseph Juba,	12 00
	11.	J. A. Allen, fitting out four boys for sea,	38 00
	11.	T. C. Richardson, musical instruction on wind instruments,	64 00
	27.	Putnam & Davis, blank book and stationery,	4 38
	27.	Postage stamps,	4 00
	27.	D. S. Dickinson for board Willie B. Blake,	10 00
June	24.	Three shares Fitchburg R. R. stock,	300 00
July	30.	C. D. Cobb & Co., goods for 4th July entertainment for boys,	8 63
	30.	Masten & Wells, goods for 4th July entertainment for boys,	12 20
	30.	J. Q. A. Priest, for water-pipe,	479 33
	31.	St. John's Hospital, medical attendance, Edward Carroll,	5 14
	31.	Hopgood Wright, shoes, Edward Carroll,	2 00
	31.	Putnam & Co., clothing, Edward Carroll,	9 15
Aug.	29.	James Brady, real estate,	1,300 00
Sept.	9.	Mrs. A. B. Richardson, clothing, Edward Carroll,	10 50
	29.	Balance forward to new account,	521 35
			$4,209 84

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

Sept. 29, 1885.

Examined and approved.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

Mary Lamb Fund.

Samuel R. Heywood, *Treasurer, in account with* Mary Lamb Fund.

1884.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$709 49
Nov.	13.	Interest U. S. bond,	10 00
1885.			
Jan.	1.	Interest on deposit,	2 00
	28.	Interest U. S. bond,	10 00
Feb.	11.	Unitarian S. S. Society (refunded),	8 12
June	30.	Interest U. S. bonds, April and July,	20 00
			$759 61

Paid per order of Trustees.

Cr.

1884.			
Nov.	1.	Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	$500 00
	11.	Unitarian S. S. Society, child's papers,	10 00
1885.			
Feb.	5.	DeWolfe, Fiske & Co., books,	39 07
Sept.	29.	Balance forward to new acccount,	210 54
			$759 61

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

Sept. 29, 1885.

Examined and approved.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
M. H. WALKER.

MEMORANDUM OF SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS FOR BOYS.

1885.		
Sept. 30.	11 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank, .	$82 06
	2 depositors in People's Savings Bank, . .	15 00
		$97 06

INVENTORY OF LYMAN FUND INVESTMENTS.

1885.			Market value.
Sept. 29.	110 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock, ...	$11,000 00	$19,800 00
	Two bonds Boston & Albany R. R., 7 per cent., ...	2,000 00	2,500 00
	One bond Old Colony R. R., 6 per cent., ...	1,000 00	1,200 00
	Two U. S. bonds, 4 per cent., .	2,000 00	2,460 00
	69 shares Fitchburg R. R., . .	6,900 00	7,728 00
	10 " Boston & Maine R. R., .	1,000 00	1,800 00
	13 " Providence & Wor. R. R.	1,300 00	1,755 00
	40 " Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	5,120 00
	Note, town of Marlborough, . .	10,000 00	10,000 00
	" " of Northborough, .	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Cash in Central National Bank, Worcester, ...	521 35	521 35
		$42,221 35	$55,384 35

INVENTORY OF MARY LAMB FUND INVESTMENTS FOR STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

1885.			
Sept. 29.	One U. S. bond, 4 per cent., . .	$1,000 00	$1,230 00
	Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	500 00	500 00
	Cash in Central National Bank, Worcester, ...	210 54	210 54
		$1,710 54	$1,940 54

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 29, 1885.

Examined and approved.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Mary Lamb Fund.

Samuel R. Heywood, *Treasurer, in account with* Mary Lamb Fund.

1884.		Dr.	
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$275 51
Dec.	30.	Bank tax, D. Gleason,	26 03
1885.			
Jan.	1.	Interest on deposit,	2 83
			$304 37

Paid per order of Trustees.

1885.		Cr.	
Jan.	22.	Mary A. Shattuck, nursing M. F.,	$5 00
	22.	Martha Lee Wheldon, expenses of A. S.,	12 25
	31.	John Everett, funeral expenses, M. F.,	20 00
Feb.	9.	A. C. Fisher, boarding sundry girls,	14 11
	9.	Mrs. Shehan, boarding M. F.,	5 00
		Temporary Home, boarding E. B.,	4 86
		" " " sundry girls,	9 34
March	11.	" " " E. B.,	6 86
April	7.	Miss E. C. Putnam, for E. P.,	7 50
Aug.	13.	J. Therreau, for L. McA.,	25 00
Sept.	22.	DeWolfe, Fiske & Co., for books,	1 51
	29.	Balance forward to new account,	192 94
			$304 37

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

Sept. 29, 1885.

Examined and approved.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

DR.

1884.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward, ...	$58 55
1885.			
Jan.	1.	Interest allowed on deposit, ...	50
	20.	S. C. Wrightington, on account of M. A. S. *vs.* W. W., ...	175 00
Aug.	5.	Drawn from People's Savings Bank on M. A. S. account, ...	20 00
			$254 05

Paid per order of Trustees.

CR.

1885.			
Jan.	28.	Deposit in People's Savings Bank on account of M. A. S., ...	$175 00
Aug.	5.	New England Hospital, on account of M. A. S.,	20 00
Sept.	29.	Balance forward to new account, ...	59 05
			$254 05

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 29, 1885.

Examined and approved.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

FAY FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* FAY FUND.

DR.

1884.			
Oct. 1.	Balance brought forward,		$40 40
1885.			
Aug. 1.	Interest from Chelsea Savings Bank,		40 40
			$80 80

Paid per order of Trustees.

CR.

1885.			
Sept. 30.	M. E. McM., highest grade department,		$8 08
	M. C., " " "		8 08
	J. C., " " "		8 08
	C. M., " " "		8 08
	I. F., " " "		8 08
	M. F. McD., " " "		8 08
	M. C., " " "		8 08
	A. C., " " "		8 08
	R. N., " " "		8 08
	A. S., " " "		8 08
			$80 80

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 29, 1885.

Examined and approved.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

ROGERS FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* ROGERS FUND.

DR.

1884.		
Sept. 3.	Balance brought forward,	$37 64
	Cash from Mrs. A. B. Richardson,	1 51
		$39 15

Paid per order of Trustees.

CR.

1885.		
Sept. 22.	DeWolfe, Fiske & Co., for books,	$39 15

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 29, 1885.

Examined and approved.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

SEPT. 30, 1885. Hereafter the income of the Rogers Fund will be disbursed by State Treasurer.

Cash Received from Superintendent Industrial School from Sept. 9, 1884, to Sept. 5, 1885.

1885.			
Sept. 30.	For deposit in savings bank to the credit of sundry girls, ...		$817 31
	Paid sundry girls, ...	$27 90	
	Deposit in Westborough Savings Bank to the credit of sundry girls,	789 41	
			$817 31

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

1885.			
Sept. 30.	Cash drawn from Westborough, Clinton and Boston Five Cents Savings Banks on account of sundry girls, from Sept. 17, 1884, to Sept. 8, 1885,		$953 46
	Paid sundry girls amounts drawn from savings banks, from Sept. 18, 1884, to Sept. 9, 1885, .		$953 46

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

Memorandum of Savings Bank Deposits for Girls.

1885.		
Sept. 30.	27 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank,	$380 43
	7 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank, . .	56 00
	86 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank, .	1,227 33
	1 depositor in Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, ...	5 00
		$1,668 76

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL

AT

MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I have the honor to submit the following as my report concerning the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1885 : —

My connection with the school dates from Dec. 18, 1884, and I must speak more particularly of work done since that time. It appears from the records that there were in the institution Oct. 1, 1884, 398 persons as pupils or inmates; 276 have been admitted during the year, 175 have been sent to homes selected for them, 80 have been discharged, and 9 have died. The greatest number during the year was in February, when there were 450; the least number in June, when there were 368. Average number, 416. Massachusetts has made generous provision for taking care of the children whom misfortune or disaster has thrown into her lap. Here, a great deal of money has been expended to provide a refuge for such children, and the yearly expenses must necessarily be large, but the returns are such that encouragement to continue is abundant. The per capita cost of supporting and schooling at the institution for the year has been $2.22 per week.

Repairs and Improvements.

The southerly roof on the boys' playhouse of division No. 1, which had been in a bad condition for some months, has been shingled, some of the walks have been repaired, the stairway from the boys' basement to the first floor, thence to the second floor, has been relaid, and the wash sink in the girls' basement has been torn out and one much larger has been put in, so that double the number of girls are able to be at the sink at a time. Three additional bath tubs have been added to the number in the girls' basement, and the appearance of the whole has been very much improved.

The entire interior of the hospital has been thoroughly cleansed, and every part improved by paint. Many places in the main building have been enlivened by a fresh coat of paint, and not a little of the main building has been scraped and repainted. By the advice of His Excellency the Governor, and under your direction, fire escapes have been built on either end of the building, plans for which were made by my predecessor. A special appropriation was made by the legislature in June, 1885, for this purpose, of $1,000, from which there has been expended $923.83. Thus another means of exit from each of the dormitories has been provided in case of fire. I hope, however, we shall never have occasion to use them for the purpose for which they were built.

The legislature also made an appropriation of $1,500 for a new steam boiler and repairs on steam-heating apparatus. A contract for a new boiler has been made, and the oldest of the four boilers that have been in use so long is to give place to the new. The removal of the old boiler has been accomplished and the new one is to be on the premises soon. The contract calls for the completion of the work the 15th inst. These repairs and improvements have been made with the thought that the condition of every inmate would be improved.

The Children.

Neatness and regularity are two very important things in the training of children, and efforts have been made to so impress this on their minds that they will *always* feel the importance of these things.

The dietary of the children is simple, yet one conducive to health. Efforts have been made to so vary the diet from day to day that none need tire of any one thing. A great quantity of milk has been used, and it is a very valuable article of food in caring for these children. It is a difficult task to always do the best thing when so many are brought together of such different temperaments, but I am happy to say that on the whole the conduct of the children has been good. Some who come here need the restraining influence of the school, some need the shelter the school affords, and some

need direction that they may turn from the wrong ways of life. All do not make the best use of their privileges, but if a few, only, have been turned from their evil desires labor already bestowed is not lost.

The number of women during the year has varied proportionally more than the number of the whole. The greatest number was during the last part of March, when there were 28. In June the number was reduced to 11, very much to my satisfaction.

Schools.

The schools are under the care of the same teachers as at the last annual report, and the progress made in those things that pertain to school work has been commendable. The teachers are faithful and strive for the good of all connected with the schools. The drawbacks are numerous, but the work is well done. One *serious* drawback in the lower school is the great number of feeble-minded children. If this number increases in the few months to come as in the past, there will soon be enough to open a school expressly for that class, even if there are not enough to do so now. I refer to the report of the Principal for a detailed statement of the numbers and progress made. I call your attention also to the suggestions made in that report concerning the class of children to whom reference has just been made.

Placing out Children.

Of the children placed out on trial during the year, 38 have been returned and a few seem to be waiting for a longer trial. A large majority are doing well and seem to promise a respectable and useful future. While it is not common, some few are returned because of the poor places to which they have been sent. Under all of the circumstances it is no wonder that some of them fail to do well—the wonder is, rather, that no more fail. It is often a question as to what is best for some of these children. On account of their age and size the first judgment is, that it is better to place them out on trial. We are working for their future, and many times it may rest with us as to what that shall be. It is not only desirable that children learn to work

but also that some book knowledge be obtained. Usually the opportunities for this are not increased when they are placed out. In order that they may be better fitted to meet the requirements of life a little longer time here may be desirable, even at the risk of becoming "institutionized."

Labor.

As will be seen in the tables of statistics, boys have been employed in the tailor's shop, laundry, kitchen, dining hall, bakery, dormitories, on the farm, and wherever there was work to do. Girls have been employed in the sewing room, kitchen, dormitories, and other parts of the house. Some are very useful, and would be much more so if their stay were longer, but the average time of staying is too short for any to become experts. I am pleased with the way in which most of them engage in their work and feel that in many instances habits and ways of labor acquired here will be an inheritance much prized in the future.

The Farm.

The farm produces but little that cannot be made available in supplying the wants of our numerous population. The crops, as a whole, have been gathered in a good condition, and the full barns speak of an abundant yield of hay. The root crop, though not all gathered, promises to be about the same as usual. Much labor has been expended in the care of these crops, and many hands have aided in the gathering of the same. The silo, enlarged so as to hold about 110 tons, has been filled mostly with corn ensilage. The care of the stock on the farm cannot be left with the boys, or with one man. It is profitable to care for it well, even though the cost is considerable. A large stock means a better farm, which in turn means a better production.

General Remarks.

I desire to call your attention to the facts set forth in the different "statements" accompanying this report, and forming a part of it. It will be seen that the history of the school in figures for one year is the history for several years,

with a slight variation. The report of the Physician for the year is submitted in connection with this report.

I believe the institution is in a prosperous condition. The children are happy and hopeful. Most of them have been placed here on account of circumstances, over which they had no control. Many of them have come here with a desire to make their stay a stepping-stone to a better life. I feel that the work done here is an important work. I hope foundations are laid here upon which the children may build successfully in the future.

In closing I desire to express thanks to numerous friends, most of them unknown to me, for pamphlets, periodicals and many other articles sent during the year; to the officers and teachers for their efforts to promote the interests committed to our charge; to you individually and as trustees for your support and encouragement; and to our kind and Heavenly Father, in whose keeping we all are, for the great mercies and blessings of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS ANDREWS,
Superintendent.

October, 1, 1885.

STATEMENT A.

Summary of Admissions and Discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Oct. 1, 1884,	287	90	21	398
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	56	32	11	99
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor, as juvenile offenders,	28	5	–	33
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor as neglected children,	17	10	–	27
Received from Supt. Indoor Poor as dependent children,	16	13	–	29
Returned, placed out in previous years,	30	19	–	49
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1884,	24	14	–	38
Born,	–	1	–	1
	458	184	32	674
Discharged by Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	39	24	17	80
Placed out on trial,	124	51	–	175
Removed to Lyman School,	2	–	–	2
Removed to Asylum for Insane at Northampton,	–	–	1	1
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	–	1	1	2
Boarded out in families,	9	2	–	11
Died,	8	1	–	9
Eloped,	1	–	–	1
Totals,	183	79	19	281
Remaining Oct. 1, 1885,	275	105	13	393

STATEMENT B.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Number of Persons in the Institution.

Sept. 30, 1881,	435
" 30, 1882,	475
" 30, 1883,	440
" 30, 1884,	398
" 30, 1885,	393
Average for 5 years,	428

Average Number of Persons in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	424+
" " 30, 1882,	448—
" " 30, 1883,	436
" " 30, 1884,	425—
" " 30, 1885,	416
Average for 5 years,	430

Largest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	450
" " " " 30, 1882,	475
" " " " 30, 1883,	475
" " " " 30, 1884,	458
" " " " 30, 1885,	450
Average for 5 years,	461

Smallest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	396
" " " " 30, 1882,	383
" " " " 30, 1883,	386
" " " " 30, 1884,	384
" " " " 30, 1885,	368
Average for 5 years,	383+

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Juvenile Offenders.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	50
" " " " 30, 1882,	68
" " " " 30, 1883,	32
" " " " 30, 1884,	28
" " " " 30, 1885,	33
Average for 5 years,	42+

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Neglected Children.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	24
" " 30, 1883,	30
" " 30, 1884,	15
" " 30, 1885,	27
Average for 4 years,	24

NOTE. — These children — neglected — come under the provisions of sect. 3, chap. 181, Acts of 1882, a law not in force prior to May 29, 1882.

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Dependent Children.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	16
" " 30, 1883,	19
" " 30, 1884,	31
" " 30, 1885,	29
Average for 4 years,	23¾

NOTE. — These children — dependent — come under the provisions of chap. 151, sect. 2, Acts of 1882.

Number received from State Almshouse.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	106
" " 30, 1882,	124
" " 30, 1883,	87
" " 30, 1884,	69
" " 30, 1885,	99
Average for 5 years,	97

Number of Children born in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	2
" " 30, 1882,	1
" " 30, 1883,	2
" " 30, 1884,	1
" " 30, 1885,	1
Average for 5 years,	1+

Number of Children returned from place, having been placed out in previous years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	47
" " 30, 1882,	47
" " 30, 1883,	40
" " 30, 1884,	29
" " 30, 1885,	49
Average for 5 years,	42+

Number of Children returned from place, having been placed out in current years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	47
" " 30, 1882,	47
" " 30, 1883,	44
" " 30, 1884,	31
" " 30, 1885,	38
Average for 5 years,	41+

Number of Children released on trial and boarded in families.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	201
" " 30, 1882,	197
" " 30, 1883,	216
" " 30, 1884,	186
" " 30, 1885,	186
Average for 5 years,	197+

Number of Elopers.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	–
" " 30, 1882,	1
" " 30, 1883,	–
" " 30, 1884,	2
" " 30, 1885,	1
Average for 5 years,	1—

Number of Deaths

Year ending Sept. 30, 1881,	5
" " 30, 1882,	5
" " 30, 1883,	13
" " 30, 1884,	3
" " 30, 1885,	9
Average for 5 years,	7

STATEMENT C.

Nativity of Inmates.

The nativity of the 276 persons received during the year is as follows: —

Native born,	186
Foreign born,	56
Unknown,	34

Of the foreign born, there were born in —

Africa,	1	New Brunswick,	2
Bermuda,	1	Nova Scotia,	5
Canada,	7	Prince Edward Island,	4
England,	19	Poland,	1
Germany,	1	Scotland,	2
Ireland,	13		

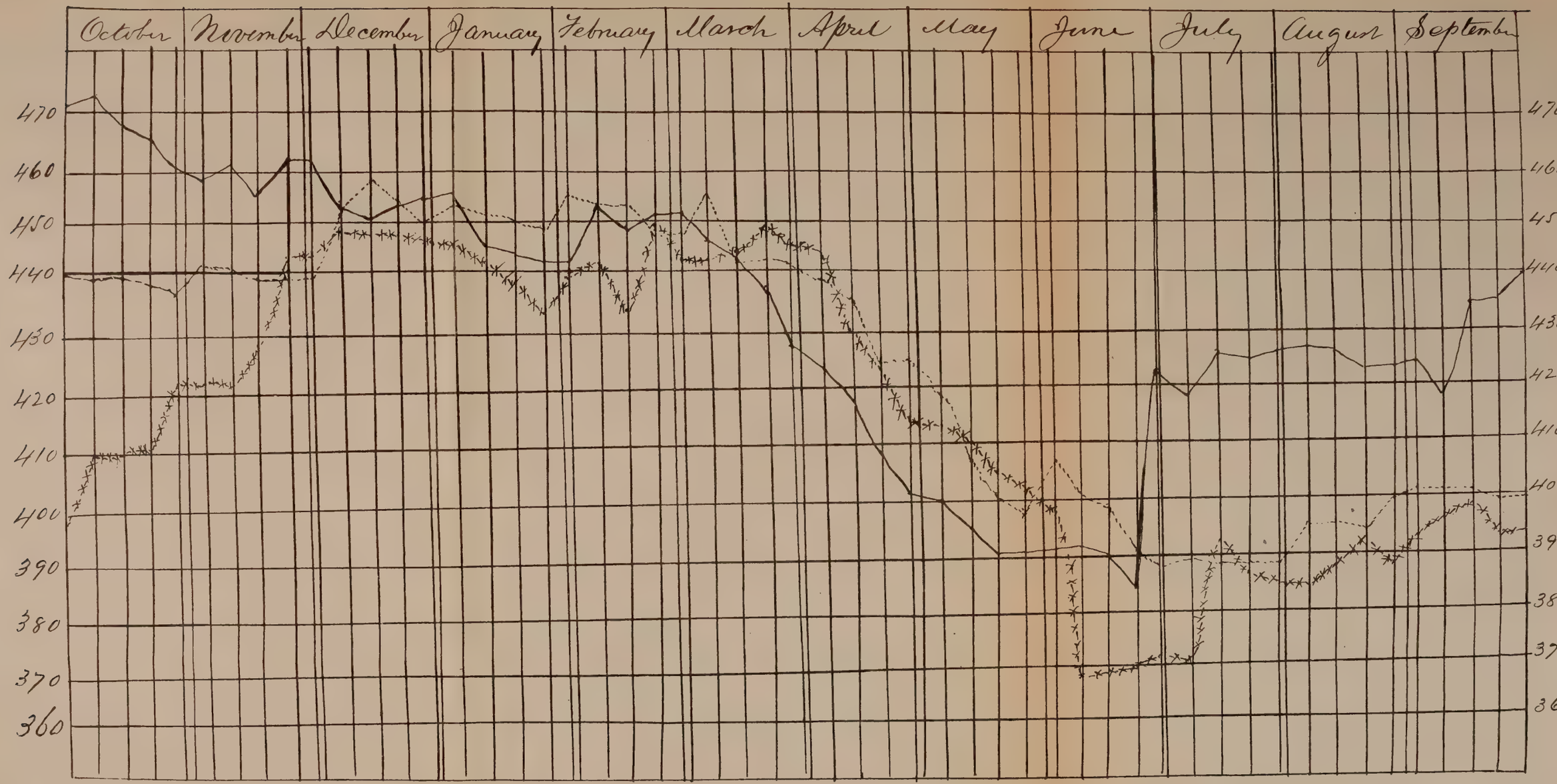
Of those born in the United States, there were born in —

Connecticut,	5	New Jersey,	1
Maine,	4	New York,	6
Massachusetts,	159	Rhode Island,	4
New Hampshire,	6	Vermont,	1

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in —

Amesbury,	1	Marlborough,	2
Attleborough,	3	Medford,	1
Billerica,	1	Methuen,	1
Blackstone,	2	Millbury,	1
Boston,	38	Monson,	1
Bridgewater,	4	New Bedford,	1
Brighton,	1	Newton,	2
Brookline,	1	North Brookfield,	2
Cambridge,	1	Oxford,	1
Charlestown,	3	Peabody,	1
Chelsea,	2	Petersham,	1
Chicopee,	2	Pittsfield,	2
Coleraine,	1	Randolph,	1
Dover,	1	Rockport,	1
Enfield,	1	Roxbury,	2
Fall River,	13	Salem,	1
Fiskdale,	1	Somerville,	2
Fitchburg,	1	Springfield,	2
Framingham,	2	Stockbridge,	1
Gay Head,	1	Taunton,	2
Gloucester,	3	Tewksbury,	4
Greenwich,	1	Webster,	1
Hebron,	1	Wilbraham,	5
Holyoke,	7	Wakefield,	1
Lawrence,	3	Williamstown,	1
Lowell,	5	Woburn,	3
Lynn,	4	Worcester,	9
Malden,	2	Wrentham,	1

DIAGRAM – SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.



SHOWS MOVEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th 1883.

" " " " " " " 1884.

" " " " " " " 1885.

STATEMENT D. — *Arrivals and Departures for Ten Years.*

	Present at the beginning of the Year.	Afterward received.	Whole number under care.	Average population.	Percentage of arrivals to average population.	Discharged by Board of H., L. & C.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on trial and on board.	Percentage of deaths to average population.	Percentage of placing out to average population.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1876, .	512	373	885	515	$72\frac{4}{10}$ pr. ct.	151	32	14	142	$6\frac{2}{10}$ pr. ct.	$27\frac{2}{10}$ pr. ct.
" " " 30, 1877, .	546	347	873	535	$64\frac{9}{10}$ "	216	14	26	127	$2\frac{6}{10}$ "	$23\frac{7}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1878, .	525	249	774	537	$46\frac{4}{10}$ "	138	13	17	137	$2\frac{4}{10}$ "	$25\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1879, .	531	144	675	501	$28\frac{7}{10}$ "	77	14	6	153	$2\frac{7}{10}$ "	$30\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1880, .	475	233	708	448	52 "	64	5	7	193	$1\frac{1}{10}$ "	$43\frac{1}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1881, .	437	256	693	424	$60\frac{4}{10}$ "	46	5	3	203	$1\frac{2}{10}$ "	$47\frac{9}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1882, .	435	328	763	448	$73\frac{2}{10}$ "	78	5	8	197	$1\frac{1}{10}$ "	44 "
" " " 30, 1883, .	475	254	729	436	$58\frac{2}{10}$ "	54	13	–	216	$3\frac{2}{10}$ "	$49\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1884, .	440	173	613	425	$40\frac{7}{10}$ "	50	3	2	186	$\frac{7}{10}$ "	$43\frac{8}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1885, .	398	276	674	416	$65\frac{8}{10}$ "	80	9	1	186	$2\frac{1}{0}$ "	$44\frac{7}{10}$ "
Average for ten years, .	477	$263\frac{1}{10}$	738	$468\frac{5}{10}$	$56\frac{3}{10}$ pr. ct.	$95\frac{4}{10}$	$11\frac{3}{10}$	$8\frac{4}{10}$	174	$2\frac{3}{10}$ pr. ct.	38 pr. ct.

STATEMENT E. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.
Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	$1,377 51	$1,363 36	$1,346 24	$1,312 22	$1,345 84	$1,331 43	$1,342 25	$1,353 00	$1,363 67	$1,380 02	$1,308 78	$1,385 44	$16,209 76
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	11 00	5 00	2 89	5 60	50	8 50	6 24	9 50	1 00	14 00	27 52	41 77	133 52
Fruit and vegetables,	22 48	30 59	36 41	16 96	29 23	12 40	54 95	115 20	59 00	18 70	25 92	17 21	439 05
Meat and fish,	316 66	319 88	252 37	311 56	115 24	483 88	144 5	344 17	409 14	407 59	381 04	408 88	3,894 96
Flour,	357 00	–	113 75	689 50	714 00	63 00	956 00	–	63 50	59 00	–	163 50	3,179 25
Grain, feed and meal,	82 93	68 55	70 80	325 27	115 90	64 39	272 31	72 17	93 57	39 41	97 56	298 53	1,601 39
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	18 00	61 32	35 28	87 00	63 84	69 68	82 11	37 00	59 69	5 00	72 20	12 48	603 60
Sugar and molasses,	118 00	54 43	121 58	77 56	125 11	98 79	55 08	128 19	111 46	105 27	87 68	81 38	1,167 53
Milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	330 26	229 15	296 10	236 29	337 24	257 34	252 60	243 99	269 71	254 70	263 80	235 04	3,246 22
Other groceries and provisions,	40 74	27 58	14 83	79 29	51 38	76 46	59 52	78 44	79 60	61 58	106 79	89 90	766 11
Clothing, boots and shoes,	755 19	369 98	224 84	818 27	721 87	312 41	684 66	148 09	149 09	298 09	259 13	674 42	5,356 04
Furniture, beds and bedding,	93 30	–	8 40	–	–	31 65	44 68	67 56	83 96	6 50	31 68	12 74	380 47
Medical supplies,	11 06	8 14	23 84	7 92	–	46 03	10 28	21 88	25 58	5 85	16 15	6 80	183 53
Fuel and lights,	84 66	69 34	113 31	149 05	110 48	71 43	419 51	2,645 00	136 97	345 71	78 97	–	4,224 43
Books and school supplies,	–	22 04	5 65	140 78	37 98	8 40	–	57 33	6 35	9 37	53 75	21 40	363 05
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, etc.,	–	9 05	13 41	16 18	3 15	20 05	18 25	10 10	14 95	23 13	13 53	7 63	159 43
Repairs, ordinary,	86 38	181 85	116 61	50 10	62 02	33 00	127 72	275 79	378 20	204 06	259 32	274 25	2,049 30

Express, freight and passenger fares,	19 09	31 40	29 02	32 80	73 72	90 26	66 28	56 52	67 26	27 20	39 30	59 15	583 00
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	33 45	13 50	45 74	40 95	19 36	11 15	24 55	15 91	12 24	9 76	11 58	3 99	246 18
Expense of Sunday services,	15 00	25 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	25 00	260 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers, etc.,	30 00	-	-	25 00	-	-	-	-	-	13 23	5 56	-	73 79
Pasturage and hay,	100 00	50 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
Live stock,	-	-	-	-	-	350 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	350 00
Expense of inventory,	64 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 00
Miscellaneous,	86 59	49 03	148 90	227 95	148 01	135 01	131 49	218 80	268 24	189 21	176 38	110 76	1,890 37
Totals,	$4,053 30	$2,989 19	$3,030 97	$4,675 25	$4,094 87	$3,595 26	$4,763 03	$5,923 64	$3,673 18	$3,497 38	$3,341 62	$3,930 29	$47,574 98

Statement F.

Showing Persons Employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
$1,600 00	Amos Andrews,	Superintendent,	$9\frac{13}{30}$ months,	$1,257 77
1,600 00	*Gardiner Tufts*,	"	$2\frac{10}{30}$ "	311 10
400 00	William Holbrook, M. D.,	Physician,	12 "	400 00
600 00	*Charles S. Hart*,	Clerk,	3 "	150 00
500 00	Benjamin F. Moore,	"	9 "	375 00
1,000 00	John N. Lacey,	Engineer,	12 "	1,000 00
600 00	George H. Fisherdick,	Farmer,	12 "	600 00
420 00	E. G. Buss,	In charge of dining-hall,	12 "	339 75
450 00	Charles H. Bradley,	Supervisor,	$11\frac{23}{30}$ "	441 25
360 00	*Benjamin F. Moore*,	"	3 "	90 00
450 00	Reuben R. Field,	"	12 "	450 00
360 00	Stillman J. Baker,	"	9 "	270 00
360 00	J. M. Sisk,	Expressman,	12 "	360 00
516 00	Francis Duffy,	Baker,	12 "	500 80
420 00	Samuel C. Rogers,	Shoemaker,	$11\frac{2}{31}$ "	387 26
324 00	*Stillman J. Baker*,	Gardener,	3 "	81 00
240 00	Hiram L. Brown,	"	9 "	175 00
324 00	*Walter H. Williams*,	Watchman,	6 "	162 00
324 00	Arthur B. Robbins,	"	6 "	162 00
252 00	Walter H. Williams,	Teamster,	6 "	126 00
240 00	*George Heredeen*,	"	5 "	100 00
240 00	*C. B. Chapin*,	Assistant Farmer,	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	96 00
240 00	*Hiram L. Brown*,	" "	3 "	60 00
216 00	William Stratton,	" "	12 "	216 00
258 00	George H. Joslyn,	" "	6 "	129 00
216 00	William McIntyre,	" "	7 "	126 00

360 00	JAMES SKEVINGTON,	Fireman,	12 "	360 00
240 00	*Arthur B. Robbins*,	Night Fireman,	$4\frac{23}{30}$ "	95 34
180 00	JAMES LALLEY,	Nurse,	12 "	180 00
180 00	THOMAS J. FLYNN,	Laborer,	12 "	180 00
96 00	WILLIAM KELLEY,	Hostler,	12 "	96 00
400 00	MRS. M. A. ANDREWS,	Matron,	$9\frac{13}{30}$ "	314 44
400 00	*Mrs. M. A. Tufts*,	"	$2\frac{18}{30}$ "	86 65
300 00	MISS A. SWINERTON,	Assistant Matron,	6 "	150 00
300 00	*Mrs. M. J. Hamilton*,	" "	$4\frac{18}{31}$ "	117 42
300 00	*Miss C. M. Shaw*,	" "	1 month,	25 00
250 00	MRS. A. S. DANIELS,	" "	12 months,	249 50
250 00	MRS. M. C. BRADLEY,	" "	$11\frac{23}{30}$ "	244 64
300 00	*Mrs. A. Kingham*,	Housekeeper,	$10\frac{13}{30}$ "	263 71
300 00	MISS M. A. CLARK,	"	$1\frac{1}{30}$ "	33 87
250 00	MRS S. A. FIELD,	Instructor of sewing,	12 "	249 50
250 00	*Miss F. A. Ramsey*,	Assistant Instructor of sewing,	$6\frac{23}{30}$ "	139 10
250 00	*Miss Etta M. French*,	" " "	$4\frac{13}{30}$ "	92 07
250 00	MISS L. E. PRESTON,	" " "	$\frac{8}{30}$ "	5 55
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON,	Principal and teacher first school,	12 "	500 00
250 00	MISS N. J. RICE,	Teacher of second school,	12 "	249 50
250 00	MISS CORA A. UNDERWOOD,	" of third school,	12 "	249 50
250 00	MISS HARRIET E. LACEY,	" of fourth school,	12 "	249 50
360 00	MISS GEORGIA A. MOSHER,	" of fifth school (music),	12 "	360 00
250 00	MRS. H. E. DARTE,	" of sixth school,	12 "	249 50
250 00	MISS JULIA CLEMENTS,	" of seventh school,	12 "	249 50
250 00	MRS. L. J. BLAISDELL,	" of kindergarten,	12 "	249 50
250 00	*Mrs. M. J. Hamilton*,	Substituting,	4 "	82 83
250 00	MISS J. M. HAMILTON,	"	8 "	166 67
250 00	MISS ADDIE F. BLACK,	Supervisor,	12 "	249 50
250 00	MISS LUCY F. KINGHAM,	"	12 "	249 50
360 00	MISS HATTIE E. BLANCHARD,	Nurse,	$10\frac{29}{30}$ "	329 00
175 00	MRS. M. E. CLARK,	Assistant Nurse,	10 "	145 84

STATEMENT F. — Concluded.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
175 00	*Miss Josie Spofford*,	Assistant Nurse,	2 months.	$29 16
300 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	Laundress and Tailoress,	12 "	300 00
250 00	MRS. C. W. MOORE,	Assistant Tailoress,	$11\frac{24}{30}$ "	244 80
180 00	*Miss Etta M. French*,	" in dining-hall,	$7\frac{18}{31}$ "	113 71
180 00	*Miss L. E. Preston*,	" " "	$4\frac{5}{30}$ "	62 29
180 00	MISS KATE CAMPBELL,	" " "	$\frac{8}{30}$ "	4 00
175 00	*Miss E. M. Melvin*,	" in kitchen,	$2\frac{15}{30}$ "	36 46
168 00	*Mrs. Fannie Meeney*,	" Laundress,	8 "	112 00
168 00	MISS A. L DINSMORE,	" "	$3\frac{23}{30}$ "	52 73
168 00	MRS. H. D. COOK,	" "	$3\frac{21}{30}$ "	51 80
156 00	*Miss Bridget Concannon*,	" "	21 "	28 17
144 00	MISS KATE RILEY,	" "	$\frac{26}{30}$ "	10 40
144 00	MISS ELLEN FLAHERTY,	" "	$2\frac{29}{31}$ "	35 23
144 00	*Mrs. Margaret Montana*,	" "	$\frac{25}{30}$ "	10 00
144 00	*Mrs S. A. Scott*,	Cook,	3 "	36 00
240 00	MISS BELLE MCKINNON,	"	7 "	140 00
144 00	*Mrs. Mary Crane*,	"	$1\frac{26}{30}$ "	20 16
144 00	*Mrs. M. E. Clark*,	" at hospital,	2 "	24 00
144 00	*Mrs. Jeannette Loud*,	" "	$2\frac{16}{30}$ "	30 40
144 00	MISS FLORA J. DYER,	" "	$4\frac{24}{30}$ "	57 29
144 00	*Miss M. E. Meeney*,	" "	2 "	24 00
156 00	MISS MARY HAGARTY,	Assistant in kitchen,	$\frac{12}{30}$ "	5 20

NOTE. — The names of officers and employees now serving are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT G.

Products of the Farm.

1885.	Quantity.		Value.
Apples, early,	80	bushels,	$24 00
" cider,	200	"	20 00
" winter,	230	barrels,	345 00
Asparagus,	12	bushels,	30 00
Beans,	16	"	24 00
Beef,	7,184	pounds,	574 72
Beets, blood turnips,	275	bushels,	137 50
Cabbages,	2,300	heads,	230 00
Carrots,	375	bushels,	150 00
Corn fodder, green,	25	tons,	250 00
Crab apples,	6	bushels,	6 00
Cucumbers,	19	"	76 00
Currants,	211	quarts,	10 55
Eggs,	253½	dozen,	63 38
English turnips,	200	bushels,	40 00
Ensilage,	100	tons,	500 00
Grapes,	200	pounds,	16 00
Hay,	145	tons,	2,900 00
Ice,	200	"	600 00
Mangolds,	2,200	bushels,	726 00
Manure,	200	cords,	800 00
Milk,	263,586	pounds,	4,876 34
Mowed oats,	3	tons,	60 00
Onions,	50	bushels,	37 50
Pears,	9	barrels,	22 50
Pease,	25	bushels,	50 00
Plums,	1	bushel,	1 50
Pork,	11,724	pounds,	791 37
Potatoes,	1,573	bushels,	707 85
Poultry,	84	pounds,	21 00
Quinces,	8	bushels,	8 00
Raspberries,	109	quarts,	13 08
Rhubarb,	900	pounds,	135 00
Rowen,	15	tons,	270 00
Rye,	38	bushels,	28 50
Rye straw,	5	tons,	75 00
Strawberries,	357	quarts,	42 84
Squash, summer,	700	pounds,	10 50
" winter,	1	ton,	30 00
Sweet corn,	44	bushels,	22 00
Tomatoes,	75	"	37 50
Veal,	1,113	pounds,	111 30
Wood,	40	cords,	160 00
			$15,034 93

STATEMENT H. — *Work done in Sewing-Room No. 1.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	182	90	272
Bed ticks,	45	397	442
Bibs,	35	–	35
Blankets,	–	15	15
Blouses,	–	42	42
Capes,	89	56	145
Chemises,	274	–	274
Circulars,	35	–	35
Clothes bags,	6	2	8
Curtains,	24	13	37
Drawers, pairs,	302	–	302
Dresses,	384	35	419
Handkerchiefs,	45	–	45
Holders,	30	–	30
Hoods,	–	33	33
Napkins,	36	–	36
Night-dresses,	226	–	226
Pants,	–	87	87
Pillow shams,	6	2	8
Pillow slips,	237	58	295
Roller towels,	108	50	158
Sacks,	40	–	40
Scrub pads,	26	–	26
Sheets,	271	90	361
Shirts,	506	2,046	2,552
Shirt waists,	48	–	48
Skirts,	128	–	128
Spreads,	42	9	51
Stockings, pairs,	–	12,815	12,815
Table cloths,	8	15	23
Tiers,	339	–	339
Towels,	369	523	892
Underwaists,	28	–	28
Waists,	106	–	106
Wash rags,	95	–	95
Total,	4,070	16,378	20,448

STATEMENT I. — *Work done in Sewing-Room No 2.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	36	8	44
Caps,	564	73	637
Jackets,	420	2,149	2,569
Mittens, pairs,	53	–	53
Pants,	659	4,557	5,216
Shirts,	286	–	286
Suspenders, pairs,	425	52	477
Waists,	24	–	24
Total,	2,467	6,839	9,306

Total number of articles made,	6,537	
" " " repaired,	23,217	
		29,754

STATEMENT J.

AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent, and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand October 1, 1884,	$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1884,	10,051 59
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1884,	835 72
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1885,	37,967 73
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1885,	1,922 72
received from appropriation for building fire escapes,	923 83
received from appropriation for new boiler,	24 55
received from sales,	61 15
received from board of H., L. and C.,	65 75
	$51,953 04

CR.

Disbursements for three months ending Dec. 31, 1884,	$10,887 31	
Disbursements for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1885,	40,838 83	
Payments to State Treasurer,	126 90	
Cash on hand,	100 00	
		$51,953 04

STATEMENT K.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

There are employed in the —

Dormitories and other parts of the house,	21	girls.
Sewing-room No. 1,	25	"
Sewing-room No. 2,	16	boys
Dining hall,	25	"
Kitchen,	5	"
Shoe shop,	4	"
Bakery,	6	"
Laundry,	9	"
Hospital,	1	boy.
On the farm and at the barns,	50	boys.
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	35	"

Boys, 151; girls, 46; total, 197.

Statement L.

CHILDREN BOARDED IN FAMILIES.

Children boarded in families Sept. 30, 1885, paid for from appropriation of State Primary School,	28
Number of days' board paid for,	9,910
Amount paid during the year,	$2,758 44
Weekly per capita cost,	1 94+

This sum does not include expense of investigation of places, nor of visiting the children after being located, which is paid by the Department of Indoor Poor and increases the cost to the State.

Statement M.

RECAPITULATION OF INVENTORY

Taken by Enos Calkins and Wm H. Hellyar of Palmer, Mass., as of Sept. 30, 1885.

Land,	$22,664 81	
Buildings,	99,100 00	
		$121,764 81
Live stock,	$5,870 95	
Products of farm,	7,092 05	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,648 65	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	8,738 00	
Beds and bedding (inmates),	4,119 52	
Other furniture (inmates),	4,751 64	
Property in Superintendent's department,	4,394 57	
Clothing,	4,704 38	
Dry goods,	1,748 00	
Provisions and groceries,	1,048 60	
Drugs and medicines,	200 00	
Fuel,	3,136 25	
Library and school supplies,	1,314 00	
Heating, water and gas,	22,100 00	
Other supplies undistributed,	1,225 91	
		74,092 52
		$195,857 33

STATEMENT N. — *Receipts.*

Cash on hand at beginning of year,	$100 00
Received from appropriations for the present calendar year,	37,967 73
Received from unexpended appropriation of former calendar year,	10,051 59
Received from special appropriation for boarding out children,	2,758 44
Received from special appropriation for building fire escapes,	923 83
Received from special appropriation for new boiler and repairs on heating apparatus,	24 55
Received from sales,	61 15
Received from Board of H., L. and C,	65 75
	$51,953 04

STATEMENT O. — *Expenditures*

Current Expenditures.

For salaries, wages and labor,	$16,256 76
meat,	2,960 60
fish,	927 11
fruit and vegetables,	439 05
flour,	3,129 25
grain and meal,	1,601 39
tea, coffee and chocolate,	603 60
sugar and molasses,	1,164 63
milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	3,206 22
other groceries and provisions,	764 11
clothing, boots and shoes,	5,416 04
fuel and lights,	4,224 43
medical supplies,	183 53
furniture, beds and bedding,	380 47
transportation,	583 00
ordinary repairs,	2,354 18
other current expenses,	3,824 95
	$48,019 32

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Payments to State treasurer,	$126 90
For fire escapes,	923 83
boiler and heating apparatus,	24 55
board of children in families,	2,758 44
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1885,	100 00
	$51,953 04

STATEMENT P. — *Resources and Liabilities.*

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	15,661 17
	$15,761 17

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	291 06
	$15,470 11

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School, Monson, Mass.

I again have the honor of presenting you with the annual report of the medical department of the institution for the year ending Sept. 30, 1885.

Number remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1884,	20
admitted during the year,	215
of deaths,	9
discharged,	194
remaining,	32

As in years past, no name is entered upon the records unless in hospital twenty-four hours.

The larger part of those now in hospital are crippled children; two only being confined to their beds.

Names and Ages of those who Died, and also of the Diseases.

NAMES.	Date of Death.	Age.	Disease.
		Years.	
Abbie Barry,	Oct. 4, 1884,	11	Paralysis of brain.
Patrick Bradley,	26, "	12	Paralysis of heart.
Henry Bolster,	Jan. 17, 1885,	11	Drowned.
Eddie Phillips,	31, "	14	Lumbar abscess.
Wm. Pendergast,	Feb. 8, "	15	Pneumonia.
Fred Adams,	Mar. 15, "	15	Congestion of brain.
John Caroll,	26, "	1	Membranous croup.
John Ring,	July 15, "	15	Consumption
Thos. Mulligan,	Sept. 23, "	4	Cer.-spinal meningitis.

Of the number who have died during the year only three died of acute disease — William Pendergast of pneumonia, John Caroll of membranous croup, and Thomas Mulligan of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Henry Bolster, breaking through

thin ice, drowned in a small pond on the institution grounds. Fred Adams, of congestion of brain, in twenty-four hours after receiving an injury to his head. All the other cases were of long standing, and there are chronic cases now in the hospital that must from the nature of their diseases be short lived.

No epidemic has prevailed during the year, though there have been a few cases of chicken-pox and German measles. The hospital for contagious diseases has been used only for a few weeks during the year, and that for diphtheria.

The general health of the children has been good, attributed to the generous diet, healthful exercise, regular habits, and the watchful care of the officers.

I feel under great obligations to the superintendents, past and present, and the nurses, for their courtesy, kindness and readiness to respond to my suggestions in supplying everything needed for the comfort of the sick children under my care, not forgetting that divine Providence who has so kindly warded off pestilence and contagion during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HOLBROOK,
Physician S. P. S.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To Amos Andrews, *Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Primary School.*

In reporting the schools for the year 1885, tables embracing a summary of the work are presented and will be found appended to this report.

The year that has just closed has been one of patient labor. It will be observed, by reference to the report of last year, that there is great similitude in the numbers of the two years. It may be remarked with truth that our work has been but a repetition of what it was last year, with such improvements as are acquired by experience. Although the present pupils, by a large majority, are not the same as heretofore, a class similar in needs has come under our instruction. The same difficulties have been encountered and overcome, we trust with a greater degree of success than in any year previous. Our work is for the future more than for the present. If in a comparatively brief period children are improved, we feel that, years hence, the community in which they dwell will be so much the better for their having been here.

The average age of children at admission is about the same as formerly, while the average of education is less. All pupils of a suitable age, excepting those in the sixth and seventh schools, are employed a half-day in some kind of industrial labor; the other half is devoted to school work, in which they have made fair proficiency. The industrial education long since ceased to be an experiment, as it was found to have quickened them in moral purpose and strengthened them in their studies. A large number go out just as they

have reached the point where they have learned how to study. The foundation work begun here will bear good fruit in the future.

Many of the older boys when admitted are conversant with dime novel lore and manifest a fondness for low theatricals. Many are deceitful, untruthful, untrustful, while others are either dull, slow or obstinate. Several are earnest and ambitious; others are very bright, having fine minds, — are honest, polite, faithful; always doing their best.

Not unfrequent is the discovery of more than one of these traits, either good or bad, sometimes both, embodied in the same individual. School has done much for the former class, having directed their minds into the right channel and controlled and disciplined them as far as possible. Ideas are presented and the best of healthful reading provided for all, which will influence them to change their thoughts and habits, and in the general management they are treated with kindness and firmness, thus combining personal with paternal government. The dull ones have been awakened and stimulated, the acute ones have been quickened. All but the weakest have been benefited and show improvement in mind and morals. The pupils being without the aid of good parents and home sympathies, the work of the teacher is thus deprived of its best supports, and their previous social condition imposes a work upon us hardly less moral than intellectual. The closer our work is studied the brighter it shines. Discouragements are at times met with, but it is hoped that we are building wiser than we know.

Mention was made in last year's report of a number of children of various ages who were mentally deficient. Most of them are here yet. Among those newly admitted there were a few of the same class, so that the number has been increased instead of lessened. The incapacity of these children is very great. They are incapable of advancement. The teacher is hampered and annoyed by having them in school. It is hoped some better provision will soon be made for them, as they greatly impede the progress of the progressive ones.

We have not been called upon to pass through the vicissi-

tudes of a change in teachers, and the progress has been a steady growth under the continuous instruction of the same corps. The year has been characterized by unanimity of purpose and zealous labor. The course of study and methods of instruction are the outgrowth of experience.

For assistance and support in efforts to promote the efficiency of the schools, my thanks are due to you and to the teachers.

Very respectfully,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,
Principal.

TABLE No. 1.

TEACHERS.	SCHOOLS.	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1884.	Newly admitted.	Readmitted.	Received by promotion.	Received by transfer.	Whole number enrolled.	Left.	Discharged by promotion.	Discharged by transfer.	Died.	Number under instruction a part of the year.	Number under instruction the entire year.	Number in attendance Sept. 30, 1885.
Miss E. M. Fullington,	First,	35	9	15	28	–	87	49	–	–	2	75	12	36
Miss N. J. Rice,	Second,	41	4	7	39	–	91	31	27	–	1	87	4	32
Miss C. A. Underwood,	Third,	41	12	15	43	–	111	25	40	–	3	108	3	43
Miss H E. Lacey,	Fourth,	40	20	5	35	–	100	13	39	1	–	90	10	47
Miss G. A. Mosher,	Fifth,	49	11	17	13	–	90	47	–	–	1	70	20	42
Mrs. H. E. Darte,	Sixth,	39	12	4	55	1	111	12	50	–	–	108	3	49
Miss J. Clements,	Seventh,	46	18	–	44	–	108	10	56	–	–	102	6	42
Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell,	Eighth,	45	59	3	6	6	119	19	45	–	–	110	9	55
	Kindergarten,	23	16	–	–	–	39	10	6	6	1	34	5	16
Total,	8	359	161	66	263	7	856	216	263	7	8	784	72	362

TABLE NO. 2.

SCHOOLS.		Largest No. reached.	Smallest No. reached.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.		ILLITERACY AT ENTERING.							NOW STUDYING.				
							Could not read or write.	Could read only.	Could both read and write.	Never studied Arithmetic.	Never studied Geography.	Never studied Language.	Never studied History.	Reading and Spelling.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Language.	History.
					Yrs.	Mos.												
First School, . . .	Boys.	50	33	41	13	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	4	36	36	36	36	24
Second School, . . .	Boys.	51	31	42	12	6	–	–	4	–	–	3	4	32	32	32	32	–
Third School, . . .	Boys.	49	41	45	11	10	–	–	12	–	–	10	12	43	43	43	–	–
Fourth School, . . .	Boys.	47	37	43	10	6	–	–	20	–	17	18	20	47	47	–	–	–
Fifth School, . . .	Girls	55	32	42	11	9	–	–	11	–	6	6	9	41	41	36	40	16
Sixth School, . . .	Mixed.	51	38	44	10	8	–	–	12	–	12	12	12	49	49	–	–	–
Seventh School, . .	Mixed.	56	39	48	9	6	–	–	18	–	18	18	18	42	42	–	–	–
Eighth School, . . .	Mixed.	56	32	44	8	6	44	9	6	53	59	59	59	50	20	–	–	–
Kindergarten, . . .	Mixed.	26	13	19	4	–	16	–	–	16	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–
Total, . . .		441	296	368	10	3	60	9	92	69	128	143	154	340	310	147	108	40

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen : — I have the honor to herewith submit for your consideration the first annual report of the Lyman School for Boys, with tables, containing statistics of its condition, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1885 : —

Table No. 1.

Showing the Number Received and Discharged and General Condition of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1885.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1884,		150
Received — Since committed,	64	
Recommitted,	2	
Detained temporarily by request of the superintendent of the Visiting Agency,	1	
Returned voluntarily,	5	
by parents,	4	
institution officers,	13	
police,	2	
master,	2	
Overseers of Poor,	1	
visiting agents,	3	
	—	97
Whole number in school during the year,		247
Discharged — On trial,	28	
probation,	81	
To Bridgewater Workhouse,	6	
Overseers of Poor,	4	
seek employment,	5	
House of Correction,	3	
Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	
enlist in navy,	1	
Voyages to sea,	10	
By elopement (all returned),	5	
As reformed,	1	
	—	152
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1885,		95

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number Discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average Number.
October,	3	15	143.77
November,	7	10	136.73
December,	8	4	137.93
January,	3	11	136.20
February,	1	18	125.86
March,	9	16	110.74
April,	7	14	105.33
May,	8	20	92.61
June,	11	13	86.
July,	11	10	84.70
August,	18	9	93.70
September,	11	12	92 63
Totals,	97	152	112.18

Table No. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	–	46	46
Berkshire,	–	199	199
Bristol,	5	508	513
Dukes,	–	9	9
Essex,	15	939	954
Franklin,	1	49	50
Hampden,	5	311	316
Hampshire,	1	69	70
Middlesex,	18	962	980
Nantucket,	–	16	16
Norfolk,	3	922	925
Plymouth,	3	98	101
Suffolk,	8	1,181	1,189
Worcester,	6	628	634
Totals,	65	5,937	6,002
NATIVITY.			
American,	61	4,499	4,560
Foreign,	4	865	869
Unknown,	–	15	15
Totals,	65	5,379	5,444

Table No. 4.

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	5
Police Court,	27
District Court,	26
Trial Justices,	6
Superior Court,	1
Total,	65

Table No. 5.

Showing Age of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	25	25
Eight years,	–	116	116
Nine years,	1	232	233
Ten years,	–	438	438
Eleven years,	–	618	618
Twelve years,	10	670	680
Thirteen years,	15	783	798
Fourteen years,	25	961	986
Fifteen years,	12	869	881
Sixteen years,	1	927	928
Seventeen years,	1	278	279
Eighteen years and over,	–	59	59
Unknown,	–	29	29
Totals,	65	6,010	6,075

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Domestic Condition, etc., of Boys Committed during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents,	2
no father,	7
no mother,	7
step-father,	3
step-mother,	10
intemperate father,	25
intemperate mother,	9
parents separated,	2
been arrested before,	50
been inmates of other institutions,	19
other members of family arrested,	27
used ardent spirits,	6
used tobacco,	38
Catholic parents,	45
others,	20

During the past year a great change has been made in the condition of the school, and what was once a congregate department with bars and bolts, has now become an open school making a family of equal liberties and freedom with the other so called trust houses; thus giving the officers a better opportunity for personal effort with the boys, which is absolutely essential to the accomplishment of good among them. Continually receiving boys as we are from the cities and larger towns, who have never been taught morality by precept or example, inheriting vicious tendencies, with no love for the good, with their whole moral nature warped and distorted by contact with vice, to take such subjects, to endeavor to change their characters and fit them to earn an honest living and occupy respectable positions in the community, is a task at which the most experienced will at times pause disheartened. To assist in this work would it not be advisable to teach these boys the use of mechanical tools and send them out partially, if not wholly, skilled in some useful employment, thus securing to them an equal opportunity for

success with the average boys of the Commonwealth in the great struggle of life?

Honest and intelligent dealing with these unfortunate boys demands that they should, as far as possible, enjoy the opportunity of learning a trade, or some useful occupation. This seems to me indispensable in their reformation and preparation for the realities of life. A large proportion of those committed are from the cities, and it will be there that they will seek homes after their release. They have no taste or desire for agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. Then why not furnish them means of support in the city? To know they have such means within themselves will have a tendency to increase their self-respect and to restrain them from evil. The commitments during the year have been less than those of the preceding year. Not, perhaps, that crime is less prevalent, but owing in a great measure to the unsettled condition of the school and a knowledge (by courts and justices) that the accommodations and capacity of the building temporarily leased for its use was limited. Nearly seventy per cent. of those who commenced the year in the institution have been placed on probation at their homes, when they were recommended by the Superintendent of the Visiting Agency, or homes provided for them among farmers and other applicants.

Here allow me to thank Superintendent Wrightington and his agents for the material aid furnished this department in securing so many places for boys during the past six months. In respect to the discipline of the school at this time, I have but little to say, as the appearance and manner of the inmates — all seemingly cheerful and happy — is sufficient evidence of its condition. The officers and employees in all departments have labored under serious disadvantages during the past few months. The division of the school in the early part of the summer, the removal of the congregate department — officers and inmates — to the recently purchased land, while the original families, the farmer and his assistants, together with the stock, remained upon the original farm, has made the care and labor of all much greater than usual.

The expense for labor has also been increased necessarily,

the needed repairs in the buildings leased for the use of the school, the additions *to* and repairs *in* and about the buildings recently purchased to prepare them for occupancy by one of the "families," the cultivation of both the old and new farms, all combine to swell the sum total of current expenses.

While this is true of the current expenses, it is quite the reverse in relation to salaries.

The number of officers and employees Sept. 30, 1885,	27
The corresponding month, 1884,	39
The amount of salaries for September, 1885,	$947 41
The corresponding month, 1884,	1,236 30
The salaries for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1885,	5,942 02
The corresponding six months in 1884,	7,155 27

The sanitary condition of the school has been excellent, having had but one case of illness during the year. A few instances of fractured limbs, caused by falls in the gymnasium, have occurred, a more detailed account of which will be found in the physician's report.

The schools are in charge of experienced and faithful teachers, who are earnest in advancing the interests of their pupils.

The Sabbath is devoted to Sunday school teachings and reading, and the boys have many times attended divine worship at the various churches in the village. Catholic services are held on Saturday afternoon, at the convenience of the priests of Westborough.

The farmer's report will give a full account of the farm crops raised, with their appraised value.

Our thanks are due the publishers for their continued liberality in gratuitously sending us copies of their publications, among which may be mentioned the "Salem Mercury," "Essex County Gazette," "Our Dumb Animals," The "Home World," "The Weekly Evangelist," "Howard Times," and many others. In closing this report I wish to bear testimony to the earnest co-operation of the officers in all departments, and to their faithfulness in the discharge of their duties at all times.

We acknowledge our gratitude to an overruling Providence for his numerous blessings in the past, and to him we would humbly look for guidance in the future.

Thanking you, ladies and gentlemen, for the many courtesies extended me,

I am very respectfully,

H. E. SWAN,

Superintendent.

October 1, 1885.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1884 — October,	Received from the State Treasurer,	$3,919 77
November,	" " " "	3,404 30
December,	" " " "	3,157 85
1885 — January,	" " " "	2,166 38
February,	" " " "	2,092 29
March,	" " " "	1,777 84
April,	" " " "	2,852 51
May,	" " " "	2,553 06
June,	" " " "	2,627 13
July,	" " " "	3,512 21
August,	" " " "	2,012 50
September,	" " " "	2,538 92
		$32,614 76

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1884 — October,		$3,919 77
November,		3,404 30
December,		3,157 85
1885 — January,		2,166 38
February,		2,092 29
March,		1,777 84
April,		2,852 51
May,		2,553 06
June,		2,627 13
July,		3,512 21
August,		2,012 50
September,		2,538 92
		$32,614 76

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for new Buildings for Lyman School for Boys.

1885 — August,	Received from State Treasury,	$3,178 76
September,	" " " "	10,235 74
		$13,414 50

EXPENDITURES.

1885 — August, Paid Bills audited on Schedule No. 1,	$3,178 76
September, " " " " " " 2,	10,235 74
	$13,414 50

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1885.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$13,163 08
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,	1,410 43
Expense of Sunday services,	225 00
Provision and grocery supplies, including: —	
Meat,	1,460 00
Fish,	514 43
Fruit and vegetables,	220 27
Flour and bread,	458 02
Grain and meal for table,	126 97
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	1,626 52
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	324 52
Sugar and molasses,	671 89
Milk, butter and cheese,	872 48
Other groceries and provisions,	431 33
Clothing of all kinds,	2,695 21
Fuel and lights,	2,848 88
Medicines and medical supplies,	59 04
Furniture, beds and bedding,	828 25
Ordinary repairs,	2,308 05
Books and school supplies,	30 15
Blacksmithing, horse and cattle shoeing,	102 18
Express, freight and passenger fares,	640 77
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	321 59
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairs of same,	523 47
Live stock,	594 00
Rent,	95 00
Miscellaneous,	63 23
Total,	$32,614 76

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1884.						
October,	Received cash from,	$236 21	$1 20	$3 87		$241 28
November,	" " "	98 53	–	529 64	–	628 17
December,	" " "	131 43	51 00	–	–	182 43
1885.						
January,	" " "	331 76	21 30	27 13	–	380 19
February,	" " "	474 70	12 20	261 47	–	748 37
March,	" " "	493 93	60 00	–	$365 76	919 69
April,	" " "	345 26	–	183 95	–	529 21
May,	" " "	108 05	21 50	800 49	–	930 04
June,	" " "	53 25	897 74	–	–	950 99
July,	" " "	283 76	2 65	–	–	286 41
August,	" " "	50 26	–	–	69	50 95
September,	" " "	103 77	–	62 00	–	165 77
Totals,		$2,710 91	$1,067 59	$1,868 55	$366 45	$6,013 50

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS — *Concluded.*

Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1884.						
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	$236 21	$1 20	$3 87	–	$241 28
November,	" " "	98 53	–	529 64	–	628 17
December,	" " "	131 43	51 00	–	–	182 43
1885.						
January,	" " "	331 76	21 30	27 13	–	380 19
February,	" " "	474 70	12 20	261 47	–	748 37
March,	" " "	493 93	60 00	–	$365 76	919 69
April,	" " "	345 26	–	183 95	–	529 21
May,	" " "	108 05	21 50	800 49	–	930 04
June,	" " "	–	897 74	–	–	897 74
July,	" " "	337 01	2 65	–	–	339 66
August,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–
September,	" " "	154 03	–	62 00	69	216 72
Totals,		$2,710 91	$1,067 59	$1,868 55	$366 45	$6,013 50

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1884.			1885.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,356 60	$1,210 19	$1,223 87	$1,242 21	$1,207 78	$1,238 86	$1,181 38	$1,168 00	$1,332 60	$1,343 17	$1,234 70	$1,059 15	$14,798 51
Transportation and travelling expenses,	9 02	97 06	94 58	36 68	40 20	13 44	47 91	79 22	48 35	90 53	48 68	35 10	640 77
Postage and telegrams,	9 20	6 50	32 49	3 37	19 57	55	15 12	17 29	24 67	23 87	11 74	16 81	181 18
Provisions and groceries,	410 69	631 86	968 57	300 50	236 64	243 88	320 23	127 03	507 28	497 56	346 13	489 54	5,079 91
School property,	–	–	–	6 85	–	–	7 92	2 36	–	12 72	–	–	29 85
Clothing,	204 57	253 22	161 85	92 06	206 07	80 07	873 46	413 98	95 24	176 28	27 00	111 41	2,695 21
Grain and meal for stock,	174 89	171 18	321 45	121 32	136 69	127 54	96 21	13 04	158 44	126 40	114 31	65 05	1,626 21
Ordinary repairs,	9 10	13 90	122 60	73 41	2 40	13 35	48 33	473 50	31 17	902 88	141 46	475 95	2,308 05
Fuel and lights,	1,306 73	813 16	105 12	93 89	45 43	18 91	9 20	21 49	294 61	121 88	–	18 46	2,848 88
News, S. S. and waste papers,	4 30	6 00	1 00	–	–	–	–	1 40	2 50	–	–	–	15 20
Furniture, beds and bedding,	29 37	153 40	34 98	147 77	13 75	22 09	171 05	99 40	36 98	32 80	17 50	69 16	828 25
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 00	71 00	23 85	30 20	23 65	25	170 95
Farm tools,	8 18	75	8 95	35 55	–	1 60	–	46 00	32 50	106 17	2 90	109 92	352 52
Horse and cattle shoeing,	21 30	3 75	9 90	3 75	–	17 55	5 15	3 35	7 00	11 50	7 30	11 63	102 18
Petties,	3 00	–	8 29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11 29
Live stock,	342 00	30 00	57 00	–	165 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	594 00
Stationery,	30 82	13 33	1 00	9 02	17 51	–	29 55	2 25	60	5 85	17 13	4 99	132 05
Drugs and medical supplies,	–	–	6 20	–	–	–	–	9 00	22 34	–	–	21 50	59 04
Printing,	–	–	–	–	1 25	–	–	4 75	9 00	30 40	–	–	45 40
Rent,	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 00	–	–	–	20 00	50 00	95 00
Totals,	$3,919 77	$3,404 30	$3,157 85	$2,166 38	$2,092 29	$1,777 84	$2,852 51	$2,553 06	$2,627 13	$3,512 21	$2,012 50	$2,538 92	$32,614 76

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The school has passed through another year with very little sickness and but few accidents.

I cannot doubt that the freedom from sickness the school has enjoyed is largely the result of prompt attention to first symptoms, which has been the rule with those having care of the boys.

The early detection and removal of all causes of disease has been our endeavor, and, so far, not a case has occurred which could be charged to the management of the boys or the sanitary condition of the buildings or their surroundings.

Only thirteen cases are recorded as requiring more than a day's treatment.

The gymnasium has furnished four fractures of the fore-arm, near the wrist, all alike, two of them being received by one boy at the same time. All recovered perfectly good arms.

Cornelius Minon came to the school sick with dysentery. He was seriously ill for three weeks, but ultimately made a good recovery. This was the only case of severe acute disease, and this originated in the boy's home.

It was feared that the change of location to an old and unoccupied building would cause some sickness, but no such result was realized.

Owing to the presence of small-pox in some parts of the State, and the possibility of an invasion here, every boy in the school has been examined, and all vaccinated who had not been, or who did not present satisfactory evidence of successful working.

There is every reason to expect the school will continue to enjoy its present excellent health.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY, *Physician.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1885.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To H. E. Swan, Superintendent.

Sir: — I herewith submit for your consideration my fourth annual report.

The past season has been a trying one to some extent, owing to the division of labor between the two farms. The produce is less than last year, as we have not had as much land under cultivation by fifteen acres.

The vegetable crops have yielded satisfactorily, excepting potatoes and onions. Our potato yield was about two-thirds of a crop. The decrease in onions was due to the ravages of the maggot.

Our dairy is smaller, but much improved by the sale of the poorest cows at auction in the spring. We have taken great pains in selecting the progeny from the best of our herd, and the result is, we have a valuable lot of young stock that will soon be classed as cows.

The income from the piggery has been good, netting over one thousand dollars, although the number of swine was decreased by the sale in the spring.

I would like to say here that the live stock sold at auction, which amounted to $503, is not included in the farm sales.

Our labor has been employed a good deal outside the farm (aside from our usual routine of drawing coal and other freight) in drawing stone for the new buildings. Men have worked 65¼, oxen 80, and horse teams 12¼ days.

The following schedule shows the productions on hand, consumed and sold, together with a list of the live stock as appraised, and the appraised value of agricultural implements, carriages, carts, wagons, harnesses, etc., —

PRODUCE ON HAND.

English hay, 71 tons (at the old Reform School barn),	$1,207 00	
English hay, 46 tons new farm,	782 00	
Meadow hay, 6 tons,	72 00	
Rye hay, 6 tons,	65 00	
Barley hay, 7 tons,	85 00	
Rowen hay, 4 tons,	50 00	
Oat straw, 2 tons,	25 00	
Rye straw, 6 tons,	102 00	
Corn stover,	100 00	
Corn, 240 bushels,	144 00	
Oats, 147 bushels,	66 15	
Rye, 26 bushels,	18 20	
Onions, 35 bushels,	35 00	
Beets, 150 bushels,	75 00	
Mangolds, 500 bushels,	60 00	
Carrots, 350 bushels,	80 00	
Potatoes, 500 bushels,	225 00	
Pease, 2 bushels,	5 00	
Beans, 12 bushels,	18 00	
Cabbages, 7,500 head,	375 00	
Grapes, 4 tons,	240 00	
Squashes, 4 tons,	80 00	
Apples, 80 barrels,	125 00	
Pears, 20 barrels,	30 00	
Quinces, 2 bushels,	4 00	
Turnips, 1,000 bushels,	125 00	
Cabbage fodder,	40 00	
Cabbage seeds, 3 pounds,	3 00	
Onion seeds, 14 pounds,	28 00	
Lettuce seeds, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound,	50	
Garden seeds,	2 00	
Pease,	1 00	
Sweet corn,	25 00	
Melons,	20 00	
	$4,312 85	

FERTILIZERS.

Stable manure,	100 00	
Manure (at old Reform School barn),	75 00	
		$4,487 85

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 7,667 cans,	$1,980 78	
Pork, 6,734 pounds,	487 94	
Beef, 4,353 pounds,	333 77	
Veal, 394 pounds,	40 36	
Chickens, 93¼ pounds,	15 85	
Eggs, 180 dozen,	37 50	
Strawberries, 670 boxes,	80 40	
Raspberries, 352 boxes,	49 28	
Currants, 132 boxes,	13 20	
Asparagus,	15 00	
Lettuce,	4 00	
Onions, 4 bushels,	3 00	
Potatoes, 30 bushels,	18 00	
Tomatoes, 20 bushels,	10 00	
Pears, 8 bushels,	8 00	
Apples, 2 barrels,	6 00	
Grapes, 200 pounds,	7 00	
Cranberries, 2 barrels,	16 00	
Pease, 68½ bushels,	95 62	
Beans, 34 bushels,	34 00	
String beans, 8 bushels,	6 00	
Cucumbers, 278 dozen,	33 36	
Beets, 11 bushels,	11 00	
Sweet corn, 738 dozen,	88 56	
Melons,	89 00	
Ice, 150 tons,	300 00	
	$3,783 62	
Corn fodder, 14 tons,	42 00	
Rye fodder, 2 tons,	10 00	
		$3,835 62

PRODUCE SOLD.

Milk, 2,902 cans,	$678 02	
Pigs,	584 50	
Pork,	198 72	
Fruits,	648 75	
Vegetables,	453 70	
Asparagus,	38 96	
Strawberries,	4 50	
Raspberries,	13 35	
Currants,	1 50	
Veal,	13 60	
Calves,	8 00	
Hides and skins,	53 86	
Miscellaneous,	4 45	
		$2,710 19

Live Stock.

Cows, 21,	$1,150 00	
Bull,	100 00	
Two-year-old heifer,	40 00	
Yearling heifers, 4,	100 00	
Yearling bull,	35 00	
Calves, 3,	50 00	
Boars, 2,	25 00	
Breeding sows, 9,	180 00	
Fattening hogs, 7,	125 00	
Shotes,	28 00	
Pigs, 54,	125 00	
Fowls, 40,	24 00	
	$1,982 00	
Oxen, 2 yoke,	350 00	
Pair bay horses,	275 00	
Gelding, "Major,"	125 00	
" "Ned,"	100 00	
" "General,"	60 00	
Mare, "Dolly,"	150 00	
" "Jennie,"	60 00	
		$3,102 00

Farming Implements.

Including wagons, machines, tools, etc.,	$2,183 70

Miscellaneous.

Plaster, 4 tons,	$22 00	
Phosphate,	4 00	
Grass seed,	3 00	
Corn,	4 00	
Wood,	26 00	
		$59 00

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$4,487 85	
Produce consumed,	3,835 62	
Produce sold,	2,710 91	
		$11,034 38
Live stock,		3,102 00
Agricultural implements, etc.,		2,183 70
Miscellaneous,		59 00
		$16,379 08

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. HERSEY,

Farmer.

SUMMARY.

Real Estate.

New Farm.

58 acres tillage on Stone farm,	$10,800 00	
36 acres pasturage on Stone farm,	1,800 00	
		$12,600 00

Old Reform School Farm.

Pasture and meadow rear of Peters House,	200 00	
19 acres woodland,	855 00	
90 acres tillage,	8,100 00	
		9,155 00
		$21,755 00

Buildings.

New Farm Buildings.

Stone house,	$3,500 00	
Stone barn and sheds,	1,200 00	
	$4,700 00	

Old Reform School Buildings.

Peters House,	$2,000 00	
Farm house,	4,200 00	
Cottage house,	1,100 00	
Small house,	500 00	
Peters House, barn and shed,	500 00	
Farm barn and tool house,	6,700 00	
Tool and chair shop,	700 00	
Piggery,	1,500 00	
Coal sheds,	300 00	
Hen house,	150 00	
	$17,650 00	22,350 00

Personal Estate.

Live stock,	$3,102 00	
Produce on hand,	4,487 85	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,183 70	
Amounts carried forward,	$9,773 55	$44,105 00

Amounts brought forward, ...	$9,773 55	$44,105 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . .	930 19	
Beds and bedding, inmates, ...	1,923 05	
Other furniture, ...	1,276 51	
Personal property, superintendent's department,	7,522 43	
Ready-made clothing, ...	3,829 92	
Dry goods, ...	418 31	
Drugs, medicine and surgical implements, .	150 00	
Fuel and oil, ...	84 28	
Library, ...	700 00	
Provisions and groceries, ...	459 95	
		$27,068 19
Total, ...		$71,173 19

HENRY L. CHASE,
G. P. HEATH,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: H. E. SWAN, *Supt.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1885.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

H. E. Swan, superintendent,	$1,600 00
Mrs. H. E. Swan, matron,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Perry, charge of family,	775 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, charge of family,	750 00
J. W. Clark, engineer,	800 00
J. H. Cummings, assistant overseer,	400 00
J. T. Perkins, man of all work,	400 00
C. G. Fletcher, watchman,	400 00
A. C. Darling, teacher,	300 00
E. L. Burgess, teacher,	300 00
L. E. Brown, teacher,	300 00
H. R. Hovey, teacher,	300 00
E L. Stowell, cook,	260 00
Mrs. E. A. Hersey, cook,	260 00
B. Robins, laundress and seamstress,	250 00
S. E. Leighton, laundress and seamstress,	250 00
M. E. Call, laundress and seamstress,	250 00
F. E. Corey, physician,	100 00
E. A. Hersey, farmer,	500 00

A. G. Livingston, farm hand, $25 per month.
A. W. Leighton, farm hand, $25 per month.
F. B. Stowell, farm hand, $25 per month.
W. H. Powers, carpenter, $1.50 per day.

SCHEDULE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
J. A. Allen,	Superintendent,	6 months,	$800 02
H. E. Swan,	Ass't superintendent and superintendent,	12 "	1,199 99
N. B. Allen,	Matron,	4 "	132 26
Mrs. H. E. Swan,	Housekeeper and matron,	8 " 6 days,	172 47
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Merrill,	Charge of family,	12 "	819 38
" " E. Howard,	" "	12 "	764 35
" " S. W. Perry,	" "	12 "	759 90
" " S. Armitage,	" "	9 " 16 days,	617 93
J. W. Clark,	Engineer,	11 "	733 31
R. G. Newman,	Assistant engineer,	8 "	262 37
J. H. Cummings,	Assistant overseer,	12 "	440 74
A. F. Howe,	" "	4 " 28 days,	164 45
A. C Darling,	Teacher,	12 "	300 00
H. W. Staples,	"	7 " 16 days,	188 12
M. W. Perkins,	"	6 " 24 "	175 46
D. J. Alexander,	"	6 "	155 74
S. A. Johnson,	"	5 " 11½ days,	155 13
L. M Harvey,	"	5 " 14 "	136 48
E. L. Burgess,	"	5 " 14 "	135 66
J F. Mackey,	"	2 " 22 "	90 87
C. Lufkins,	"	1 month,	25 00
H. R. Hovey,	"	1 "	25 00
L. E. Brown,	"	1 "	25 00

A. Bridges,	"	27 days,	22 41
V. E. Harvey,	"	5 "	5 42
J. T. Perkins,	Man of all work,	12 months,	413 24
T. F. Greenleaf,	Baker,	4 "	244 00
C. Turner,	"	4 " 9 days,	144 33
R. Alexander,	Watchman,	8 " 12 "	295 28
C G. Fletcher,	"	3 " 2 "	102 19
C. L. Randall,	Charge of stores,	3 " 14 "	117 58
R. D. Campbell,	" "	1 month,	41 04
B. Robins,	Laundress,	12 months,	254 99
S. E. Leighton,	"	12 "	245 72
D. A. Thompson,	"	10 " 15 days,	229 93
M. E. Call,	"	1 month, 15 "	32 90
E. L. Stowell,	Cook,	12 months,	261 45
Mrs. E. A. Hersey,	"	4 months, 6 days,	133 57
W. H. Powers,	Carpenter,	308 days,	462 00
F. E. Corey,	Physician,	12 months,	100 02
R. S. Allen,	Office work,	3 " 14 days,	117 58
E. A. Hersey,	Farmer,	12 "	509 58
A. G. Livingston,	Farm hand,	12 "	300 00
A. W. Leighton,	" "	11 " 19½ days,	290 17
C. E. Hardy,	" "	6 " 4 "	157 05
F. P. Stowell,	" "	5 " 8 "	129 00
A. Straw,	" "	5 "	115 00
D. M. Bailey,	Vacancy,	1 month, 25½ days,	99 67
J. E. Perry,	"	1 " 29 "	34 69
D. E. Dudley,	"	26 days,	28 60
O. A. Flint,	"	15 "	13 20
			$13,163 08

SCHEDULE OF PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED AT THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Compensation.
Ministers,		$225 00
H. L. Chase,	Appraiser,	45 00
G. P. Heath,	"	10 00
J. McDermot,	Haying,	18 43
Dr. Batchelder,	Dentist,	2 00
J. A. Allen,		5 25
J. Hewitson,	Painting,	6 13
C. A. Harrington,	Masonry,	66 50
W. Allen & Sons,	Steam piping,	6 20
H. P. Brigham,	Making cider,	9 92
J. Burke,	Piping,	13 90
G. W. Bailey,	Carpenter,	68 28
W. A. Curtis,	"	286 49
H. L. Hudson,	Cleaning house,	24 75
Geo. Woodman & Co.,	Water piping,	56 30
Town of Westborough,	Moving telegraph poles,	2 00
D. M. Bailey,	Carpenter,	4 00
B. J. Stone,	Mowing,	38 12
Thomas Rice,	Farm labor,	13 50
J. E. Smith,	Teaming hay,	34 00
N. Remillard,	Carpenter,	66 94
M. Henry,	Haying,	65 50
J. Barbour,	Carpenter,	60 75
D. P. Brigham,	"	126 38
J. Brittan,	Auctioneer,	22 50
W. J. Teasdale,	Moving goods,	30 30
G. T. Fairweather,	Auctioneer's clerk,	10 00
C. B. Frost & Co.,	Repairing,	2 70
E. Wilson,	Haying,	22 86
P. Dujay,	Laborer,	5 25
F. Duganne,	"	1 50
C. Hayden,	Haying,	30 00
C. E. Bailey,	Lathing,	12 24
P. Finnerna,	Haying,	86 12
G. Wilson,	"	8 00
Varnum Bros.,	Stone layers,	55 50
H. A. Hicks,	Threshing oats,	8 82
Walworth Manufacturing Co.,	Steam pipes,	69 38
H. D. Hersey,	Labor on farm,	14 92
		$1,635 43

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857.	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug. 1878.
Aug. 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec. 1880.
Dec. 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct. 1881.
Oct. 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell.	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,*	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge, ,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,*	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residence, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayers,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	Still in office.
1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	" "
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	" "
1879,	Samuel R Heywood,	Worcester,	" "
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	" "
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office
1884,	J. J. Conner,	Holyoke,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — I herewith present you the annual report ending Sept. 30, 1885.

On July 22 I began the work of Superintendent of this school. At the commencement of my duties I found that a greater part of the officers had resigned, some leaving before my arrival, others soon after. This, together with my own inexperience, served to make matters more difficult at first. We were fortunate enough, however, to fill the vacant places with those who are efficient, and who are doing good and faithful work. Thus far affairs have moved along quietly and pleasantly.

It was found necessary to cleanse and repair houses Nos. 4 and 2. This has been done in a very thorough manner at No. 4, and Family No. 2 have removed to No. 5, and the work at No. 2 commenced. The girls have done a large part of the work at No. 4, and will do the same at No. 2, under the supervision of one of our own officers, thus saving expense in a great degree, and giving them work in which they are much interested. The girls have done more or less of out-door labor, which is not only good for them physically but mentally, and also serves as recreation.

The health of the girls continues to be excellent. Those who come in are often puny and pale-faced, but soon change to be strong and robust. The families are visited daily, and a general care and supervision of the housekeeping, sewing and discipline is taken. Great attention is paid to bathing and personal neatness. A prize is to be given at the end of each month to the girl who has the most neatly-kept room. There were also three prizes given for the best bread, by the

Trustees, to three of the girls, which were well earned. There is being introduced a system of dress-making, — the "Magic Scale," — which will enable the girls to cut and make their own dresses, and give them a means of support after they leave the school. This is offered as a reward for good behavior and expertness in needlework, and the girls are eager to learn it.

As yet we have been obliged to resort to no harsher means of punishment than marking or sending to their own rooms. Many of them, inured to harsh treatment from infancy, are soon affected by kindness, from its very novelty to them. The effect of governing by rewards rather than punishments is, that the one exalts, while the other debases the mind. However, the discipline must be maintained, and severe penalties may be resorted to, yet these should be the exception rather than the rule. It is not only important to govern the girls while here, but to encourage and confirm them in a virtuous course of life in the future. This can be done only by bringing to them a kindly influence, — first to convince them of the better way, then to strengthen and encourage them to follow it.

I am exceedingly interested in the work, and see much to stimulate any who are willing to devote themselves to it, and I am sure they will be blessed with the loving approval of Him who careth for the erring.

Yours respectfully,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

Number in Industrial School Sept. 30, 1884,	71	
committed since Sept. 30, 1884,	56	
placed former years and returned during the year,	22	
Whole number,	—	149
Individual girls—		
Sent out from the school,	84	
Of whom —		
Honestly self-supporting in families,	50	
With relatives,	11	
Married,	3	
	—	64
Temporarily in hospital and almshouse,	4	
in prison,	3	
Runaway,	6	
Discharged from custody (one of age),	7	
	—	20
		84
Of those committed this year there remain in the school, not placed out during the year,	39	
In the school Sept. 30, 1884, and remaining,	5	
Of those returned who had been placed in former years,	9	
	52	
Placed and returned (one twice)	12	
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1885,	—	65
Of those placed out there were returned and placed again,	9	
Total individual girls returned,	44	

Of whom 16 for serious offences; the rest for illness or for minor faults, or for change of place.

236 girls are under 21, and in custody of the Industrial School. Of these
65 are in the school, of whom 14 were returned for serious offences, but show capacity for improvement.
2 are in the insane hospital.
5 in other institutions.
1 in the State Primary School.

9 are in the Reformatory Prison at Sherborn.
1 escaped from the Industrial School.
19 have left their places and have not been found.
4 are with friends, behavior doubtful.
5 married, not well.
23 with friends, behaving satisfactorily.
84 are in families or otherwise honestly self-supporting.
18 are well married and behaving well at last accounts.

236

Of those committed for the year ending Sept. 30, 1885, —

Of twelve years of age,	2	
thirteen,	5	
fourteen,	9	
fifteen,	16	
sixteen,	13	
seventeen,	10	
eighteen,	1*	
Average,	—	$15\frac{3}{14}$

Of those committed this year there were born, —

In Massachusetts,	33	
Maine,	1	
Vermont,	1	
Georgia,	1	
Florida,	1	
Canada,	2	
New Brunswick,	1	
Belgium,	1	
Nova Scotia,	4	
Germany,	1	
Ireland,	3	
New York,	2	
England,	5	
	—	56

Of those committed this year, —

Of American parentage,	16	
American, colored,	1	
Irish,	24	
Scotch,	2	
French,	5	
German,	2	
Canadian French,	5	
Swedish,	1	
	—	56

* Who had been on probation under care of State Board.

Of those committed this year, —

Both parents living,	28	
One parent living,	23	
Orphans,	5	
	—	56

That attended church before coming to the Industrial School, —

Regularly,	42	
Seldom,	11	
Never,	3	
	—	56

Could read and write,	48	
read and not write,	2	
neither read nor write,	6	
	—	56

Committed on charge, —

Of stubborness,	30	
larceny,	10	
lewdness,	5	
idle and disorderly,	2	
vagrant and vicious,	3	
drunkenness,	3	
assault and battery,	1	
nightwalking,	2	
	—	56

Committed —

From Middlesex County,	15	
Suffolk County,	13	
Essex County,	8	
Worcester County,	5	
Berkshire County,	5	
Barnstable County,	2	
Plymouth County,	2	
Hampden County,	2	
Franklin County,	2	
Bristol County,	1	
Hampshire County,	1	
	—	56

Since the opening of the school there have been committed, —

From Suffolk County,	371	
Middlesex County,	233	
Essex County,	223	
Worcester County,	151	
Bristol County,	108	
Norfolk County,	57	
Hampden County,	55	
Berkshire County,	37	
Plymouth County,	24	
Hampshire County,	21	
Barnstable County,	18	
Franklin County,	14	
Total,	—	1,314

The number of individual girls who have been, for longer or shorter periods, in the school during the year has been 149; while the average number of inmates at any given time has been only $65\frac{86}{100}$. The total amount received and spent has been $17,607.37. If this sum be divided by the average number above mentioned, the gross annual *per capita* cost would be $267.34; weekly cost, $5.14; adding the travelling expenses of the trustees, $5.21; subtracting the receipts from sale of farm produce, etc., and from board paid into the State Treasury by cities and towns where the girls have settlements (this last amounting to over $2,000), the actual *per capita* cost to the Commonwealth is $4.29.

The policy of the Trustees and Superintendent in retaining the girls as short a time as is possible to render them safely self-supporting, and of allowing them to come back and start again, answers, we believe, a better purpose than would be accomplished if they should be detained for a longer time within the school, as was formerly the custom. The total cost divided among a larger number of inmates would show a smaller *per capita* cost, but a larger expense to the community.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Real Estate.

Chapel,	$3,000 00	
House No. 1,	8,250 00	
No. 2,	8,500 00	
No. 4,	9,000 00	
No. 5,	3,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00	
Hosiery shop,	300 00	
Farm house and barn,	1,500 00	
Large barn,	4,500 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Storehouse,	450 00	
Old barn,	150 00	
Wood house,	150 00	
Ice house,	100 00	
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00	
Piggery,	100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	7,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Total,		$49,725 00

Personal Property.

Property in No. 1,	$894 43	
No. 2,	704 13	
No. 4,	1,410 27	
No. 5,	458 95	
superintendent's house,	855 41	
chapel and library,	620 00	
Provisions and groceries,	325 78	
Dry goods,	365 05	
Fuel,	950 30	
Valuation of stock,	1,095 00	
Valuation of horses,	275 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$7,954 32	

Amounts brought forward,	$7,954 32	$49,725 00
Produce of farm on hand,	1,738 00	
Tools and carriages,	1,615 75	
		11,308 07
		$61,033 07

N. C. HAWKINS.
SOLON WILDER.

LANCASTER, Oct. 6, 1885. Subscribed and sworn to before me,
J. L. S. THOMPSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Raised, 1884 —		
Apples,	$63 46	
Potatoes,	179 80	
Beets,	20 00	
English turnips,	22 80	
French turnips,	12 50	
Onions,	23 50	
Parsnips,	37 50	
Beans,	30 00	
Cabbages,	72 12	
Pickles,	16 00	
Squashes,	37 50	
Melons,	6 00	
Hay,	756 00	
Ensilage,	510 00	
Rye fodder,	60 00	
Millet,	105 00	
Rowen,	75 00	
Meadow hay,	40 00	
Corn fodder,	100 00	
Manure,	250 00	
		$2,417 18
Raised, 1885 —		
Milk, 28,000 quarts,	$840 00	
Potatoes, 50 bushels,	25 00	
Corn fodder, 2 tons,	16 00	
Grapes, 13 bushels,	13 00	
Onions, 3 bushels,	2 25	
Pease, 16 bushels,	24 00	
Tomatoes, 12 bushels,	6 00	
String beans, 10 bushels,	12 50	
Shell beans, 2 bushels,	3 00	
Turnips, 6 bushels,	3 00	
Beets, 5 bushels,	2 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$947 25	

Amounts brought forward,		$947 25	$2,417 18
Currants, 125 quarts,		10 00	
Strawberries, 320 quarts,		32 00	
Pears, 10 bushels,		15 00	
Cabbages,		3 00	
Pork, 5,000 pounds,		300 00	
Sweet corn, 1 acre,		35 00	
			1,342 25
Total,			$3,759 43

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Oct., 1884.	Pigs,	$7 00	
	Apples,	15 75	
	Potatoes,	25	
	Milk,	26 85	
	Pigs,	12 00	
	Apples,	111 82	
			$173 67
Nov., 1884.	Potatoes,	$3 25	
	Cabbages,	88	
	Onions,	75	
	Onions,	50	
	Onions,	1 75	
	Cabbages and onions,	5 50	
	Apples,	24 75	
	Milk,	27 00	
	Pigs,	5 00	
	Pig,	7 00	
	Pig,	5 00	
			81 38
Dec., 1884.	Pigs,	$5 00	
	Cabbages,	2 50	
	Cabbages,	2 50	
	Service of stock animals,	1 00	
	Pigs,	5 00	
	Pigs,	10 50	
	Pasturing cows,	10 00	
	Cabbages,	2 00	
	Pig,	2 50	
	Old plough,	3 00	
	Pig,	1 00	
	Milk,	8 96	
	Apples,	3 96	
			57 92
Jan., 1885.	Apples,	$0 50	
	Apples,	4 76	
	Service of stock animal,	1 00	
			6 26
Amount carried forward,			$319 23

Amount brought forward,				$319 23
Feb., 1885.	Calf,	$10 00		
	Pig,	4 00		
	Old sash,	2 00		
				16 00
March, 1885.	Calf,	$1 69		
	Calf,	10 00		
				11 69
April, 1885.	Calf,	$14 00		
	Calf,	20 00		
	Calf,	14 00		
				48 00
May, 1885.	Pig,	$9 71		
	Blind horse,	60 00		
	Potatoes,	33 60		
	Old harrow,	3 00		
				106 31
June, 1885.	Calves,	$18 00		
	Pigs,	5 00		
	Milk,	22 54		
	Calf,	9 00		
	Pigs,	8 00		
	Pigs,	7 50		
	Pigs,	2 50		
	Potatoes,	21 80		
				94 34
July, 1885.	Milk,	$54 00		
	Potatoes,	1 20		
	Strawberries,	50		
	Calf,	8 00		
	Calf,	5 50		
	Old cultivator,	1 00		
	Vinegar,	7 00		
				77 20
Sept., 1885.	Milk,	$78 88		
	Service of stock animals,	1 00		
	For board,	14 00		
	Milk,	69 30		
				163 18
				$835 95

PRODUCE ON HAND SEPT. 30, 1885.

Vinegar,	$75 00
Potatoes, 300 bushels at 50c.,	150 00
Potatoes (small), 100 bushels at 17c,	17 00
Squashes, 3 tons,	60 00
Onions, 13 bushels,	9 75
Beets, 20 bushels,	10 00
Amount carried forward,	$321 75

Amount brought forward,	$321 75	
Parsnips, 50 bushels,	37 50	
Turnips, 75 bushels,	12 75	
Grapes, 13 bushels,	13 00	
Tomatoes, 25 bushels,	12 50	
French turnips,	37 50	
Cabbage, 1,000 heads,	25 00	
Beans, 5 bushels,	10 00	
Pickles, 1½ barrels,	9 00	
Hay, 30 tons,	510 00	
Meadow hay, 8 tons,	80 00	
Oat straw, 2 tons,	24 00	
Ensilage, 85 tons,	425 00	
Rowen, 2 tons,	24 00	
Corn fodder, 2 tons,	16 00	
Manure, 30 cords,	180 00	
		$1,738 00
Total,		$6,533 38

Produce consumed,	$3,759 43	
Produce sold,	835 95	
Produce on hand,	1,738 00	
		$6,533 38
Less produce on hand Sept. 30, 1884,		2,678 00
		$3,855 38
Less horse, cultivator, harrow and board,		83 00
Total produce of farm,		$3,772 38

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for stock and table.	Tea and coffee.	Sugar and molasses.	Butter and eggs.	Other groceries and provisions.	Clothing, shoes, etc.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.
1884.												
October, . .	$66 54	$33 70	$0 25	$82 50	$51 73	$13 94	–	$29 75	$16 50	$218 91	$14 00	$4 55
November, . .	94 39	27 20	1 45	–	85 25	6 25	$39 56	24 48	54 77	161 60	–	36 49
December, . .	129 28	21 10	1 00	–	39 10	6 25	–	37 70	37 16	140 80	–	27 12
1885.												
January, . .	13 56	36 01	60	218 75	–	–	31 84	36 00	27 67	55 50	75 50	78 29
February, . .	198 07	23 29	80	–	–	10 45	–	28 80	22 61	368 07	13 83	89 30
March, . .	73 08	28 74	8 91	–	112 60	6 25	–	31 63	75 06	67 43	120 75	17 03
April, . . .	100 08	36 35	3 30	83 00	–	6 65	5 10	34 10	33 68	124 91	37 17	38 03
May, . . .	85 08	5 67	7 16	–	–	–	47 52	23 80	9 74	178 88	–	1 17
June, . . .	90 17	38 11	4 50	–	172 62	12 50	63 25	21 00	47 39	98 52	715 30	28 37
July, . . .	78 69	19 51	4 25	–	13 33	–	–	33 80	33 20	96 34	12 28	11 20
August, . .	88 51	19 31	–	–	53 83	–	–	26 92	35 74	35 96	–	29 73
September, .	90 06	15 95	–	6 15	67 80	–	–	36 04	19 03	119 60	60	29 97
Totals, . .	$1,107 51	$304 94	$32 22	$390 40	$596 26	$62 29	$187 27	$364 02	$412 55	$1,666 52	$989 43	$391 25

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1885 — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Furniture, bedding and crockery.	Ordinary repairs.	Books and school supplies.	Blacksmithing.	Transportation and travel.	Stationery, postage, and telegrams.	Chapel services.	Seeds, fertilizers, and tools.	Miscellaneous.	Salaries of officers and substitutes.	Wages of temporary employees.	Totals.
1884.												
October, . .	$53 43	$55 74	–	–	$52 24	$20 34	$60 00	$15 09	$22 25	$498 15	$58 88	$1,368 49
November, . .	230 28	205 25	$21 00	$47 40	108 08	5 88	5 00	75	–	488 07	110 16	1,753 31
December, . .	90 15	13 15	37 68	–	36 41	23 28	–	–	–	539 59	4 50	1,184 27
1885.												
January, . .	92 04	51 88	69 52	16 13	34 07	65 94	74 00	–	–	522 45	1 00	1,500 75
February, . .	30 91	18 98	14 40	–	48 44	13 21	10 00	–	29 00	526 62	56 93	1,503 71
March, . .	16 82	43 85	–	23 93	35 94	7 26	40 00	62 98	–	540 46	–	1,312 72
April, . . .	38 35	18 79	–	9 20	49 63	9 01	–	214 95	37 25	475 96	100 25	1,455 76
May, . . .	59 35	130 61	–	8 10	40 47	18 77	10 00	135 65	–	483 96	210 50	1,456 43
June, . . .	134 36	84 72	–	27 55	70 03	15 86	65 00	123 99	45 90	446 58	115 00	2,420 72
July, . . .	–	64 43	–	13 30	20 07	13 88	5 00	20 00	3 20	470 68	106 00	1,019 16
August, . .	56 25	55 69	7 80	–	95 54	10 22	–	–	50	581 87	59 50	1,157 35
September, .	246 50	154 80	–	–	24 08	11 57	–	–	8 14	467 99	176 40	1,474 70
Totals, . .	$1,048 44	$897 89	$150 40	$145 61	$615 00	$215 22	$269 00	$573 41	$146 24	$6,042 38	$999 12	$17,607 37

DR. *State Industrial School for Girls in account with the State Treasurer.* CR.

1884.				**1884.**			
Oct. 1,	To balance on hand, ...	$80 00		Oct. 22,	By amount paid as per vouchers, . .	$1,368 49	
31,	amount received from State Treasurer,	1,312 43		Nov. 20,	" " " " . .	1,753 31	
Nov. 13,	" " " " "	80 00		Dec. 26,	" " " " . .	1,184 27	
29,	" " " " "	1,740 92					
1885.				**1885.**			
Jan. 1,	" " " " "	1,113 20		Jan. 28,	" returned to State Treasurer,	20 48	
			$4,326 55	Feb. 25,			$4,326 55
3,	" " " " "	$0 00		Mar. 25,	" paid as per vouchers, . .	$1,500 75	
31,	" " " " "	1,500 75		April 29,	" " " " . .	1,503 71	
Feb. 28,	" " " " "	1,513 71		May 27,	" " " " . .	1,312 72	
April 1,	" " " " "	1,312 72		June 24,	" " " " . .	1,455 76	
30,	" " " " "	1,455 76		July 25,	" " " " . .	1,456 43	
May 29,	" " " " "	1,456 43		Aug. 25,	" " " " . .	2,420 72	
July 3,	" " " " "	2,420 72		Sept. 26,	" " " " . .	1,002 50	
Aug. 12,	" " " " "	959 16			" " " " . .	1,174 01	
Sept. 1,	" " " " "	1,217 35			" " " " . .	1,474 70	
							13,301 30
30,	" " " " "	1,414 70					$17,627 85
[Oct. 1]			13,301 30				
			$17,627 85				
	Less amount ret'd to State Treasurer, .		20 48		Less amount ret'd to State Treasurer, .		20 48
	Total receipts, ...		$17,607 37		Total expenditure, ...		$17,607 37

*Schedule of Persons employed, and Amount paid each.**

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Rate of Compensation.	Amount Paid.
N. P. Brown,	Superintendent,	$1,300 00	$1,083 30
Mrs. S. M. Brown,	Assistant Supt.,	350 00	291 60
Mrs. B. N. Rich,	Matron,	400 00	329 13
Mrs. H. E. Patch,	"	350 00	333 24
Mrs. H. C. Nichols,	"	350 00	212 76
Miss Nancy Merrill,	"	350 00	88 08
Mrs. Anna Stewart,	"	350 00	61 20
Miss Josephine Garland,	Sub. Matron,	350 00	14 40
Miss E. M. Nutt,	" "	350 00	48 36
Miss L. M Emery,	Matron,	350 00	163 08
Mrs. A. T. Chamberlain,	"	350 00	31 68
Miss Laura Rich,	"	350 00	16 50
Miss Anna Allen,	Teacher,	300 00	52 07
Miss Anna Wilcox,	"	300 00	250 00
Miss H. S. Putnam,	"	300 00	243 91
Miss S. Addie Johnson,	"	300 00	93 90
Miss E. Stevenson,	"	300 00	59 04
Miss H. Y. Stephens,	"	300 00	32 44
Miss Anna Stewart,	"	300 00	25 00
Miss M. E. McGraw,	Sub. Teacher,	300 00	3 29
Miss Emma Burgess,	" "	300 00	12 33
Miss Mary Whitcomb,	" "	300 00	21 38
Mrs. A. T. Chamberlain,	Housekeeper,	250 00	182 12
Miss Margaret Torrey,	"	250 00	249 96
Miss Laura Rich,	"	250 00	199 11
Miss Nancy Merrill,	"	250 00	166 35
Miss A. Hamilton,	"	250 00	140 00
Miss S. R. Houghton,	"	250 00	87 83
Miss Celia A. Rand,	"	250 00	29 05
Mrs. C. J. Bean,	"	250 00	48 43
Miss Emma Burgess,	Sub. Housekeeper,	250 00	5 68
Miss Rebecca Bliss,	" "	250 00	31 11
Miss E. A. Wording,	" "	250 00	3 45
Miss S. A. Byram,	" "	250 00	4 80
Miss L. F. Greene,	" "	250 00	15 07
Miss L. F. Greene,	Vacancy Officer,	300 00	34 84
Dr. F. E. Porter,	Physician,	200 00	50 01
Dr. Mitchel,	"	200 00	8 34
Dr. M. V. O'Callaghan,	"	200 00	75 02
Mr. Orrin F. Clark,	Foreman,	45 00†	510 00
Mr. Thomas Hickey,	Laborer,	40 00†	360 00
Mr. Martin Dolphin,	"	40 00†	40 00
Mrs. L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	1,000 00	194 43
Mr. E. C. Brackett,	Farmer & Steward,	650 00	126 34
			$6,028 68

* Officers now employed are Superintendent, Farmer (a Steward), one vacancy officer three matrons, three teachers, four housekeepers, physician, foreman, two laborers.

† Per month.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Members of the Board of Trustees.

My work of visiting the school began last May. Even in these few months I have been gratified to notice the wonderful improvement in health that marks a few months' stay at the school.

Most of the girls come from homes where every rule of hygiene is outraged — their food inferior in quality and quantity, their hours of sleep insufficient, the very air they breathe vitiated. Hence they enter with delicate lungs, impaired powers of digestion, neuralgia, various urinary and uterine troubles, etc. The regular routine of our school, the plain, substantial food, the proper hours of sleep, the pure country air, soon make a change and greatly assist the physician's labors.

My work has been mainly for the lighter ailments, as headache, sideache, cough, catarrh, constipation, pelvic disorders, eye and ear inflammation, etc.

Only three cases of any serious import have been seen. The first — a case of urticaria, ushered in by high fever and sore throat — subsided in a few days; the second, an acute inflammation of the womb, yielded to rest and treatment in a short time.

The third, an attack of pleuritis of about a week's duration. The subject of this latter trouble is a sufferer from chronic asthma. The acute sickness passed away, but there was left a harassing cough, and her asthma was so increased by her surroundings of tree and flower that it was deemed best to send her to Boston, where, at St. Luke's Hospital, she is receiving the care needful in her malady during these autumn months.

To guard against the introduction of small-pox, all of the inmates have been vaccinated this past month.

I am happy to report the excellent health of the girls at present.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. No. 18.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

BOSTON:
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The Trustees are pleased to be able again to report favorably of the present condition of this school, and hopefully of its future work.

It has decreased in numbers; but its efficiency has been greater rather than less, as the officers having had lighter burdens to bear have been able to give more time and personal effort to individual work. The number of inmates on the first day of October was smaller than in any year since 1870, and the average number during the year less than in any year during the same period.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the population of the school for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886: —

Whole number of children, Oct. 1, 1885,	382
" " adults, Oct. 1, 1885,	11
Received from State Almshouse: children,	25
" " " " women,	2
" " Superintendent Indoor Poor as juvenile offenders,	40
" " " " " as neglected children,	32
" " " " " as dependent children,	11
" " Bridgewater,	3
Returned placed out in previous years,	47
" " " in current year,	34
	587

Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	36
Placed out on trial,	161
Removed to Lyman School,	2
" to State Almshouse,	2
" to Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded,	2
" to Clark Institution,	1
" to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1
Boarded out in families,	10
Died,	3
Eloped,	1
Remaining Oct. 1, 1886,	368
	587

Average number during the year, ... 391

The statement made in our last report of the average number of inmates in the institution for each year for the sixteen years, 1870 to 1885 inclusive, indicated a gradual but constant decline in numbers for the past eight years.

One of the causes ascribed for this was the increased number of children boarded out by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and in the number boarded out from the school. Some of the children boarded out by the State Board are of those who would otherwise have been transferred from Tewksbury to the school, and a portion of the decrease above mentioned is thus properly accounted for. After making due allowance for this, however, it is evident that the number is decreasing of children conditioned for this institution, according to the original design and purpose for which it was established. The following statement of the number received yearly from the State Almshouse, during the eight years the present Board of Trustees have had the supervision of this institution, shows that the loss of population is attributable largely also to the smaller number sent us from Tewksbury.

Received from the State Almshouse: —

1879,	118	1883,	87
1880,	104	1884,	69
1881,	106	1885,	99
1882,	124	1886,	27
Average,	113	Average,	70.5

It will be seen that during the first four years of this period the average number received from this source was 113, and during the last four years 70.5, and that during the year just closed but 27 entered the school from the almshouse.

Doubtless the operation of the recent changes made in the Settlement Laws, by diminishing the number of persons in the State without any known settlement, are affecting and will continue to affect the supply from this quarter, and the instalments from Tewksbury will vary in the different years, with the general activity in business, especially in the manufacturing districts, and with the volume of immigration.

On the other hand, a large accession to the population has been made from another source, and the ranks of the school have been supplied with recruits under the Acts of 1882, chapters 161 and 181, relating to the care and custody of "Neglected and Dependent Children." Since the passage of these Acts there have been admitted a yearly average of "neglected children," 25.8; of "dependent children," 21; or a total yearly addition of 46.8.

The sanitary condition of the school has been excellent; only three deaths have occurred during the year. We have been free from epidemics, and no contagious diseases have obtained a foothold among the inmates. This speaks well for the care and precaution of the officers.

For many years the Trustees have discussed the wisdom and utility of electing as medical officer a resident female physician, and, after a long and careful consideration of the objections to and reasons for a change, they finally arrived at the conclusion that it would be for the benefit and interest of the children that, at the least, the experiment should be tried. At their annual meeting in July last, Dr. Sarah M. Wilbur was elected physican of the institution for the current year. Dr. Wilbur is a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. We feel confident that she will be fully equal to all the requirements of the position for the ordinary diseases of the inmates, and that the children will have the benefit of a more constant and watchful care than would be possible under the former arrangement. In those cases where there is no acute disease to justify the calling in

of a visiting physician, great good can be done and sickness averted by careful nursing, under the constant supervision of a skilled attendant, devoting her whole time to the sanitary condition of the children and their surroundings, and ever on the alert to arrest and prevent their chronic and constitutional ailments.

We take great pleasure in expressing our grateful and hearty appreciation of the valuable services of Dr. William Holbrook, for many years the physician of the institution. We feel especially indebted to him for his kind and assiduous efforts when epidemics and contagious diseases have visited the school; during these times great draughts have been made upon his time and strength, and to his skill and faithful efforts do we ascribe in no small degree the speedy and favorable termination of our troubles.

In emergencies, and in very serious cases, we shall still look to him for aid and counsel. The change involves no increase of expenditure, the trifling difference being in favor of the new arrangement. The Trustees, during the early part of the year, at the suggestion of Dr. Holbrook, authorized the employment of Dr. Morgan of Springfield, to treat the children afflicted with sore or defective eyes; several operations were performed, apparently with good results, and many of the children were temporarily and others permanently benefited.

The machine for manufacturing gas for the institution has for several years past been regarded with great distrust as being unsafe. The attention of several legislative committees has been called to it, and the opinion expressed that an appropriation would be required ere long to procure some other means of supply. The machine is not large enough for the needs of the institution, and it has been for several years taxed beyond its intended capacity to answer the calls made upon it. The most serious objection to its continued use, however, is its lack of safety. The gasoline or naphtha is vaporized by gas burners under an iron retort, these burners being in close proximity to the holder. A violent explosion occurred in 1878, by which the front of the building containing the machine was blown out and Superintendent Bradford and one of the employees seriously injured.

Although during all these years the Trustees, or some of them, have felt great anxiety in regard to it, action has been deferred in the hope that a project, which has been in contemplation for some years, for the formation of a corporation for furnishing coal gas in Palmer would be successful. The superiority of coal gas over any form of naphthalized air, both for its safety and illuminating power, is so great we deemed it wiser to make no change until the gas company was formed, or hopes of its success abandoned. In the early summer we were informed that there was no probability of a company being formed. Being unwilling to act upon our own inexperienced judgment, influenced possibly by our apprehensions, we consulted C. W. Hinman, State gas inspector, who very kindly visited the institution, made a thorough inspection of our gas supply, and gave us the result of his examination in a letter from which we quote the following : —

"The apparatus is ingenious and ordinarily works well, but the principle of its construction contains dangerous elements. The danger consists in the presence of naked flames and a complicated machine dealing with naphtha and its vapors mixed with air." . .

"In short, I am of the opinion that although, through the exercise of care and skill, you have escaped harm in the past, yet if the use of your machine is continued it is only a question of time when you will meet with disaster."

Having previously examined the different standard gas machines and obtained proposals from the Gilbert Barker Manufacturing Company of Springfield and other manufacturers, we immediately, on the receipt of this letter, authorized the Superintendent to close a contract with the Springfield Company to put in a new machine of five hundred burner capacity for the sum of $1,175, exclusive of the mason and carpenter work, the whole expense amounting to about $1,500. Our appropriation for the year not being sufficient to meet this unexpected outlay, one of the conditions of the contract with the manufacturer is that no payment shall be made until Feb. 1, 1887, and this explanation is given to justify what under other circumstances might be regarded as an irregular proceeding on our part, — a necessary

provision for the safety of the children and of the State property under our charge being deemed by us to be paramount to all other considerations. It will be seen by the report of the Superintendent that the new machine is now in successful operation.

Reference was made in our last report to scholars deficient in body and mind, — "some being so weak mentally as to make it a serious question with the Trustees whether they are susceptible of improvement by any of the ordinary methods of school training." During the year two of these have been transferred to the School for Feeble-Minded and Idiotic Children, and one to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford. We hope to be able to place several others in similar institutions.

The appropriation for a new boiler and connections, $1,500, proved ample for the purpose, and a small balance remains unexpended. The work has been done to the satisfaction of the Trustees. The payments made from this appropriation were as follows: —

Raymond Furnace and Manufacturing Company,	$980 25
Phillips Felting Works,	290 82
Phillips Manufacturing Company,	117 93
All minor expenses,	83 85
Balance unexpended,	27 15
	$1,500 00

It will be necessary either to build a new ice-house or to make very extensive repairs on the old one. We are at present in doubt which will be the more economical, but either course will be attended with considerable outlay.

The washing-machine has been a subject of complaint for many years by several successive superintendents; it has been frequently repaired and made to subserve the necessities of the institution after a fashion, but it seems to have survived its usefulness, and it is advisable to replace it by a more modern and more efficient machine.

Our appropriation for last year was, for current expenditures, $33,000; for salaries, $17,000; for boarding out of children, $3,000.

The average number of inmates during the year was 391; the average weekly cost of each inmate, $2.52.

In view of the increased expense for the gas machine and the probable expense for the ice-house and washing-machine, the Trustees recommend an appropriation for the coming year for current expenses of $34,500.

The Trustees respectfully refer to the annexed reports of the Superintendent, Physician and other officers of the institution, for a more detailed report of its operations for the year just closed.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

WESTBOROUGH.

The work of the school has gone on, under the wise and conservative administration of the Superintendent and his officers, quietly and successfully through the year.

The question of discipline has ceased to be one requiring undue attention.

The boys have been employed through all except the winter months in work upon the farm, either in preparation for and care of the crops, or in work connected with improvements about the new buildings, such as grading, trenching, excavating cellars, building driveways, etc.

The value of work done by them, outside of household and ordinary farm work, is but little less than $2,500.

This is felt to be of great importance, not because of the value of such labor, but as a preparation for the work most of the boys are likely to be called upon to do; nearly all boys, after from twelve to eighteen months at the school, are released on probation, either to return home, if the home is found suitable, or are placed out among the farmers and mechanics of this or neighboring states. Of those so released, about fifty per cent. behave well in the homes where they are placed. Of the rest some leave their places and cannot be found; others are returned to the school or committed to other corrective institutions.

Those who secure the services of boys on farms or in workshops are human and often selfish, and are chiefly interested

to get the most possible service at the least possible cost, and in very many cases seem to care little for the moral welfare or intellectual improvement of those in their care. The boy fails to receive that wise counsel and warm encouragement in well-doing to which he is used, and soon comes to feel that nobody cares, that it is not worth while to do well, and so either runs away or is returned to the school.

The boys on probation are supposed to be under supervision by agents of the State, but the territory to be covered by each is so large that not more than one visit a year is usually made. The importance of frequent visitation is earnestly urged, and valuable results are confidently predicted.

It is not found specially difficult to secure good behavior in the school; but to so prepare the soil and plant such seed as shall find fruitage in lives of integrity and usefulness is quite another matter.

The work of genuine reform of character and life is one of extreme difficulty, and only as all good influences, Divine and human, are wisely brought to bear will permanent results be realized.

The buildings in process of erection last year have been completed and are now occupied by the school. They are found to be well adapted for the work to be done in them.

The whole cost of the farm and buildings, including chapel now being erected, together with introduction of water, steam heating and gas, is about $78,000. Of this amount $10,000 came from the Lyman fund by vote of the Trustees.

It is believed that on the whole the State has received a fair return for money expended.

The school is now well settled in its new quarters and is, in every way, much more satisfactory than ever before. In fact, the Trustees believe that in good measure it realizes the intention of its founder and is a credit to the Commonwealth.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

It may be worth while to consider the following questions, which should properly be asked, from time to time, concerning every institution that is supported by public funds: —

I. Is there good reason for the existence of such an institution?

If this question be answered in the affirmative, then

II. Does the institution meet the demand?

The Industrial School was founded to provide for girls of from seven years and upward who had been guilty of petty offences. The theory was that wayward children, or those guilty of larceny or other trifling offences, could best be trained in virtuous habits by education in an institution.

In 1869 the State Board of Charity undertook to show that, in many cases, such detention was unnecessary; and they soon established the fact that most of these children could be better provided for in "institutions without walls," — *i. e.*, in private families in the country.

In 1870 it was provided that "an agent of the State Board shall investigate the case, attend the trial and protect the interests of the child, and that the court or magistrate before whom such boy or girl is brought, on any complaint (not punishable by death or imprisonment), upon request of the State Board, may authorize said Board to take, indenture or place in charge of any person, or in the State Primary School, or if he or she prove unmanageable to commit to the Reform or Industrial School, such boy or girl until he or she attains the age of twenty-one years, or for any less time."

Thus an indeterminate sentence to the custody of the State Board makes careful provision for the class of girls who were formerly committed to the State Industrial School, leaving to that school the work of dealing with older girls, and such as are unfit to be placed at once in families.

Of the girls now in the Industrial School, a large number have been guilty of offences against chastity, and several have been convicted of the same technical offences for which commitments are made to the Reformatory Prison at Sherborn. The question thus arises, why should there be two institutions instead of one? Does the Industrial School offer these young girls better chances of reformation than the prison could?

For the following reasons we hold that it does: —

I. Girls are committed to the custody of the school until they are twenty-one. They are often retained in the school only eight months, and seldom more than eighteen months; they are then released on probation and generally placed at service in some country family, where they are under careful supervision and removed from their former temptations. If they do not prove trustworthy, they are subject to recall to the school. This system of guardianship during minority is most valuable to the wards.

II. Three-quarters of the women committed to Sherborn during the past year were over twenty-one years old; half of them were married women, and many of them had made their living by the evil practices upon which the girls now sent to Lancaster have but just entered. To associate with such women, and to meet them as acquaintances in after life, must be a lasting disgrace and too often a power for evil.

III. The stigma attaching to a commitment to Lancaster is comparatively slight; it is a school and not a prison.

IV. Lancaster is an open institution; there are no walls or gratings, and the rigid discipline of a prison is unnecessary. Its division into separate houses, each with its family of not over twenty-five, gives opportunities for helpful relations between the girls and the officers. The influences are, as nearly as possible, what they would be in a good home. The homely yet varied industries of every-day housework, or sewing their own or one another's clothes,

fit them for home life or for domestic service. Labor-saving machines are avoided; the girls must learn to bear the annoyances of troublesome furnaces and of portable wooden wash-tubs, such as they will surely find in the plain households where their labor will be in demand and where they may regain the characters they had so nearly lost.

V. The authority already given the Trustees, to request the Prison Commissioners to transfer to the prison any girl whom they consider too persistently vicious to be benefited by the school, has given just the relief that was needed.

The large per cent. of cases that have proved amenable to the milder influences of the school shows that prison would have been for them both unnecessary and unjust.

The important question is, not what a girl has been, but what she is capable of becoming. We are sure that the appropriation, so generously granted by the Commonwealth, will not be grudged where there is reasonable hope of reformation. Such expenditure is, however, unwarrantable where epilepsy or mental defect or disease render a girl incapable of self-control. Such defective persons can be more economically provided for in other institutions.

During the year there have been within the school for more or less time,		148
In the school on Sept. 30, 1885,	65	
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	32	
New commitments,	51	
Total,	—	148

The following disposition was made of these girls: —

In the school on Sept. 30, 1886,	70	
In place,	56	
With friends,	4	
Married,	3	
Worcester Insane Hospital,	2	
Sherborn Prison,	3	
Runaway,	5	
Discharged,	4	
Died,	1	
Total,	—	148

During the year there have been sent out from the school,		97*
There have been returned (including the 32 returned from former years' placing), —		
For bad conduct,	23	
For unsatisfactory conduct,	24	
For illness or change of place,	16	
	—	63
Whole number of girls in custody of the school during the year,		282
Of whom there have attained their majority,	33	
Discharged by vote for good conduct,	1	
To relatives out of the State, etc.,	7	
Discharged as unfit subjects, epileptic or defective,	3	
Died,	3	
	—	47
Remaining in the school,	70	
At work, mostly in families,	93	
With friends,	20	
Married (former years),	11	
Married (this year),	6	
In hospitals,	2	
In almshouses,	2	
In primary school,	1	
In prison (former years),	5	
In prison (former years, returned to school and again to prison),	1	
Sent to prison this year,	3	
Runaway (former years),	13	
Runaway (this year),	8	
Total,	—	282
As there have come of age, been discharged or died,		47
There now remain in custody of the school,		235
Of these there are, —		
At work, mostly in families,	93	
With friends,	20	
Married well,	13	
	—	127
In almshouses,	2	
In hospitals,	2	
Married, behavior doubtful,	3	
	—	7

* Of the above there have been sent out twice, 18
" " " " three times, 6
" " " " four times, 2

Married, behaving badly,	2	
Prison,	9	
Runaway,	21	
	—	32
In the school, returned,	26	
In the school, not yet placed out,	44	
	—	70
		235

The girls who have been transferred to Sherborn had all been placed out from the school and had ample opportunity to earn an honest living. We are glad to be able to say that one of them, who had been returned to the care of the school, after much bad conduct, is now at work under excellent supervision.

The Treasurer's report shows that during the year $642.74 have been received for deposit to the credit of the girls working in families.

It is to be greatly desired that all visitors and employers * would exert themselves, as some have done with marked success, to secure for the girls at housework a fair measure of safe recreation. The life of the "one hired girl" is often so forlorn that, unless she is made one of the family, her natural craving for amusement may often lead her astray.

Within the school there has been a marked gain in the direction so often mentioned as desirable,— that of varied industrial attainments. Several of the girls have learned to cut dresses by the chart, and to prepare the entire dinner for the household without direct assistance. Others have painted and whitewashed the inside of several of the houses. The girls have also done a good deal of farm work, such as weeding, cutting corn, gathering vegetables, caring for poultry, and even boarding and shingling a hen coop. They have worked to such purpose cutting corn and filling the silo that this year only three hired men were employed instead of the

* The following letter from an employer speaks for itself: "Now, if you have any girl that you think would meet my requirements, I should like to try her. I have had pretty good luck with the girls you have sent me. I like them better than girls that I get at intelligence offices, because I feel interested in them and I hope I have done them good. . . . It is natural to me to make my girl one of my family. I always did so with ———, and I took pleasure in teaching her, so that she is a nice cook and housekeeper, and can cut and fit and make her own dresses."

seven of last year.* Parties of girls working out of doors have, whenever possible, been supervised by Mrs. Hamlin, the wife of the foreman, an arrangement long desired by the Trustees.

The classification is more satisfactory than ever before. There are now four families, three comprising about twenty girls and three officers,— matron, housekeeper and teacher (each house has its own school), and the cottage with about ten girls, under the sole care of Mr. and Mrs. Rice. The cottage was opened to provide, as far as possible, separate sleeping rooms for each girl. Mr. Rice is employed on the farm, and Mrs. Rice has entire charge of the household. It is composed of the more responsible girls, who need less supervision, and they attend school with the other families.

An appropriation for better furnaces is very desirable; the present ones were put in in 1859, and are wasteful of fuel. The water pipes also need renewing. Thirty years ago they were warranted to last for three years. They are corroded, and being smaller than they should be, there is no force of water in the upper part of some of the buildings.

The vacancy officer has well fulfilled her varied duties. She has acted as substitute for many weeks for the regular officers during their vacations; she has escorted girls to and from their places, trimmed hats or acted as clerk, according to the needs of the hour.

The physician, Dr. Mary V. O'Callaghan, has rendered frequent and faithful services. Her report for the school gives no adequate statement of her own labors.

The present Superintendent entered upon her duties fifteen months ago, with no previous experience of institutions, but with a large experience of life. She has a genuine interest in her work, and a tact and sympathy in dealing with the girls which wins their confidence and respect. Her husband, the Steward, shares with her both the work and the salary formerly assigned to the Superintendent, and his interest in the welfare of the school is as great as his wife's. The

* Labor on farm cost in 1885 $2,045 69
" " " " 1886 1,519 43
Balance in favor of 1886 $526 26

Superintendent has visited each household daily, almost without exception, consulting with the officers, attending to the wants and observing the characters of individual girls. All punishments are reported to her, and she attends personally, whenever necessary, to the sick or the refractory. The girls are allowed a private interview with her whenever they wish it. She leads the singing in the chapel; she has taught the officers to cut by the chart and has introduced variety into the making up of simple materials for the girls' dresses. The Trustees believe that under her management the best interests of the school are carefully studied, and that its tendencies are in the right direction.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Brookfield, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, Worcester, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston, *Secretary.*
M. H. WALKER, Westborough.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston.
MILO HILDRETH, Northborough.
JAMES J. O'CONNOR, M. D., Holyoke.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1885.		DR.	
Sept.	29.	Balance brought forward,	$521 35
Oct.	1.	Dividend on stock of B. & A. R. R., 110 shares,	220 00
	1.	Interest on note town Marlborough,	206 25
	1.	Dividend stock Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	2.	Interest on U. S bonds,	20 00
Nov.	6.	Interest on note town Northborough,	30 00
Dec.	31.	Dividend on stock of B. & A. R. R.	220 00
1886.			
Jan.	1.	Dividend on stock of P. & W. R. R.,	39 00
	1.	Interest allowed by Central National Bank,	27 00
	18.	Dividend on stock Fitchburg R. R , 69 shares,	172 50
	21.	Interest U. S. bonds,	20 00
Feb.	1.	Interest B. & A. R. R. bonds,	70 00
	9.	Interest Old Colony R. R. bonds,	30 00
	16.	State tax commissioner on account B'k stock tax,	77 72
March	2.	Dividend B. & M. R. R. stock, 10 shares,	40 00
	3.	Sold 10 shares B. & M. R. R. stock through Kinnicutt & DeWett,	1,890 00
	3.	Sold 13 shares P. & W. R. R. stock through Kinnicutt & DeWett,	1,768 00
April	10.	Interest on note town Marlborough,	206 25
	10.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	220 00
	10.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	14.	Interest on U. S. bonds,	20 00
May	3.	Interest note town Northborough,	30 00
June	30.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	220 00
July	1.	Dividend Fitchburg R. R.,	172 50
	1.	Interest U. S. bonds,	20 00
	27.	Two U S. bonds sold through Kinnicutt & DeWett,	2,527 34
Aug.	2.	Interest on B. & A. R. R. bonds,	70 00
Sept.	25.	Interest allowed by Central National Bank,	24 50
	25.	Interest Old Colony R. R. bond,	30 00
			$9,132 41

Paid per order of Trustees.

1885.		Cr.	
Oct.	20.	Cash paid for enlisting three boys in navy,	$30 00
	20.	Cash paid for shipping four boys whaling voyage,	29 00
Nov.	7.	Worcester Safe Deposit Co., for rent of box,	15 00
Dec.	14.	Cash paid for Christmas festivities for boys,	35 00
	14.	Young, Caldwell & Co., flagstaff,	22 00
	14.	Postage,	4 20
1886.			
Jan.	21.	E. W. Bowditch, surveying,	266 94
March	11.	G. A. Clough, architect,	1,000 00
April	3.	Cutting & Bishop, on account of new buildings,	2,653 00
	10.	J. H. Stone, board of David Rogers,	7 50
July	16.	Henry Ball, labor on buildings,	40 00
Aug.	3.	Cutting & Bishop, on account of new buildings,	3,425 05
	25.	Cutting & Bishop, on account of new buildings,	650 00
	30.	Sanford & Co., stationery,	1 50
	30.	Postage,	2 00
Sept.	11.	Gilbert & Barker Manuf'g Co., gas machine,	300 00
	27.	Balance forward to new account,	651 22
			$9,132 41

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

Sept. 27, 1886.
Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

Mary Lamb Fund (Lyman School)

Samuel R. Heywood, *Treasurer, in account with* Mary Lamb Fund.

1885.			
Sept.	29.	Balance brought forward,	210 54
Oct.	2.	Interest on U. S. bond,	10 00
1886.			
Jan.	1.	Interest allowed by Central National bank,	8 00
	21.	" U. S. bond,	10 00
April	14.	" " "	10 00
July	1.	" " "	10 00
	27.	Sold one $1,000 U. S. bond through Kinnicutt & DeWett,	1,263 66
			$1,522 20

Paid per order of Trustees.

1886.		Cr.	
Jan.	30.	Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	200 00
July	30.	" " " " "	1,000 00
Sept.	27.	Balance forward to new account,	322 20
			$1,522 20

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

Inventory of Lyman School Investments, Lyman Fund.

1886.		Par value.	Market value.
Sept.	30. 110 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	$11,000 00	$21,285 00
	Two bonds Boston & Albany R. R. 7 per cent.,	2,000 00	2,450 00
	One bond Old Colony R. R., 6 per cent.,	1,000 00	1,175 00
	Note, town Marlborough,	10,000 00	10,000 00
	" " Northborough,	1,500 00	1,500 00
	40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	5,125 00
	69 " Fitchburg R. R.,	6,900 00	8,625 00
	Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Cash in Central National Bank,	651 22	651 22
		$38,051 22	$51,811 22

Mary Lamb Fund.

1886.			
Sept.	30.	Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	$1,725 25 $1,725 25
		Cash in Central National Bank,	322 20 322 20
			$2,047 45 $2,047 45

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

TRUST FUNDS STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1885.		DR.	
Sept.	29.	Balance brought forward,	$192 94
Oct.	6.	Dividend on 13 shares Boston National Bank, Oct. 1, 1884, April and October, 1885,	117 00
1886.			
Jan.	1.	Interest allowed by Central National Bank,	5 00
June	23.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	39 00
Sept.	25.	Interest allowed by Central National Bank,	10 00
			$363 94

Paid by order of Trustees.

1885.		CR.	
Oct.	13.	Carney Hospital, board E. P.,	$45 00
	16.	E. C. Putnam, board L. M.,	8 00
	16.	Temporary Home, board sundry girls,	26 23
	20.	Unitarian S. S. Society, papers,	7 50
	20.	Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, dress pattern scales,	13 32
	20.	Cupples & Upham, books,	14 00
	27.	Walter Hill, medical attendance on M. A. K.,	8 90
Dec.	4.	Mr. L. L. Brackett, books and prizes for girls,	4 00
	4.	D. W. Knowlton & Co., school systems,	4 50
	4.	Oliver Ditson & Co., singing books,	22 59
	4.	Mr. and Mrs. C. S Crouch, dress measure books,	2 25
	9.	Mr. A. B. Richardson, clothing for K. McD.,	10 00
	14.	Miss Putnam, clothing for C. McG.,	5 00
	14.	Mrs. L L. Brackett, for Christmas festivities,	30 00
		Amount carried forward,	$201 29

		Amount brought forward,	$201 29
1886.			
Jan.	8	Expense of Protest, E. W. B. check,	2 67
	21.	Catherine Sherman, care E. P.,	10 00
March	11.	Peabody & Whitney, sleds,	27 00
	11.	Sanderson Brothers, hens and chickens,	32 07
April	24.	Henry A. Young & Co., books,	3 00
	27.	Mrs. Boutin, funeral expenses of C. B.,	15 00
	30.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, Mrs. Leslie lecture,	5 00
June	7.	E. C. Putnam, board C. J. W.,	8 30
July	16.	Masten & Wells, fire works,	5 00
	16.	W. O. Johnson, dentist,	21 00
	17.	Dr. S. A. Wood, medical attendance M. E. D.,	6 00
Aug.	30.	H. C. Greely, dry goods,	5 60
	30.	W. L. Daggett, croquet sets,	3 60
Sept.	15.	Danvers Hospital board C. I. S.,	12 07
	27.	Balance forward to new account,	6 43
			$363 94

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 27, 1886.
Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON
M. H. WALKER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

1886.		DR.	
Sept. 30.	Balance brought forward Sept. 29, 1885,		$59 05
	Memorandum of deposit in People's Savings Bank to credit of M. A. S.,		155 00

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

FAY FUND.

1886.		DR.	
Aug. 25.	Interest from Chelsea Savings Bank,		$40 40

Paid per order of Trustees.

1886.		CR.	
	For highest grade deportment to eight girls, $5.05 each,		$40 40

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 27, 1886.
Examined and approved.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.
M. H. WALKER.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, MARY LAMB FUND.

1886.		Par value.	Market value.
Sept. 30.	13 shares Boston National Bank,	$1,300 00	$1,430 00
	Cash in Central National Bank,	6 43	6 43
		$1,306 43	$1,436 43

FAY FUND.

1886.		
Sept. 30.	Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	$1,000 00

ROGERS FUND.

1886.
Sept. 30. One bond, State of Maine 6 per cent., in custody of State Treasurer, ... $1,000 00

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

Cash received of Superintendent, Mrs. L. L. Brackett.

1886.
Sept. 30. For deposit to the credit of sundry girls, from Dec. 4, 1885 to Sept. 25, 1886, ... $642 74
By deposit in savings banks, on account of sundry girls, ... 642 74

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

1886.
Sept. 30. Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls, from Oct. 2, 1885, to Sept. 23, 1886, $359 26
Paid sundry girls amounts drawn from savings banks, from Oct. 3, 1885, to Sept. 23, 1886, . 359 26

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

Memorandum of Savings Bank Deposits for Girls.

1886.

Sept. 30.	106	depositors in Westborough Savings Bank, .	$1,620 62
	4	" in Clinton Savings Bank. . .	32 20
	1	" in People's Savings Bank, . .	10 00
	27	" in Boston Five Cents' Savings Bank, ...	374 43
	138		$2,037 25

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL

AT

MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools:

The annual report of the affairs of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, which I now have the honor to submit, rehearses facts very much like those of former years. The work is the same and the study is the same. These children are to be taught such things as will tend to make them useful in the community where they may be placed, and this work is to be done in a manner to obtain the greatest good possible for the outlay. While all has not been done during the year for which plans were made, a great deal has been done. It is hoped that some good has been done.

The number of persons as pupils or inmates Oct. 1, 1885, was 393. 194 have been admitted during the year, 171 have been placed on trial or at board, 36 have been discharged, 3 have died, 8 have been removed to other institutions and one has eloped and not returned, leaving 368 now in the institution. The greatest number during the year was in February, when there were 418. The least number was in June when there were 367. Average number 391. The number of persons who have applied for children has been greater than the number of children sent out. In some cases homes have not been approved, in other cases the requirements could not be met by any of the children here, and others have been withheld because it seemed better that they should have the discipline and privileges which are afforded by the school a few months longer. Most of those who have been placed out have gone into good homes and a large portion of them are doing well. Of the 161 who

have been placed out on trial during the year, 32 have been returned, but only in a very few instances because the place was not suitable. A few children seem to be born not to do well and must shift from place to place, to and from the school, until the patience of all who have to do with them is nearly exhausted. Our work is an acknowledged failure if we give up such ones before their own misdeeds bring them beyond our reach. In this way it happens that occasionally a boy or girl may be tried in several places before one is found where the child can remain. For every such one there are many who are placed in good homes and remain till they become established in a life full of good purposes and prospects.

The boarding out of young children has been continued and at present there are 32 whose board is paid by the State Primary School. Five of these have arrived at the age at which it has been thought best not to pay for boarding, and unless they can be taken permanently into the families where they have been boarding, or placed in some other family, they must be returned to the school.

I am happy to say that work in the school-rooms has been well done another year and that the progress has been considerable. All have not made equally good progress, but the results of the year have been all that ought to be expected. There are a few feeble-minded children in the institution, but the number has not increased during the year. Three have been sent away, — one to the town where she had a settlement and two to the School for the Feeble-Minded in South Boston.

The opinion prevails to some extent that the children here are all below the average of children in intellect and all that goes to make up smart wide-awake boys and girls, but this is a mistake. Many of them have not had the opportunity to go to school, and come here less advanced in books than children in the public schools, but as well able to advance if the opportunity is afforded. The education which many of these have had is that obtained in the public streets from such "object-lessons" as the streets afford. The teachers are faithfully doing their part of the work necessary to counteract the influences thus received, and have shown great

zeal and efficiency in it all. I refer you to the report of the principal for a more detailed statement of numbers and interesting matter.

The general health of the children has been good. The number of deaths during the year has been below the average for any number of years in the history of the school. Acting under your directions special attention has been given to the treatment of diseased eyes and ears by Dr. John Morgan of Springfield. His visits cover a period of more than six months, during which time many cases were treated and difficult operations performed. The results of his visits are apparent in the improved condition of all who came under his treatment. All cases have not been cured, but that so many have been benefited and rendered more fit for self-support is a great satisfaction. Continued treatment by our resident physician will, I trust, be followed by continued improvement. I respectfully call your attention to the Physician's report for matters of interest.

The children have been employed during the year, as in past years, wherever their services could be made available. More than forty boys are employed on the farm, assisting in the gathering of the crops. All the members of the five highest schools are compelled to work one-half of the day and attend school the other half, while those in the lowest schools attend the entire day. Some of the children become very much interested in their work and render great assistance.

Considerable time has been spent in uncovering, cleaning and repairing drains on the premises, some of which needed this very much. The drains from the boys' basement and the water closets therein have been thoroughly overhauled, and are now in better condition than ever. A pipe has been extended up through the building and roof from the boys' basement, to which bowls for waste water have been attached, and all so arranged that ventilation of the pipes is almost faultless. New water closets have been put in, in the basement, and by using a device planned by our engineer for cleansing them there is no longer any difficulty in their use. Considerable painting has been done in the buildings as a

purifying measure, — several minor improvements have been made in the Superintendent's and officers' rooms, a good birch floor has been laid in the so-called orphan ward and the old tables in the dining-hall have been covered with a white wood covering which has been finished in imitation of cherry.

The new boiler and repairs on the heating apparatus cost nearly the whole of the amount specially appropriated by the Legislature of 1885. The new boiler was of the locomotive type, forty-eight inches in diameter and contained sixty-six tubes, twelve feet long, and has been doing good work since in position. Most of the main steam pipes were covered with plastic covering and considerable of the pipe laid in the ground to the remote buildings has been taken up. New pipe has been substituted and all laid with a great deal of care. Steam has been carried to the shoe shop and to the carpenter's shop, thus adding about 10,600 cubic feet to the amount to be heated by steam. Notwithstanding this the amount of coal consumed during the four coldest months was about twenty-three tons less, though the average temperature was a little higher.

The Excelsior gas machine, which has been in service many years, and which on account of its too close proximity to the main buildings has been a source of great danger, has been put aside and a new machine put in by the Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Company of Springfield. Having but just commenced its use, it is yet too soon to speak of its merits or demerits. Its location has been changed and danger removed; also the danger arising from making gas by burning gas but a few inches away.

The returns from the farm for the year are quite satisfactory. The crop of grass was a little better than that of last year, and the crop of roots nearly the same. The fodder corn on about nine acres has been used in filling the silo and was gathered in a good condition.

The cholera in the herd of swine in October and November of last year reduced the number from ninety-three to fifteen. These were slaughtered in March and April. Others were bought soon afterwards, and there has been no re-appearance of the disease. This loss amounted to several hundred dol-

lars, but it has been met out of the regular appropriation, though some improvements that were intended on the farm have not been made.

The stone wall fences built a number of years ago are beginning to fall away and it will require considerable of an outlay to put them in a suitable condition. The ice house is in a poor condition and must be thoroughly repaired or else it will afford no protection for the ice that ought to be stored. The buildings were last painted in 1882. It would be well to paint them again next season. A part of the hospital roof will need shingling. The washing machine is an awkward one, in which it is almost impossible to do good work rapidly, and it ought to be replaced by a better one,— something more modern. In view of all these things it seems to me that the appropriations for current expenses for 1887 ought to be more than for 1886, and that a special one be granted for the purpose of painting the buildings.

In closing I wish to express thanks to friends known and unknown for the many manifestations of their thoughtfulness of the children, — to the officers and teachers for their faithfulness, — to you as individuals and officials for your forbearance and many acts of kindness, and to a kind Providence for good health and for all the blessings bestowed upon us during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS ANDREWS,
Superintendent.

Oct. 1, 1886.

STATEMENT A.

Summary of Admissions and Discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Oct. 1, 1885,	277	105	11	393
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	18	7	2	27
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as juvenile offenders,	35	5	–	40
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as neglected children,	20	12	–	32
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as dependent children,	7	4	–	11
Received from Bridgewater,	3	–	–	3
Returned, placed out in previous years,	35	12	–	47
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1885,	22	12	–	34
Born,	–	–	–	–
Totals,	417	157	13	587
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	24	10	2	36
Placed out on trial,	121	40	–	161
Removed to Lyman School,	2	–	–	2
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	2	–	–	2
Removed to Mass. School for Feeble-Minded Children,	–	2	–	2
Removed to Clark Institution at Northampton,	1	–	–	1
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	–	1	–	1
Boarded out in families,	6	4	–	10
Died,	2	1	–	3
Eloped, and not returned,	1	–	–	1
Totals,	159	58	2	219
Remaining Oct. 1, 1886,	258	99	11	368

STATEMENT B.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Number of Persons in the Institution.

Sept. 30, 1882,	475
" 30, 1883,	440
" 30, 1884,	398
" 30, 1885,	393
" 30, 1886,	368
Average for 5 years,	415—

Average Number of Persons in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	448
" " 30, 1883,	436
" " 30, 1884,	425
" " 30, 1885,	416
" " 30, 1886,	391
Average for 5 years,	423+

Largest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	475
" " " " 30, 1883,	475
" " " " 30, 1884,	458
" " " " 30, 1885,	450
" " " " 30, 1886,	418
Average for 5 years,	455+

Smallest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	383
" " " " 30, 1883,	386
" " " " 30, 1884,	384
" " " " 30, 1885,	368
" " " " 30, 1886,	367
Average for 5 years,	377+

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Juvenile Offenders.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	68
" " " " 30, 1883,	32
" " " " 30, 1884,	28
" " " " 30, 1885,	33
" " " " 30, 1886,	40
Average for 5 years,	40+

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Neglected Children.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	24
" " 30, 1883,	30
" " 30, 1884,	15
" " 30, 1885,	27
" " 30, 1886,	32
Average for 5 years,	26—

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Dependent Children.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	16
" " 30, 1883,	19
" " 30, 1884,	31
" " 30, 1885,	29
" " 30, 1886,	11
Average for 5 years,	21+

Number received from State Almshouse.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	124
" " 30, 1883,	87
" " 30, 1884,	69
" " 30, 1885,	99
" " 30, 1886,	27
Average for 5 years,	81+

Number of Children born in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	1
" " 30, 1883,	2
" " 30, 1884,	1
" " 30, 1885,	1
" " 30, 1886,	0
Average for 5 years,	1

Number of Children returning from place, having been placed out in previous years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	47
" " 30, 1883,	40
" " 30, 1884,	29
" " 30, 1885,	49
" " 30, 1886,	47
Average for 5 years,	42+

Number of Children returned from place, having been placed out in current years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	47
" " 30, 1883,	44
" " 30, 1884,	31
" " 30, 1885,	38
" " 30, 1886,	34
Average for 5 years,	39—

Number of Children released on trial, and boarded in families.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	197
" " 30, 1883,	216
" " 30, 1884,	186
" " 30, 1885,	186
" " 30, 1886,	171
Average for 5 years,	191+

Number of Elopers not returned.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	1
" " 30, 1883,	0
" " 30, 1884,	2
" " 30, 1885,	1
" " 30, 1886,	1
Average for 5 years,	1

Number of Deaths.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1882,	5
" " 30, 1883,	13
" " 30, 1884,	3
" " 30, 1885,	9
" " 30, 1886,	3
Average for 5 years,	6+

STATEMENT C.

Nativity of Inmates.

The nativity of the 194 persons received during the year is as follows: —

Native born,	131
Foreign born,	21
Unknown,	41
At sea,	1

Of the foreign born, there were born in —

England,	4	Newfoundland,	1
Ireland,	8	Poland,	1
New Brunswick,	2	Italy,	1
Nova Scotia,	4		

Of those born in the United States, there were born in —

Connecticut,	4	New York,	6
Maine,	1	Ohio,	1
Massachusetts,	108	Rhode Island,	6
New Hampshire,	2	Vermont,	3

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in —

Athol,	1	Mashpee,	1
Boston,	18	Melrose,	1
Brookline,	1	Milford,	1
Cambridge,	4	Monson,	2
Canton,	1	New Bedford,	4
Charlestown,	2	Newton,	1
Charlton,	1	North Andover,	1
Clinton,	1	North Brookfield,	1
Dana,	1	Oxford,	1
East Mansfield,	1	Petersham,	1
East Stoughton,	1	Pittsfield,	1
Edgartown,	1	Plymouth,	1
Fall River,	5	Randolph,	1
Falmouth,	1	Roxbury,	2
Gay Head,	1	Salem,	1
Gloucester,	2	South Acton,	1
Grafton,	1	Somerville,	4
Gt. Barrington,	1	Taunton,	1
Haverhill,	2	Waltham,	2
Holyoke,	4	Warren,	1
Hyannis,	2	Westfield,	1
Lawrence,	1	Westborough,	1
Leominster,	1	Wilbraham,	1
Lowell,	5	Woburn,	1
Lynn,	4	Worcester,	9
Malden,	1	Wrentham,	1
Marlborough,	1		

DIAGRAM – SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September

460
450
440
430
420
410
400
390
380
370
360

SHOWS MOVEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th 1884.
" " " " " " " 1885
" " " " " " " 1886

STATEMENT D. — *Arrivals and Departures for Ten Years.*

	Present at the beginning of the Year.	Afterward received.	Whole number under care.	Average population.	Percentage of arrivals to average population.	Discharged by Board of L. and C.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on trial and on board.	Percentage of deaths to average population.	Percentage of placing out to average population.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1877, .	546	347	873	535	64 9/10 pr. ct.	216	14	26	127	2 6/10 pr. ct.	23 7/10 pr. ct.
" " " 30, 1878, .	525	249	774	537	46 4/10 "	138	13	17	137	2 4/10 "	25 5/10 "
" " " 30, 1879, .	531	144	675	501	28 7/10 "	77	14	6	153	2 7/10 "	30 5/10 "
" " " 30, 1880, .	475	233	708	448	52 "	64	5	7	193	1 1/10 "	43 1/10 "
" " " 30, 1881, .	437	256	693	424	60 4/10 "	46	5	3	203	1 2/10 "	47 9/10 "
" " " 30, 1882, .	435	328	763	448	73 2/10 "	78	5	8	197	1 1/10 "	44 "
" " " 30, 1883, .	475	254	729	436	58 2/10 "	54	13	–	216	3 2/10 "	49 5/10 "
" " " 30, 1884, .	440	173	613	425	40 7/10 "	50	3	2	186	7/10 "	43 8/10 "
" " " 30, 1885, .	398	276	674	416	66 3/10 "	80	9	1	186	2 1/10 "	44 7/10 "
" " " 30, 1886, .	393	194	587	391	49 6/10 "	36	3	1	171	7/10 "	43 6/10 "
Average for ten years, .	465 5/10	245 4/10	708 9/10	456 1/10	54 pr. ct.	83 9/10	8 4/10	7 1/10	176 9/10	1 8/10 pr. ct.	39 6/10 pr. ct.

STATEMENT E. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.
Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	$1,324 50	$1,444 11	$1,378 42	$1,402 39	$1,426 73	$1,437 48	$1,418 09	$1,422 88	$1,428 52	$1,416 90	$1,379 64	$1,396 37	$16,876 03
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	49 00	56 00	62 00	31 00	12 00	21 05	50 65	59 40	52 55	145 75	50 00	40 00	629 40
Fruit and vegetables,	10 00	4 50	4 75	1 00	6 05	-	2 50	37 50	36 86	30 58	25 29	22 99	182 02
Meat and fish,	287 88	415 08	324 93	322 79	248 82	295 31	301 12	401 83	329 34	407 11	315 48	381 73	4,031 42
Flour,	832 25	-	60 00	375 00	753 20	-	295 00	735 00	-	70 59	308 25	656 25	4,085 54
Grain, feed and meal,	82 40	43 90	67 22	263 59	43 25	37 34	97 40	258 46	71 16	49 08	63 35	64 43	1,141 58
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	58 13	11 44	51 04	24 96	19 04	74 31	22 50	13 78	51 38	11 50	34 78	80 41	453 27
Sugar and molasses,	74 23	96 95	98 50	161 67	91 44	105 72	157 16	96 41	78 51	66 78	64 85	108 94	1,201 16
Milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	210 24	209 12	239 06	280 87	258 78	283 77	222 94	289 17	249 07	209 32	217 32	213 15	2,882 81
Other groceries and provisions,	39 99	107 61	266 93	106 85	101 64	183 71	88 63	56 73	119 02	67 80	40 15	34 10	1,213 16
Clothing, boots and shoes,	1,008 34	530 65	346 58	394 00	861 63	403 02	293 68	331 30	210 58	250 13	831 76	350 73	5,812 40
Furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	47 30	59 80	119 35	43 30	86 79	21 60	88 15	147 91	143 40	22 66	-	53 13	833 39
Medical supplies,	22 88	27 55	6 02	6 67	11 39	13 31	21 29	-	12 69	8 07	54 67	35 31	219 85
Fuel and lights,	105 91	176 64	94 30	185 84	70 74	145 36	3,059 04	60 35	44 06	-	-	164 97	4,107 21
Books and school supplies,	26 24	139 96	-	120 15	8 60	22 38	34 37	11 36	66 35	15 00	40 68	13 82	498 91
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, etc.,	130 42	17 20	22 25	15 75	8 00	11 20	7 75	5 95	29 12	13 90	75 12	20 38	357 04

Repairs, ordinary, . . .	54 11	472 27	224 01	129 77	86 88	65 57	242 09	334 34	224 92	243 20	182 29	212 29	2,471 74
Express, freight and passenger fares, ...	44 26	42 87	63 12	44 23	108 31	61 86	77 27	69 85	57 60	49 19	45 55	59 73	723 84
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc., ...	15 00	21 50	96 17	17 19	33 37	11 86	4 65	40 70	12 37	37 86	6 00	32 94	329 61
Expense of Sunday services, .	20 00	15 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	255 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers, etc., .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75 25	2 55	–	–	–	77 80
Pasturage and hay, . . .	30 00	–	110 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140 00
Live stock, ...	–	102 20	290 00	–	41 60	–	308 25	123 00	27 00	–	–	–	892 05
Expense of inventory, . . .	88 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88 00
Miscellaneous, ...	57 54	59 42	248 03	100 75	72 27	114 54	62 70	141 00	99 69	149 93	143 51	170 37	1,419 75
Eye and ear specialist and medical attendance on children placed out, ...	–	–	26 17	–	–	–	–	–	–	230 26	–	–	256 43
Totals, ...	$4,618 62	$4,053 77	$4,223 85	$4,052 77	$4,370 53	$3,329 39	$6,875 23	$4,732 17	$3,371 74	$3,515 61	$3,903 69	$4,132 04	$51,179 41

STATEMENT F.

Showing Persons Employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
$1,600 00	AMOS ANDREWS,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$1,600 00
1,000 00	JOHN N. LACY,	Engineer,	12 "	1,000 00
400 00	*William Holbrook, M. D.*,	Physician,	$9\frac{14}{31}$ "	315 05
600 00	SARAH M. WILBUR,	"	$2\frac{17}{31}$ "	127 42
600 00	GEORGE H. FISHERDICK,	Farmer,	12 "	600 00
600 00	*Benjamin F. Moore*,	Clerk,	9 "	450 00
500 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS,	"	$2\frac{27}{31}$ "	119 62
420 00	ELON G. BUSS,	In charge of dining-hall,	$11\frac{17}{31}$ "	339 27
516 00	FRANK DUFFY,	Baker,	12 "	505 37
480 00	CHARLES H. BRADLEY,	Supervisor,	12 "	475 00
450 00	*R. R. Field*,	"	2 "	75 00
420 00	A. W. MANSUR,	"	$10\frac{11}{30}$ "	362 83
360 00	S J. BAKER,	"	12 "	360 00
360 00	J. M. SISK,	Expressman,	12 "	360 00
400 00	MRS. M. A ANDREWS,	Matron,	12 "	400 00
300 00	MISS ADA SWINERTON,	Assistant Matron,	12 "	300 00
250 00	MRS. A. S DANIELS,	" "	12 "	250 00
250 00	MRS. M. C. BRADLEY,	" "	12 "	250 00
300 00	MISS M. A. CLARK,	Housekeeper,	12 "	300 00
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON,	Principal and teacher first school,	12 "	500 00
250 00	MISS N. J. RICE,	Teacher of second school,	12 "	250 00
250 00	MISS CORA A. UNDERWOOD,	" of third school,	12 "	250 00
250 00	*Miss Harriet Lacy*,	" of fourth school,	$11\frac{4}{30}$ "	231 94
250 00	MISS E. S. FOSTER,	" " " "	$\frac{26}{30}$ "	18 06

360 00	Miss G. A. Mosher,	" of fifth school (music),	12 "		360 00
250 00	Mrs. H. E. Darte,	" of sixth school,	12 "		250 00
250 00	*Miss Julia Clements*,	" of seventh school,	$9\frac{24}{31}$ "		203 63
250 00	Miss Flora J. Dyer,	" " " "	$1\frac{17}{31}$ "		32 26
250 00	Mrs. L. J Blaisdell,	" of kindergarten,	$11\frac{24}{31}$ "		245 29
360 00	*Miss H. E. Blanchard*,	Nurse,	10 "		300 00
175 00	*Mrs. M. E. Clark*,	Assistant Nurse,	$10\frac{4}{31}$ "		147 71
200 00	Miss Clara A. Lent,	Nurse,	$1\frac{15}{31}$ "		24 73
250 00	*Miss Etta M. French*,	Assistant in sewing room,	$\frac{14}{31}$ "		9 41
250 00	*Mrs. S. A. Field*,	Instructor in sewing,	2 "		41 66
250 00	*Mrs. C. W. Moore*,	" "	6 "		125 00
250 00	Miss Tenah Porter,	" "	3 "		62 50
250 00	Miss L. E Preston,	Assistant in sewing,	$10\frac{24}{31}$ "		224 46
250 00	Miss J. M. Hamilton,	Substitute,	$11\frac{23}{30}$ "		245 14
300 00	*Mrs. J. A. Buss*,	Laundress and Tailoress,	$\frac{12}{31}$ "		9 68
250 00	Mrs. J. A. Buss,	Tailoress,	$7\frac{25}{28}$ "		164 44
250 00	*Mrs. C. W. Moore*,	Assistant Tailoress,	$2\frac{22}{31}$ "		56 45
250 00	*Miss Tenah Porter*,	" "	$7\frac{19}{30}$ "		159 03
250 00	*Miss Edith B. Hooper*,	" "	$2\frac{1}{31}$ "		42 17
250 00	Miss Etta J. Lent,	" "	3 "		62 50
250 00	*Miss Addie F. Black*,	Supervisor,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "		52 08
250 00	Miss Lucy F. Kingham,	"	12 "		250 00
250 00	Miss Lizzie A. Kingham,	"	9 "		187 50
144 00	*Miss Flora J. Dyer*,	Hospital Cook,	$10\frac{14}{31}$ "		125 42
175 00	Miss Edith B. Hooper,	" "	1 "		14 59
240 00	*Miss Belle McKinnon*,	Cook,	4 "		80 00
240 00	*Miss L. P. Wyman*,	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "		30 00
240 00	*Mrs. S. B. Nichols*,	"	$1\frac{8}{30}$ "		25 39
240 00	Miss Ellen Hanley,	"	$4\frac{5}{31}$ "		83 22
180 00	Miss Kate Campbell,	Assistant in dining hall,	12 "		180 00
156 00	*Miss Etta Wyman*,	Assistant in kitchen,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "		19 50

STATEMENT F — Concluded.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
$180 00	WILLIAM FRANKLIN,	Assistant in kitchen,	6 months,	$90 00
156 00	*Miss Mary Hagarty*,	" "	4 1/2 "	58 50
250 00	MISS BELLE MCKINNON,	Laundress,	8 "	166 67
168 00	*Miss A. L. Dinsmore*,	Assistant Laundress,	9 "	126 00
168 00	*Mrs. H. D. Cook*,	" "	4 "	56 00
144 00	*Mrs. Kate Riley*,	" "	5 "	60 00
144 00	*Miss Ellen Flaherty*,	" "	10 14/31 "	125 42
168 00	*Miss Mary Hagarty*,	" "	2 1/2 "	35 00
168 00	*Miss Lillian Jones*,	" "	2 "	27 99
192 00	MRS. ANNIE GIBBONS,	" "	3 1/6 "	50 66
132 00	MISS EMMA GIBBONS,	" "	2 22/31 "	29 86
144 00	MISS MARY DUPE	" "	1 17/30 "	6 80
420 00	SAMUEL ROGERS,	Shoemaker,	12 "	420 00
324 00	*A. B. Robbins*,	Watchman,	5 28/31 "	159 39
324 00	*F. B. Geldert*,	"	3 25/31 "	102 77
324 00	WILLIAM H. PAYNE,	"	2 1 2/31 "	64 45
252 00	W. H. WILLIAMS,	Teamster,	12 "	252 00
240 00	*Hiram L Brown*,	Gardener,	1 "	20 00
264 00	*Cyrus W. Fisherdick*,	"	5 "	110 00
300 00	EDWARD E. WALKER,	"	1 "	25 00
264 00	*George H. Joslyn*,	Assistant Farmer,	10 "	217 00
216 00	*William Stratton*,	" "	6 "	108 00
240 00	*William McIntyre*,	" "	6 "	110 00
246 00	JOSEPH MERRIAM,	" "	6 1 0/31 "	129 61
246 00	*Edward E. Walker*,	" "	5 "	102 50
240 00	L. G. LOOMIS,	" "	1 "	20 00

240 00	WALTER E. ROGERS,	" "	2 "	40 00	
360 00	JAMES SKEVINGTON,	Fireman,	12 "	360 00	
240 00	*Hiram L. Brown*,	Night Fireman,	$4\frac{27}{31}$ "	97 42	
180 00	THOMAS J. FLYNN,	Laborer,	12 "	180 00	
96 00	WILLIAM KELLEY,	Hostler,	12 "	96 00	
180 00	*James Lally*,	Hospital Nurse,	$6\frac{12}{30}$ "	96 00	
180 00	*William C. Darcy*,	" "	$4\frac{18}{30}$ "	68 00	
200 00	ROBERT H. MAGWOOD,	" "	$\frac{21}{30}$ "	11 67	
				$16,876 03	

NOTE. — The names of officers and employees serving now are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT G. — *Products of the Farm.*

1886.	Quantity.		Value.
Apples, early,	60	barrels,	$90 00
" cider,	400	bushels,	40 00
" winter,	180	barrels,	291 60
Asparagus,	10	bushels,	25 00
Beans,	30	"	60 00
Beef,	4,832	pounds,	386 56
Beets, blood turnip,	150	bushels,	15 00
Cabbage,	1,125	heads,	112 50
Carrots,	1,100	bushels,	495 00
Celery,	475	heads,	23 75
Corn fodder, green,	30	tons,	300 00
" " dry,	2½	"	20 00
Cucumbers,	38	bushels,	152 00
Currants,	125	quarts,	6 25
Eggs,	237	dozen,	59 25
English turnips,	325	bushels,	32 50
Ensilage,	110	tons,	550 00
Hay,	130	"	2,340 00
Ice,	200	"	600 00
Lumber (chestnut),	1,000	feet,	20 00
Mangolds,	1,800	bushels,	540 00
Manure,	300	cords,	1,200 00
Milk,	262,406	pounds,	4,881 96
Mowed oats,	6	tons,	120 00
Melons,	1½	"	45 00
Onions,	50	bushels,	35 00
Pears,	8	"	16 00
Pease,	25	"	62 50
Pork,	6,207	pounds,	434 49
Parsnips,	80	bushels,	36 00
Peppers,	1	bushel,	3 00
Potatoes,	1,525	bushels,	762 50
Poultry,	129	pounds,	32 25
Quinces,	7	bushels,	14 00
Raspberries,	67	quarts,	8 04
Rhubarb,	1,000	pounds,	150 00
Rowen,	15	tons,	240 00
Rutabagas,	100	bushels,	35 00
Rye,	25	"	18 75
Rye straw,	2	tons,	30 00
Strawberries,	182	quarts,	21 84
Squash, summer,	1,000	pounds,	15 00
" winter,	2,500	"	37 50
Sweet corn,	51	bushels,	25 50
Tomatoes,	67	"	26 80
Veal,	364	pounds,	36 40
Wood,	30	cords,	120 00
			$14,566 94

STATEMENT H. — *Work done in Sewing-Room No. 1.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	328	54	382
Bed spreads,	37	15	52
Bed ticks,	–	440	440
Blankets,	–	11	11
Capes,	89	43	132
Chemises,	82	–	82
Circulars,	7	–	7
Cloaks,	10	–	10
Coats,	–	37	37
Curtains,	46	–	46
Dish towels,	130	–	130
Drawers,	310	6	316
Dresses,	175	67	242
Flag,	–	1	1
Holders,	16	–	16
Night-dresses,	128	–	128
Pants,	–	26	26
Pillow cases,	540	157	697
Pillow ticks,	12	–	12
Rollers,	166	8	174
Sacks,	12	–	12
Scrub pads,	43	–	43
Sheets,	580	243	823
Shirts,	37	2,174	2,211
Shirt-waists,	40	–	40
Shoulder-straps,	68	–	68
Skirts,	186	–	186
Stockings,	–	4,336	4,336
Table cloths,	1	11	12
Table napkins,	100	6	106
Tea-bags,	2	–	2
Tiers,	299	–	299
Towels,	749	433	1,182
Underwaists,	8	–	8
Washcloths,	173	–	173
Waists,	103	–	103
Total,	4,477	8,068	12,545

STATEMENT I. — *Work done in Sewing-Room No. 2.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	14	–	14
Caps,	276	–	276
Jackets,	431	2,457	2,888
Mittens,	140	–	140
Pants,	801	3,910	4,711
Shirts,	801	–	801
Suspenders,	376	–	376
Total,	2,839	6,367	9,206

Total number of articles made,	7,316
" " " " repaired,	14,435
	21,751

STATEMENT J.

AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1885,	$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1885,	12,896 24
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1885,	777 19
received from appropriation for building fire escapes,	49 94
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1886,	38,283 17
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1886,	2,188 34
received from appropriation for new boiler and repairs on heating apparatus,	1,448 30
received from sales,	52 70
	$55,795 88

CR.

Disbursements for three months ending Dec. 31, 1885,	$15,058 38	
Disbursements for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1886,	40,584 80	
Payments to State Treasurer,	52 70	
Cash on hand,	100 00	
		$55,795 88

[NOTE.— This institution has no "fund" from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State Treasury by annual legislative appropriations.

The per capita cost for the year, including ordinary expenses only, is $2.52. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision, — in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution, — together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all pupils going away from the school, and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits

of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average $16.00.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending *September 30.*

It will, therefore, readily be seen that while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger than the appropriation, including, as it does, parts of two calendar years.]

Statement K.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

There are employed in the—

Dormitories and other parts of the house,	22	girls.
Sewing-room No. 1,	40	"
Sewing-room No. 2,	17	boys.
Dining hall,	23	"
Kitchen,	4	"
Shoe shop,	4	"
Bakery,	6	"
Laundry,	11	"
Hospital,	2	"
On the farm and at the barns,	53	"
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	32	"

Girls, 62; boys, 152; total, 214.

Statement L.

CHILDREN BOARDED IN FAMILIES.

Children boarded in families Sept. 30, 1886, paid for from appropriation of State Primary School,	32
Number of days' board paid for,	10,964
Amount paid during the year,	$2,965 53
Weekly per capita cost,	1 89+

This sum does not include expense of investigation of places, nor of visiting the children after being located, which is paid by the Department of Indoor Poor and increases the cost to the State.

STATEMENT M.

RECAPITULATION OF INVENTORY

Taken by Enos Calkins and James B. Shaw of Palmer, Mass., as of Sept. 30, 1886.

Land,	$22,664 81
Buildings,	99,100 00
Live stock,	5,734 09
Products of farm,	6,427 09
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,398 10
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	9,088 37
Beds and bedding (inmates),	4,291 92
Other furniture (inmates),	4,233 33
Superintendent's department,	6,156 76
Clothing,	4,747 36
Dry goods,	2,785 33
Provisions and groceries,	1,548 12
Drugs and medicines,	204 31
Fuel,	3,260 50
Library and school supplies,	1,383 00
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,100 00
Miscellaneous,	1,161 55
	$198,284 85

STATEMENT N. — *Receipts.*

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year,	$100 00
received from unexpended appropriation of former calendar year,	12,896 24
received from appropriations for the present calendar year,	38,283 17
received from special appropriations for boarding out children,	2,965 53
received from special appropriations for new boiler and heating apparatus,	1,448 30
received from special appropriation for constructing fire escapes,	49 94
received from sales,	52 70
	$55,795 88

STATEMENT O. — *Expenditures.*

Current Expenditures.

For salaries, wages and labor,	$17,505 43
meat,	3,386 90
fish,	644 42
fruit and vegetables,	182 02
flour,	4,085 54
grain and meal,	1,141 58
tea, coffee and chocolate,	453 27
sugar and molasses,	1,201 16
milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	2,882 81
other groceries and provisions,	1,213 16
clothing, boots and shoes,	5,812 40
fuel and lights,	4,107 21
medical supplies,	219 85
furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	833 39
transportation,	723 84
ordinary repairs,	2,471 74
other current expenses,	4,314 59
	$51,179 41

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Payments to State Treasurer,	$52 70
For fire escapes,	49 94
boiler and repairs on heating apparatus,	1,448 30
board of children in families,	2,965 53
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1886,	100 00
	$55,795 88

STATEMENT P. — *Resources and Liabilities.*

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	13,428 49
	$13,528 49

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	$339 44
	$13,189 05

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School:

My connection with the school commenced in July last. The records show the following statements:—

Number remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1885,	32
admitted during the year,	146
of deaths,	3
discharged,	153
remaining,	25

Those now in the hospital are mostly chronic cases,—crippled, paralyzed and deformed children, some of whom are quite feeble. One little boy has just returned from his place where he has had a severe attack of typhoid malaria. He comes to us pale, weak and emaciated, but by watchful care we hope he will soon be restored to health. The others are temporarily in the hospital for slight ailments. There are only three children confined in bed.

Statistics of Deaths.

NAMES.	Date of Death.	Age.	Disease.
		Years.	
Fred Blair,	Nov. 3, 1885,	10	Lumbar abscess.
Kate Carroll,	May 29, 1886,	5	Consumption.
James Hackett,	Aug. 22, 1886,	15	Severe injury of knee joint; surgical fever; shock.

My work has been mostly for slight ailments, as indigestion, headache, tonsillitis, constipation and a few cases of chicken-pox. Two cases of facial erysipelas have occurred.

There are under daily treatment quite a number of cases of inflamed eyes.

James Hackett sustained from a fall a severe injury of the knee joint. Surgical fever ensued, complicated by shock, and he died after six days' illness.

One case where beginning hip joint-disease had caused continuous pain day and night, was fitted with an apparatus by Dr. Charles P. Putnam of Boston. This immobilized the joint, and with a high-soled shoe on the foot of the sound limb all weight is removed from the diseased one, and by the aid of crutches the little boy goes about absolutely free from pain.

The general health of the children is very good and is probably largely due to plenty of exercise in the fresh air, good food, comfortable clothing, regular hours for sleep and a proper amount of healthful occupation.

I wish to thank the Superintendent and Matron for kindly co-operating with me in my work among the children.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH M. WILBUR, M. D.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School:

It affords me great pleasure to state that the results of the work of the school year just finished have been, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging. The children have been remarkably free from sickness, and thus the teachers have not been hindered in their work by the irregular attendance which is so detrimental to all true progress. Although the teachers do not always notice in their pupils from day to day that improvement which they desire, as they look over a term's work they are sometimes surprised to see how much, even the dull children, have gained.

In the first, second, third and fifth schools written examinations are given to the pupils each term; in the other schools, oral. The written work, in legibility, accuracy and neatness compares well with that of children whose school days are six hours long, instead of three. The oral examinations are equally satisfactory.

The magazines and papers furnished for the children have been a source of much pleasure and profit. It is hoped that by following in this way the law of substitution, the evil thoughts and tendencies, which are often too painfully apparent when the children enter the school, will be crowded out by what is pure and healthful. The following is a list of the periodicals that were furnished during the last year: —

2 copies of St. Nicholas.
2 copies of Wide Awake.
4 copies of Youth's Companion.
4 copies of Harper's Young Folks.
3 copies of Golden Days.
1 copy of The Pansy.

1 copy of Our Little Men and Women.
3 copies of Our Little Ones and The Nursery.
4 copies of Babyland.
2 copies of Temperance Banner.
2 copies of Treasure Trove.

If enough copies of a few of these could be furnished to supply the higher grades with supplementary reading it would assist greatly in the progress of the children in sight reading.

The removal of a few of the feeble-minded children from the school has been a great relief.

We have recently lost a faithful and enthusiastic teacher by the resignation of Miss Julia Clements. With this exception, and the temporary absence of Miss Hattie Lacey, we have been very fortunate in retaining a corps of faithful and efficient teachers.

A summary of the school work is embraced in the following tables: Table No. 1 shows, in each school, the number enrolled at the beginning of the year; those admitted for the first time; those readmitted; those received and discharged by promotion, or transfer, during the year; the whole number enrolled; those who have left; those who have died, and those who remain at the close of the year.

Table No. 2 states the largest and smallest number of pupils reached during the year in each school, also the number remaining the entire year.

A comparison between these tables and similar ones published last year, shows that the illiteracy at entering was less this year than last, and the number pursuing the elementary branches to be also less. The average age is about the same.

School Exercises.

Monday — Arithmetic, Spelling and Language.
Tuesday — Geography, Writing, Reading and History.
Wednesday — Arithmetic, Spelling and Language.
Thursday — Geography, Writing, Reading and History.
Friday — Arithmetic, Spelling, Elements of Physiology and General Exercises.

In the ordinary school-sense, lessons are not learned in history; but an hour is taken up each week by the most advanced classes of the first and fifth schools in careful reading of a few pages, prefaced by questions upon previous lessons. In the fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth schools, lessons are given in reading, writing, spelling and number, each day, in place of geography and language.

With gratitude to you for your unfailing courtesy and kindness, this report is respectfully submitted.

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON.
Principal.

TABLE No. 1.

TEACHERS.	SCHOOLS.	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1885.	Newly admitted.	Readmitted.	Received by promotion.	Received by transfer.	Whole number enrolled.	Left.	Discharged by promotion.	Discharged by transfer.	Died.	Number under instruction a part of the year.	Number under instruction the entire year.	Number in attendance Sept. 30, 1886.
Miss E. M. Fullington,	First,	36	12	19	20	–	87	44	–	–	1	71	16	42
Miss N. J. Rice,	Second,	32	5	12	46	–	95	32	20	–	–	90	5	43
Miss C. A. Underwood,	Third,	43	14	12	42	–	111	31	46	–	–	107	4	34
Miss H. E. Lacey, / Miss E. S. Foster, substitute,	Fourth,	47	10	6	38	–	101	22	42	–	–	93	8	37
Miss G. A. Mosher,	Fifth,	42	7	18	25	–	92	39	–	1	–	72	20	52
Mrs. H. E. Darte,	Sixth,	49	8	2	49	1	109	7	63	–	–	106	3	39
Miss F. J. Dyer,	Seventh,	42	10	–	36	–	88	4	49	–	1	86	2	34
Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell,	Eighth,	55	30	–	6	–	91	11	36	–	–	74	17	44
	Kindergarten,	16	27	2	–	–	39	11	6	–	1	34	5	21
Total,	8	362	117	71	262	1	813	201	262	1	3	553	80	346

Table No. 2.

Schools.		Largest No. reached.	Smallest No. reached.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.		Illiteracy at Entering.							Now Studying.					
							Could not read or write.	Could read only.	Could both read and write.	Never studied Arithmetic.	Never studied Geography.	Never studied Language.	Never studied History.	Reading and Spelling.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Elements of Physiology.	Language.	History.
					Yrs.	Mos.													
First School, . .	Boys.	54	31	43	13	2	–	–	12	–	–	2	7	42	42	42	42	42	20
Second School, .	Boys.	49	31	42	11	11	–	–	5	–	–	3	5	43	43	43	43	43	–
Third School, . .	Boys.	52	26	39	11	8	–	–	14	–	2	12	14	34	34	34	34	34	–
Fourth School, .	Boys.	51	34	43	11	5	–	–	10	–	10	10	10	37	37	–	37	37	–
Fifth School, . .	Girls.	55	37	48	11	10	–	–	7	–	1	4	5	52	52	39	52	52	9
Sixth School, . .	Mixed.	48	35	39	10	3	–	–	8	–	8	8	8	39	39	–	39	–	–
Seventh School, .	Mixed.	41	26	33	9	6	–	–	10	–	10	10	10	34	34	–	34	–	–
Eighth School, .	Mixed.	60	37	43	7	5	20	5	5	30	30	30	30	36	14	–	–	–	–
Kindergarten, . .	Mixed.	25	12	17	4	5	21	–	–	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, . .		435	269	347	10	2	41	5	71	51	82	100	110	317	295	158	325	208	29

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — The second annual report of this institution since its organization upon the "Cottage" or open system is herewith respectfully submitted for your consideration; as also the statistical tables for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1886: —

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number Received and Discharged and General Condition of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

Boys in school Sept 30, 1885,		95
Received — Since committed,	59	
Recommitted,	2	
Returned voluntarily,	14	
by police,	4	
institution officers,	10	
master,	3	
visiting agents,	11	
	—	103
Whole number in school during the year,		198
Discharged — On probation,	90	
To Bridgewater Workhouse,	2	
Massachusetts Reformatory,	2	
enlist in navy,	2	
voyages to sea,	2	
By elopement (5 returned),	8	
As reformed,	1	
Died,	1	
	—	108
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1886,		90

Table No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number Discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average Number.
1885.			
October,	15	12	96 90
November,	10	7	99 50
December,	2	6	100.20
1886.			
January,	7	7	97.30
February,	7	8	95.00
March,	9	10	96.12
April,	5	12	91.27
May,	7	12	84 61
June,	12	4	86.86
July,	10	11	89.51
August,	8	14	88.29
September,	11	5	88.43
Totals,	103	108	92.82

Table No. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	46	47
Berkshire,	3	199	202
Bristol,	7	513	520
Dukes,	–	9	9
Essex,	9	954	963
Franklin,	1	50	51
Hampden,	6	316	322
Hampshire,	1	70	71
Middlesex,	15	980	995
Nantucket,	–	16	16
Norfolk,	2	925	927
Plymouth,	6	101	107
Suffolk,	1	1,189	1,190
Worcester,	7	634	641
Totals,	59	6,002	6,061
NATIVITY.			
American,	50	4,560	4,610
Foreign,	9	869	878
Unknown,	–	15	15
Totals,	59	5,444	5,503

Table No. 4.

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	3
Police Court,	17
District Court,	31
Trial Justices,	7
Municipal Court,	1
Total,	59

Table No. 5.

Showing Age of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	25	25
Eight years,	–	116	116
Nine years,	1	233	234
Ten years,	–	438	438
Eleven years,	4	618	622
Twelve years,	10	680	690
Thirteen years,	16	798	814
Fourteen years,	21	986	1,007
Fifteen years,	6	881	887
Sixteen years,	–	928	928
Seventeen years,	1	279	280
Eighteen years and over,	–	59	59
Unknown,	–	29	29
Totals,	59	6,075	6,134

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Domestic Condition, etc., of Boys Committed during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents,	3
no father,	9
no mother,	4
step-father,	8
step-mother,	6
intemperate father,	22
intemperate mother,	9
parents separated,	3
been arrested before,	43
been inmates of other institutions,	9
other members of family arrested,	21
used ardent spirits,	10
used tobacco,	30
Catholic parents,	34
never attended church,	2
others,	21

The year just past has been one of considerable interest to all connected with the institution, as within that time the new buildings have been completed and are now permanently occupied by the school. In a paper read by Supt. J. C. Hite, of the Industrial School for Boys, of Ohio, before the National Prison and Reformatory Association at Detroit, Mich., he has so fully described the Cottage or Family system, and as this school has become established upon that plan (and his remarks so applicable), I trust I may be pardoned for introducing in this connection extracts from this paper: —

"What is the Cottage system and what are its principles? The family buildings in such a reformatory represent so many cheerful homes. Each one presided over by an intelligent Christian gentleman and lady, who are entrusted with twenty-five or thirty wards of the State, who need *correcting* but *not imprisonment*. Its principles are 'trust,' 'moral suasion,' 'education,' 'emulation' and responsibility as a means of rooting out evil and instilling honest principles.

"This is the intention and plan of the Cottage system for training wayward delinquents. Those who find their way into reformatories are generally yet quite young, tender in feeling, and need to be stimulated to a happy growth of moral character. Is it not true that our natures are formed largely from our surroundings? We are all imitators and we usually pattern after that with which we come most in contact. Surroundings, then, have much to do in making us what we are and what we will be. This is more true of the young than those of mature years. The Cottage system is intended to train juvenile delinquents and not hardened criminals, and no place is so well calculated to change the habits of a wayward boy as a *pleasant, delightful and well regulated home.* We claim this for the Cottage system. It is merely a place of detention, education and discipline, and *not* punishment. But 'discipline' must have love for its ruling power. Without it, it is not discipline, but only power obtained by mechanical force without a reforming quality. No officer in a reformatory ever reformed a wayward boy without frequent personal interviews. The plan of the family system requires this.

"The principles of reforming by this system are that of trust, moral suasion and emulation. This requires skill, earnestness, caution, patience and self-control. All these requisites are fit qualities to pattern after by the pupils under the charge of such officers."

New Buildings.

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1885, — the amount of which will be found in the schedule of expenditures of this report, — has been expended, and two commodious and convenient buildings of brick have been erected about one and one-fourth miles north-west of Westborough village, on high ground overlooking a wide extent of country in all directions, showing hills and valleys with occasionally a stream or sheet of water, a village on some distant hill, all rendering it one of the finest views in the State. The large building has a frontage of one hundred and four feet with two wings, both extending north some twenty-eight feet. It is three stories front above the basement. On the first floor, at the left of the main entrance, is the Superintendent's office and the school library; to the right the reception room, and on the same floor the dining-rooms, kitchen, schoolroom and clothing-room. On the second floor are the

Superintendent's and officers' apartments, bath room, guest chambers, hospital and one work-room. The third floor of the main part, 42×48 feet, is the boys' dormitory, well ventilated by flues at each end and windows on all sides.

In the basement are the laundry, boys' play room, bath room, work-shop and storage cellars. Annexed to the west wing and extending still further north is a room containing a boiler of sixty-horse power, which furnishes steam for heating both buildings, also power for pumping water when necessary. Adjoining this is a room containing one of Knowles' steam pumps, which is arranged to supply two two-and-one-half-inch hose with water in case of fire; and one of Gilbert & Barker's Springfield gas machines, with a capacity of 250 lights. In each wing of this building is a fire-proof iron staircase, connecting with each floor and the boys' dormitory, making a safe exit in case of fire. This building is occupied by the Superintendent and his family, a family of thirty to fifty boys in charge of a master and matron, with assistant and teacher, and also such other employees as may be needed. The smaller building is about forty feet front by fifty-six deep. This building is two and one-half stories above the basement. The first floor contains a reception room, dining-room, kitchen and work-shop; the second floor, the school-room, officers' apartments and bath-room; the whole of the third floor is the boys' dormitory, finished into the roof. In the basement is the laundry, boys' bath-room and play-room, and storage cellars.

In this family are thirty boys in charge of master and matron, with teacher and laundress. The farmhouse, formerly occupied by the owner of the farm (and which was being remodeled at the time of our last report), is now occupied by a family of twenty-four boys, in charge of the same number of officers as the others.

The Chapel.

A chapel, for which an appropriation of three thousand five hundred ($3,500) dollars was made by the Legislature of 1886, is being erected, for the building of which the contract calls for its completion the 15th of November. It will have a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty.

Repairs and Improvements.

It was found necessary to provide a store house, and an addition has been made to the farm barn, 62×38 feet, with cellar. This building has a grocery store-room, meat-room with a refrigerator, a fire engine-room, harness-room, carriage-room, eight stalls for horses, and a repair-shop and hay-loft above. The cellar is divided by brick walls into a vegetable and fruit cellar, storage room for farm wagons, carts, etc., and manure cellar under the stable.

Labor.

This item is of no small importance, considering the age and former habits of the boys, and if estimated at a fair valuation per day of six hours would amount to a very modest sum.

Among the items of labor performed by the boys during the year may be mentioned that of the farm, planting, weeding and gathering the crops. The soil from the avenue (more than 1,100 feet long, 20 feet wide and 2 feet deep) has been removed. Also grading about the new building, digging the cellars of the new barn and chapel, assisting in removing from the pasture more than 1,000 loads of stone, which are used as the foundation of the new road, leading from the public highway to the new buildings, and digging a cesspool, to receive the sewage from the buildings. The family that remained on the hospital farm were employed by the Trustees of that institution a few days in the early part of the season.

The average number of boys employed during the year or 300 days at

Domestic work, was	24, or 7,200	days.
Miscellaneous,	26, " 7,800	"
Caning chairs,	21, " 6,300	"
Gardening,	17, " 5,100	"
For the Farmer,	5, " 1,500	"

The Schools.

The schools are in charge of faithful and efficient teachers, who are doing good service and making noticeable advancement. There are *individual* instances where pupils are better subjects for schools for *feeble-minded*, than inmates of a school of this kind. With such no visible progress can be made, even when extra time and attention is given them.

The Health.

The health of the inmates during the past year has continued remarkably good, there having been but one case of severe sickness during the year, that I regret to say was fatal.

The Physician's report will contain an account of all cases which have required his attention.

The Farm.

The acreage in crops though small has yielded abundant harvest. We have raised no crops other than to supply the wants of the school, with the single exception of berries. The subjoined schedule will show the value of crops produced as appraised.

In closing, I desire to express my obligations to the officers and employees for their assistance and to whose efficiency is due the success which has attended the schools during the year, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the very generous support given me.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. E. SWAN,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1885 — October,	Received from the State Treasurer, . .	$2,399 79
November,	" " " " . .	2,452 43
December,	" " " " . .	2,328 46
1886 — January,	" " " " . .	1,640 85
February,	" " " " . .	2,047 26
March,	" " " " . .	1,551 05
April,	" " " " . .	1,648 48
May,	" " " " . .	1,847 29
June,	" " " " . .	2,333 31
July,	" " " " . .	3,608 60
August,	" " " " . .	2,833 45
September,	" " " " . .	3,721 36
		$28,412 33

Bills Paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury.

1885 — October, ...	$2,399 79
November, ...	2,452 43
December, ...	2,328 46
1886 — January, ...	1,640 85
February, ...	2,047 26
March, ...	1,551 05
April, ...	1,648 48
May, ...	1,847 29
June, ...	2,333 31
July, ...	3,608 60
August, ...	2,833 45
September, ...	3,721 36
	$28,412 33

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for new Buildings for Lyman School for Boys.

1885 — October,	Received from State Treasury,	$8,102 54
November,	" " " "	734 76
December,	" " " "	6,131 35
1886 — January,	" " " "	4,684 60
February,	" " " "	542 20
March,	" " " "	542 91
April,	" " " "	1,347 14
May,	" " " "	640 51
June,	" " " "	11,358 68
		$34,084 69

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for Chapel, Lyman School for Boys.

1886 — August,		$630 04
September,		1,000 00
		$1,630 04

EXPENDITURES.

Bills Paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for new Buildings.

1885 — October,		$8,102 54
November,		734 76
December,		6,131 35
1886 — January,		4,684 60
February,		542 20
March,		542 91
April,		1,347 14
May,		640 51
June,		11,358 68
		$34,084 69

Bills Paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Chapel.

1886 — August,		$630 04
September,		1,000 00
		$1,630 04

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$10,497 43
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,	2,076 59
Provision and grocery supplies, including: —	
Meat,	947 20
Fish,	347 90
Fruit and vegetables,	107 03
Flour and bread,	1,455 77
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	788 35
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	217 25
Sugar and molasses,	516 20
Milk, butter and cheese,	592 54
Other groceries and provisions,	608 22
Clothing of all kinds,	1,557 62
Fuel and lights,	2,257 07
Medicines and medical supplies,	43 00
Furniture, beds and bedding,	1,144 1[illegible]
Ordinary repairs,	2,901 69
Books and school supplies,	350 04
Blacksmithing, horse and cattle shoeing,	90 80
Express, freight and passenger fares,	669 42
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	300 93
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairing same,	548 59
Rent,	290 75
Miscellaneous,	103 83
Total,	$28,412 33

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1885.						
October,	Received cash from,	$202 75	–	$190 08	–	$392 83
November,	" " "	328 89	$1 00	2 75	–	332 64
December,	" " "	120 01	8 91	31 98	$22 00	182 90
1886.						
January,	" " "	7 00	–	196 67	–	203 67
February	" " "	75 58	–	14 08	–	89 66
March,	" " "	32 74	–	–	–	32 74
April,	" " "	4 00	1 17	–	–	5 17
May,	" " "	27 70	–	22 58	–	50 28
June,	" " "	162 00	–	50	22 70	185 20
July,	" " "	43 77	–	28 70	–	72 47
August,	" " "	21 65	–	275 81	–	297 46
September,	" " "	81 54	126 00	–	–	207 54
Totals,		$1,107 63	$137 08	$763 15	$44 70	$2,052 56

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS — CONCLUDED.

Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1885.						
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	$202 75	–	$190 08	–	$392 83
November,	" " "	328 89	$1 00	2 75	–	332 64
December,	" " "	120 01	8 91	31 98	$22 00	182 90
1886.						
January,	" " "	7 00	–	196 67	–	303 67
February,	" " "	75 58	–	14 08	–	89 66
March,	" " "	32 74	–	–	–	32 74
April,	" " "	–	–	–	–	–
May,	" " "	31 70	1 17	22 58	–	55 45
June,	" " "	162 00	–	50	22 70	185 20
July,	" " "	43 77	–	28 70	–	72 47
August,	" " "	21 65	–	275 81	–	297 46
September,	" " "	81 54	126 00	–	–	207 54
Totals,		$1,107 63	$137 08	$763 15	$44 70	$2,052 56

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1885.			1886.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$987 71	$1,310 99	$902 18	$943 08	$841 20	$937 75	$874 44	$944 37	$856 46	$1,150 08	$1,275 90	$1,549 86	$12,574 02
Transportation and travelling expenses,	80 50	56 74	38 21	21 69	60 74	39 23	94 23	46 08	57 65	56 39	39 34	78 61	669 42
Postage and telegrams,	12 34	14 00	28 23	6 83	15 26	15 67	15 94	15 35	16 71	12 60	11 67	15 17	179 77
Provisons and groceries,	240 26	433 74	707 36	207 00	594 00	176 42	240 76	425 56	387 92	400 03	533 94	445 12	4,792 11
School property,	24 00	1 80	–	–	24 53	164 88	22 00	44 37	11 75	17 62	25 54	13 55	350 04
Clothing,	159 17	48 37	231 95	173 79	65 35	21 52	104 63	99 65	106 30	67 85	385 78	93 26	1,557 62
Grain and meal for stock,	55 20	68 35	118 21	–	146 34	54 60	–	74 50	70 05	56 20	67 25	77 65	788 35
Ordinary repairs,	42 95	406 54	118 51	125 92	33 84	47 95	12 05	41 90	136 19	445 18	340 84	149 82	2,901 69
Fuel and lights,	559 29	11 05	47 24	67 69	123 41	18 00	97 65	–	45 78	1,036 18	9 00	241 78	2,257 07
News, S. S. and waste papers,	–	–	4 92	75 55	–	3 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	83 47
Furniture, beds and bedding,	174 42	26 09	35 88	–	35 54	20 08	95 53	8 90	415 39	276 89	55 39	–	1,144 11
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	10 50	–	–	–	–	–	64 62	67 30	90 90	51 80	28 00	–	313 12
Farm tools,	26 00	15 76	9 15	–	47 01	6 20	3 85	66 26	36 31	–	9 93	15 00	235 47
Horse and cattle shoeing,	23 94	–	11 75	–	10 04	–	4 43	5 80	3 70	4 65	4 70	21 79	90 80
Petties,	–	–	41 23	–	–	–	–	–	12 55	–	4 34	–	58 12
Stationery,	2 50	–	8 64	5 25	–	–	12 55	–	–	–	–	–	37 69
Drugs and medical supplies,	–	9 00	–	14 05	–	5 00	5 80	7 25	3 75	–	–	–	43 00
Printing,	1 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 90	8 13	16 83	–	45 71
Rent,	–	50 00	25 00	–	50 00	40 75	–	–	75 00	25 00	25 00	19 75	290 75
Totals,	$2,399 79	$2,452 43	$2,328 46	$1,640 85	$2,047 26	$1,551 05	$1,648 48	$1,847 29	$2,333 31	$3,608 60	$2,833 45	$3,721 36	$28,412 33

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys:

Following is a brief statement of matters coming under care of the physician: —

The hospital is now established in its new quarters, where are found rare sanitary advantages, for which I thank you in behalf of the school. Under the new rules each family has attempted to care for its sick, excepting the more severe cases; therefore, many patients have not entered the hospital, so its records show only part of the physician's work.

For mutual convenience my office is directly connected with the Superintendent's office by telephone, so that I may be called day or night.

There has been one death. Cornelius Minon was taken, March 18, with acute rheumatism, followed within twenty-four hours by meningitis, of which he died on the fourth day of the attack.

Two fractures of the forearm, and 13 cases of minor diseases, make up the hospital list.

Considerable suffering and disability has resulted from poisoning by ivy, which grows about the walls on the farm.

The complete removal of this plant will be necessary in order to avoid similar trouble in the future. It would be difficult to place the school in a better locality, or provide more healthful conditions; excepting some defects in the cellar, and the limited capacity of the dormitory at Maple Cottage, there is nothing to be improved.

The room in the main building set apart for the hospital is very pleasant and attractive, well furnished and ample for all probable needs.

The boys are generally very well and seem contented and happy.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

Westborough, Sept. 30, 1886.

FARMER'S REPORT.

Produce on Hand.

English hay, 36 tons,	$576 00	
Rye straw, ½ ton,	6 00	
Rowen hay, 4 tons,	56 00	
Meadow hay, 5 tons,	50 00	
Corn, 150 bushels,	90 00	
Potatoes, 550 bushels,	330 00	
Squashes, 2¼ tons,	45 00	
Cabbage, 2 lots,	20 00	
Beans on poles, 1 lot,	6 00	
Beets, 1 lot,	20 00	
Sweet corn and fodder, 1 lot,	10 00	
Pears, 1 lot,	5 00	
Melons, 1 lot,	10 00	
Turnips, 1 lot,	20 00	
Peppers, 1 lot,	2 00	
Corn fodder, 5 acres,	80 00	
Corn, 30 bushels (Hero lot),	18 00	
Corn fodder, 2 acres,	16 00	
Apples, 111 bbls.,	82 25	
Oat straw,	8 00	
	$1,450 25	

Fertilizers.

Stable manure,	90 00	
		$1,540 25

Produce Consumed.

Milk, 4,980 cans,	$1,245 00
Pork, 2,371 pounds,	132 26
Beef, 601 pounds,	48 08
Veal, 538 pounds,	56 27
Chickens, 100 pounds,	11 98
Eggs, 6½ dozen,	1 18
Pease, 58 bushels,	92 80
Shelled beans, 32 bushels,	36 80

String beans, 6 bushels,	4 50	
Beets, 19 bushels,	9 50	
Cucumbers, 127 dozen,	15 24	
Sweet corn,	54 72	
Turnip, 3 bushels,	1 50	
Peppers, 2½ bushels,	2 33	
Melons, 264 bushels,	21 12	
Hay, 3 tons,	48 00	
Corn fodder, 12 tons (green),	48 00	
Apples, 97 bushels,	48 50	
Pears, 16 bushels,	16 00	
Currants, 35 quarts,	3 00	
Raspberries, 125 quarts,	12 50	
Blackberries, 90 quarts,	9 00	
Strawberries, 831 quarts,	58 17	
Potatoes, 105 bushels,	63 00	
Tomatoes, 26 bushels,	13 00	
Ice, 123 tons,	246 00	
Cucumbers for pickling, 21 bushels,	18 90	
		$2,317 35

FARM SALES.

Fruits,	$135 96	
Strawberries,	176 62	
Vegetables,	141 34	
Milk,	69 06	
Calves,	7 00	
Pigs,	250 65	
Bull,	45 00	
Oxen (yoke),	150 00	
Heifers,	82 00	
Horse,	50 00	
		$1,107 63

LIVE STOCK.

Cows, 21,	$1,050 00	
Bull,	40 00	
Oxen (yoke),	150 00	
Calf,	5 00	
Pair bay horses,	275 00	
Horse, "Ned,"	85 00	
Horse, "Jennie,"	60 00	
Gelding, "Major,"	100 00	
Mare, "Dolly,"	150 00	
Boar, 1,	20 00	
Breeding sows, 5,	120 00	
Hogs, 12,	142 00	
Pigs, small, 17,	25 50	
Fowls, 7,	3 50	
		$2,226 00

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Including wagons, machines, tools, etc.,		$2,133 63

MISCELLANEOUS.

Plaster, 2 tons,	$12 00	
Phosphate, 250 pounds,	5 00	
		$17 00

SUMMARY.

Produce on hand,	$1,540 25	
Produce sold,	1,107 63	
Produce consumed,	2,317 35	
		$4,965 23
Live stock,		2,226 00
Agricultural implements,		2,133 63
Miscellaneous,		17 00
		$9,341 86

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. LIVINGSTON,
Farmer.

SUMMARY.

Real Estate.

58 acres tillage,	$10,800 00	
36 acres pasturage,	1,800 00	
Brady land,	1,300 00	
		$13,900 00

Buildings.

"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	$37,000 00	
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00	
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00	
Farm, barn and sheds,	1,200 00	
New barn,	2,000 00	
Coal sheds,	300 00	
		$59,000 00

Personal Estate.

Live stock,	$2,226 00	
Produce on hand,	1,540 25	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,133 63	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	2,819 55	
Beds and bedding, inmates,	2,240 00	
Other furniture, inmates,	2,091 04	
Personal property, superintendent's department,	6,534 53	
Ready-made clothing,	2,848 29	
Dry goods,	275 90	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	300 00	
Fuel and oil,	1,380 00	
Library,	700 00	
Provisions and groceries,	465 62	
		$25,554 81
Total,		$98,454 81

GEO. T. FAYERWEATHER,
G. P. HEATH,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: H. E. Swan, *Supt.*

Westborough, Sept., 30, 1886.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

H. E. Swan, superintendent,	$1,600 00
Mrs. H. E. Swan, matron,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Perry, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe, charge of family,	700 00
J. W. Clark, engineer,	800 00
H. I. Skillings, clerk,	500 00
J. H. Cummings, assistant overseer,	500 00
J. F. Perkins, man of all work,	400 00
W. W. Wilkinson, watchman,	400 00
H. R. Hovey, teacher,	300 00
E. Chipman, teacher,	300 00
C. A. Dana, teacher,	300 00
Mrs. H. I. Skillings, laundress and seamstresss,	250 00
S. E. Leighton, laundress and seamstress,	250 00
H. Bullard, laundress and seamstress,	250 00
E. L. Stowell, officers' cook,	260 00
F. E. Corey, M. D., physician,	100 00
A. G. Livingston, farmer,	420 00
W. H. Powers, carpenter, $1.50 per day.	
F. B. Stowell, farm hand, $25 per month.	

SCHEDULE OF SALARIED OFFICERS EMPLOYED AT THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
H. E Swan,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$1,600 00
Mrs. H. E. Swan,	Matron,	12 "	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. Perry,	Charge of family,	12 "	797 92
" " Howard,	" "	12 "	811 82
" " Howe,	" "	$6\frac{7}{30}$ "	310 68
J. W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 "	827 04
H. I. Skillings,	Clerk,	$4\frac{13}{30}$ "	184 49
J. H. Cummings,	Assistant overseer,	12 "	516 13
H. R. Hovey,	Teacher,	12 "	300 00
E. Chipman,	"	$2\frac{7}{30}$ "	55 32
C. A. Dana,	"	$1\frac{8}{30}$ "	31 14
A. C. Skillings,	Laundress,	$4\frac{13}{30}$ "	92 20
H. Bullard,	"	10 "	208 40
S. E. Leighton,	"	12 "	250 00
E. L. Stowell,	Cook,	12 "	269 94
W. W. Wilkinson,	Watchman,	6 "	199 98
J. F. Perkins,	Man of all work,	12 "	407 66
W. H. Powers,	Carpenter,	12 "	466 50
F. E. Corey, M. D.,	Physician,	12 "	100 00
A. G. Livingston,	Farmer,	12 "	380 00
F. B. Stowell,	Farm hand,	12 "	300 00
H. Livingston,	" "	4 "	80 00

Jennie Ord,	Vacancy officer,	$\frac{4}{30}$ "	3 28
Mr and Mrs. Merrill,	Charge of family,	$5\frac{25}{30}$ "	411 73
C. G. Fletcher,	Watchman,	$5\frac{25}{30}$ "	199 98
A. C. Darling,	Teacher,	$9\frac{24}{30}$ "	244 68
L. E. Brown,	"	$6\frac{23}{30}$ "	165 94
E. L. Burgess,	"	8 "	200 00
Belinda Robbins,	Laundress,	$4\frac{12}{30}$ "	96 61
M. E. Call,	"	2 "	41 68
Mrs. E. A. Hersey,	Cook,	$1\frac{15}{30}$ "	32 50
E. A. Hersey,	Farmer,	$1\frac{15}{30}$ "	62 49
M. W. Perkins,	Vacancy officer,	2 "	47 11
R. G. Newman,	" "	$5\frac{2}{30}$ "	169 39
E. G. Gowen,	Teacher,	$4\frac{23}{30}$ "	118 86
Mrs. J. H. Cummings,	Vacancy officer,	$\frac{4}{30}$ "	3 28
M. Fisher,	" "	$\frac{7}{30}$ "	5 74
J. E. Perry,	" "	$3\frac{13}{30}$ "	73 28
A. W. Leighton,	Farm hand,	$4\frac{3}{30}$ "	102 46
D. E. Dudley,	Vacancy officer,	$\frac{13}{30}$ "	17 81
S. L. Legar,	Farm hand,	$\frac{17}{30}$ "	11 39

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
[1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug. 1878.
Aug. 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec. 1880.
Dec. 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct. 1881.
Oct. 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residence, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond.*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayers,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett.	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1867,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	" "
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	" "
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	" "
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. Conner,	Holyoke,	" "
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston.	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools:

As we attempt to review the experience of the year just past, we find that to us it has been full of interest, and not monotonous, as it might appear to those outside. Although there is necessarily routine work, it has been varied from day to day, as occasion seemed to require.

The girls have been employed on the farm and garden; this work has been cheerfully and willingly performed. The one great object in view is to impress upon their minds the idea that labor is not degrading if faithfully done. Out-of-door work is not only helpful physically, but it brings to their minds a new line of thought, and awakens higher interests, such as in their former lives of idleness and indolence they have never known. Not only this, it is the best discipline that could possibly be given them. Besides the work on the farm, housework, making outfits for girls going to places, and this to be done with inefficient help,— the school in session from three to four hours a day,— it can readily be seen that there is no chance for idleness. The girls have polished the floors at Nos. I., II. and IV., beside painting and whitewashing. Some of them take great pride in having the nicest kept house, while others are careless and less pains-taking. No one unaccustomed to this class of girls can realize the difficulties to be overcome in trying to teach them cleanliness. Those who come into the school ignorant of almost everything, except wrong-doing, having formed careless, slovenly habits, cannot be taught neatness without much patience and kindly forbearance. "Line upon line, precept upon precept," is the only way in which

it can ever be accomplished. The system of dress-making introduced last year has been a success in a great measure, and the standard for cutting and fitting has been raised. Garments that once would have been considered very satisfactory by the girls would now be thought ill-fitting. Although advancement has been made in this direction there is still room for improvement. Several of the girls have learned the art of cutting, and to those has been given the "Magic Scale" when they have left the school. Catholic service is held in the chapel once in two weeks, Sunday morning at eight o'clock. Sunday school begins at nine o'clock. Services on Sunday afternoon are conducted by clergymen who are invited from different denominations.

The Trustees have been faithful in their visits to the school, and have always given their hearty co-operation in every good word and work. We have been favored with many visitors during the summer, not only from our own but several other states; they have often remarked upon the homelike appearance of the school, and the happy faces of the girls. It has been our earnest endeavor to make the school as homelike as possible; that pure influence and example on the part of the officers may show to the girls that there is a beautiful womanhood within their reach, and that we are anxious that they should attain it.

In order to break the monotony, the girls have given several entertainments in chapel during the year. One consisting of gymnastics and music; one of tableaux, dialogues, music and recitations; one a drama, "Rebecca's Triumph."

At Christmas there were two large Christmas Trees, on which were small presents for each girl from the Mary Lamb fund. For entertainment the officers and girls presented a Christmas cantata which was highly enjoyed. Together with these we were favored with an entertainment given by S. L. Brown, elocutionist, Miss Effie M. Hayes, pianist, Miss F. L. Green, vocalist; Rev. Father Osborne gave a stereopticon exhibition, also a box of oranges for the girls, which was gratefully received. Mrs. Belle C. Barrows from Boston visited the institution, spent the Sabbath, and gave the girls one of her pleasant practical talks. Miss King and Mr. Hammond from Worcester very kindly gave

the girls an excellent concert of vocal and instrumental music. We have also received from the "Hospital Newspaper Society," books, magazines and Christmas cards, which were highly appreciated.

As a rule, the girls are well disposed and orderly: merits, badges, loss of marks being the principal means of control. Girls returned have been kept in their rooms for a week, more or less, and disobedient girls have been kept from the school in the same way, while for a few refractory girls the closets in the attic have been used, with whatever restraint might be necessary until the angry fit should pass by.

We believe that kind words from those who understand human nature thoroughly will do more to enforce good discipline than all the punishments brought to bear upon them.

It is our aim so to govern them as to cultivate their self-respect, so that misconduct may become unpopular.

Many good homes have been offered the girls during the year. In some cases where they have been returned to the school the fault has been not only with the girl, but the place. If those who employ the girls could understand their weaknesses, and fully realize how easily they are led astray, they no doubt would be more charitable, and perhaps give them more watchful care, feeling they are often more to be pitied than blamed. No one with the least missionary spirit need resort to heathen lands for something to do. What has been accomplished, what advancement has been made, is due largely to the earnest, unselfish labor of those who have the girls in charge, who surely have their best good at heart. It must be a labor of love to add brightness to less favored lives than our own. "Why else do we live, than to make life less difficult for others."

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

During the year there have been within the school for more or less time,		148
In the school on Sept. 30, 1885,	65	
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	32	
New commitments,	51	
Total,	—	148
Average number in the School,	72	
" cost per year, current expenses and salaries,	$228 52	
" per week,	4 39	

The following disposition was made of these girls: —

In the school on Sept. 30, 1886,	70	
In place,	56	
With friends,	4	
Married,	3	
Worcester Insane Hospital,	2	
Sherborn Prison	3	
Runaway,	5	
Discharged,	4	
Died,	1	
Total	—	148
During the year there have been sent out from the school,		97*
There have been returned (including the 32 returned from former years' placing),—		
For bad conduct,	23	
For unsatisfactory conduct,	24	
For illness or change of place,	16	
	—	63

* Of the above there have been sent out twice, 18
" " " " three times, 6
" " " " four times, 2

Whole number of girls in custody of the school during the year,		282
Of whom there have attained their majority,	33	
Discharged by vote for good conduct,	1	
To relatives out of the State, etc.,	7	
Discharged as unfit subjects, epileptic or defective,	3	
Died,	3	
	—	47
Remaining in the school,	70	
At work, mostly in families,	93	
With friends,	20	
Married (former years),	11	
Married (this year),	6	
In hospitals,	2	
In almshouses,	1	
In primary school,	1	
In prison (former years),	5	
In prison (former years, returned to school and again to prison),	1	
Sent to prison this year,	3	
Runaway (former years),	13	
Runaway (this year),	8	
Total,	—	282
As there have come of age, been discharged or died,		47
There now remain in custody of the school,		235
Of these there are, —		
At work, mostly in families,	93	
With friends,	20	
Married well,	13	
	—	126
In almshouses,	2	
In hospitals,	2	
Married, behavior doubtful,	3	
	—	7
Married, behaving badly,	2	
Prison,	9	
Runaway,	21	
	—	32
In the school, returned,		26
In the school, not yet placed out,		44
		235

Of those committed during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, —

Of thirteen years of age,	7	
fourteen,	10	
fifteen,	17	
sixteen,	12	
seventeen,	3	
nineteen,	2	
	—	51

Of those committed this year there were born, —

In Massachusetts,	35	
Maine,	2	
Connecticut,	3	
New York,	2	
Virginia,	1	
North Carolina,	1	
Wisconsin,	1	
Canada,	1	
England,	2	
Ireland,	1	
Unknown,	2	
	—	51
Of American parentage,	16	
Irish,	23	
Colored,	5	
French,	2	
English,	1	
Scotch,	3	
German,	1	
	—	51
Orphans,	6	
One parent living,	13	
Both parents living,	32	
	—	51

Attended church before commitment, —

Regularly,	42	
Seldom,	8	
Never,	1	
	—	51
Could read and write,	42	
read and not write,	4	
neither read nor write,	5	
	—	51

Committed on charge, —

Of larceny,	4	
immoral practices,	1	
stubbornness,	26	
malicious injury to books,	1	
lewdness,	3	
idle and disorderly,	1	
nightwalking,	4	
vagrant and vicious,	6	
assault and battery,	1	
vagrancy,	3	
fornication,	1	
	—	51

Committed, —

From Suffolk County,	13	
Middlesex County,	18	
Essex County,	5	
Bristol County,	4	
Hampden County,	3	
Plymouth County,	1	
Berkshire County,	4	
Franklin County,	1	
Worcester County,	2	
	—	51

Of the number received since the opening of the school, we have had committed, —

From Suffolk County,	358	
Middlesex County,	230	
Essex County,	268	
Worcester County,	145	
Bristol County,	147	
Norfolk County,	57	
Hampden County,	46	
Hampshire County,	19	
Berkshire County,	36	
Plymouth County,	22	
Barnstable County,	16	
Franklin County,	13	
	——	1,357

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Real Estate.

Chapel,	$3,000 00	
House No. 1,	8,250 00	
No. 2,	8,500 00	
No. 4,	9,000 00	
No. 5,	3,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00	
Hosiery shop (now storeroom),	300 00	
Farm house and barn,	1,500 00	
Large barn,	4,500 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Storehouse,	450 00	
Old barn,	150 00	
Wood house,	150 00	
Ice house,	100 00	
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00	
Piggery,	100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
New hen house,	40 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	7,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
		$49,765 00

Personal Property.

Property in No. 1,	$929 74	
No. 2,	824 13	
No. 4,	1,276 90	
No. 5.	479 10	
superintendent's house,	825 40	
chapel and library,	600 00	
Provisions and groceries,	1,145 50	
Dry goods,	494 82	
Fuel,	1,059 00	
		7,634 59
Amounts carried forward,		$57,399 59

Amounts brought forward,	$7,634 59	$57,399 59
Valuation of stock,	1,423 00	
Valuation of horses,	250 00	
Tools and carriages,	1,565 75	
Produce of farm on hand,	2,378 00	
		$13,251 34
		$63,016 34

N. C. HAWKINS,
SOLON WILDER,
Appraisers.

STATE OF MASS., WORCESTER, ss., Oct. 11, 1886. — Then personally appeared the above-named N. C. Hawkins and Solon Wilder, and made oath that the above appraisal by them signed is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, correct.

Before me,

S. R. MERRICK,
Justice of the Peace.

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

1886 —		
Milk, 31,448 quarts,	$629 96	
Pork, 33,397 pounds,	203 82	
Veal, 530 pounds,	53 00	
Beef, 4,875 pounds,	390 00	
Chickens, 50 pounds,	9 00	
Eggs, 192 dozens,	38 40	
Strawberries, 72 quarts,	7 20	
Currants, 85 quarts,	8 50	
Asparagus, 10 bushels,	25 00	
Pears, 5 bushels,	5 00	
Beans, 14 bushels,	14 00	
Pease, 18 bushels,	25 00	
Potatoes, 33 bushels,	24 75	
Beets, 19 bushels,	9 00	
Turnips, 18 bushels,	4 50	
Apples, 100 bushels,	10 00	
Cucumbers,	10 00	
Hay, 3 tons	51 00	
Rowen, 5 tons,	75 00	
Hungarian, 4 tons,	48 00	
Ice, 50 tons,	100 00	
Rhubarb, ½ ton,	25 00	
		$1,766 13

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Jan. 10, 1886.	Pigs,	$3 00	
	Pasturing,	5 00	
	Board,	24 00	
			$32 00
March 7, 1886.	Fat hog,	24 75	
			24 75
April 20, 1886.	Board,	24 00	
			24 00
July 10, 1886.	Pigs,	19 00	
	Discount on Jordan & Marsh bills,	61	
	Service of animal,	2 00	
	Board,	24 00	
			45 61
July 29, 1886.	Pigs,	4 50	
	Milk,	15 00	
			19 50
			$145 86

PRODUCE ON HAND.

Ensilage, 60 tons,	$300 00	
English hay, 40 tons,	640 00	
Meadow hay, 4 tons,	32 00	
Oats, 15 tons,	180 00	
Corn, 2½ acres,	88 00	
Pop corn,	15 00	
Potatoes, 400 bushels,	240 00	
Squash, 2 tons,	60 00	
Pumpkins, 5 tons,	5 00	
Manure, 50 cords,	300 00	
Mangels, 5 tons,	50 00	
Beets, 200 tons,	100 00	
Rutabagas, 100 tons,	25 00	
Cabbages, 500,	20 00	
Parsnips,	50 00	
Onions,	10 00	
Grapes,	3 00	
Tomatoes,	5 00	
Apples,	125 00	
Vinegar,	63 00	
Pickles,	6 00	
Beans, 30 bushels,	60 00	
Pease,	1 00	
		$2,378 00

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for stock and table.	Tea, coffee and chocolate.	Sugar and molasses.	Cheese, butter and eggs	Soap and other groceries.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Crockery, furniture, beds and bedding.
1885.													
October, .	$83 66	$15 78	–	$168 75	$57 05	–	–	$28 64	$10 88	$61 27	–	$15 70	$6 88
November,	72 64	34 83	$2 74	18 50	76 03	$8 20	$45 42	33 33	19 14	183 77	–	3 65	35 53
December,	5 22	14 31	18 70	20 40	94 12	7 78	64 86	36 03	13 45	198 68	$5 36	–	26 50
1886.													
January, .	–	20 29	8 10	–	104 45	2 24	–	23 48	101 38	206 02	16 58	4 99	19 89
February, .	17 88	37 10	55	157 50	120 93	3 29	21 18	19 90	23 23	36 69	6 35	2 86	84 14
March, .	–	18 22	17 17	3 67	64 40	12 54	–	33 40	22 70	40 05	29 34	51 16	27 83
April, .	–	13 96	19 94	–	–	3 36	1 00	27 40	36 96	369 13	161 17	6 50	–
May, . .	–	40 86	13 05	200 00	197 15	23 24	88 81	36 53	1 58	111 46	–	10 50	3 01
June, .	121 69	24 71	8 58	–	88 16	4 48	–	27 08	6 39	227 79	441 00	3 75	61 37
July, . .	–	14 83	23 39	–	61 23	8 35	13 91	28 24	8 92	51 01	273 50	8 40	70 27
August, .	203 54	18 97	9 30	473 00	90 67	13 35	68 45	37 16	40 78	299 42	5 35	29 06	14 62
September,	71 04	31 08	1 00	4 90	101 89	5 60	52 50	24 68	12 46	193 93	17 86	–	25 88
Totals, .	$575 67	$284 94	$122 52	$1,046 72	$1,056 08	$92 43	$356 13	$355 87	$297 87	$1,979 22	$956 51	$136 57	$375 92

SUMMARY OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886 — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary repairs.	School supplies and books.	Blacksmithing and repair of tools.	Express, freight and passenger fares.	Stationery, postage, telegrams, newspapers.	Chapel services.	Seeds, plants, fertilizers and farm tools.	Hay and live stock.	Miscellaneous.	Salaries of officers.	Wages of laborers.	Totals.
1885.												
October,	$88 43	$7 68	–	$41 74	$5 69	$75 00	–	–	$0 25	$505 22	$176 90	$1,344 52
November,	33 89	5 14	$29 52	35 21	10 27	10 00	$5 40	–	–	475 18	128 40	1,266 79
December,	10 69	–	–	34 09	14 58	–	–	–	3 00	561 29	25	1,129 31
1886.												
January,	45 48	15 60	14 00	26 71	9 60	15 00	40	–	7 00	469 97	60 25	1,171 43
February,	41 32	12 15	–	21 38	12 47	30 00	–	–	38 50	469 97	83 66	1,241 05
March,	30 36	–	23 60	29 86	7 23	20 00	–	–	2 50	499 13	56 00	989 16
April,	83 03	17 50	–	28 94	25 34	25 00	74 53	$172 00	–	474 74	57 95	1,598 45
May,	5 25	–	–	34 05	30 55	–	31 53	7 81	–	499 13	115 60	1,450 11
June,	2 12	–	–	95 17	17 25	30 00	35 62	–	–	500 72	80 00	1,775 88
July,	12 04	3 90	49 91	29 41	10 10	45 00	3 50	4 00	–	492 89	99 20	1,312 00
August,	21 38	12 20	–	31 17	12 13	5 00	–	–	–	493 11	118 53	1,997 19
September,	31 09	4 91	–	29 53	17 22	10 00	13 31	–	2 25	499 13	68 95	1,219 21
Totals,	$400 08	$79 08	$117 03	$437 26	$172 43	$265 00	$164 29	$183 81	$53 50	$5,940 48	$1,045 69	$16,495 10

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS *in Account with* STATE TREASURER.

1885.			**1885.**		
Oct.,	To amount paid as per vouchers,	$1,344 52	Oct. 1,	By cash received from State Treasurer,	$60 00
Nov.,	" " " "	1,266 79	30,	" " " "	1,344 52
Dec.,	" " " "	1,129 31	Dec. 2,	" " " "	1,266 79
1886.			**1886.**		
Jan.,	" " " "	1,171 43	Jan. 2,	" " " "	1,069 31
Feb.,	" " " "	1,241 05	8,	" " " "	60 00
March,	" " " "	989 16	Feb. 1,	" " " "	1,111 43
April,	" " " "	1,598 45	5,	" " " "	60 00
May,	" " " "	1,450 11	Mar. 2,	" " " "	1,241 05
June,	" " " "	1,775 88	Apr. 1,	" " " "	989 16
July,	" " " "	1,312 00	30,	" " " "	1,598 45
Aug.,	" " " "	1,997 19	June 4,	" " " "	1,450 11
Sept.,	" " " "	1,219 21	July 3,	" " " "	1,775 88
			31,	" " " "	1,312 00
			Sept. 2,	" " " "	1,997 19
			30,	" " " "	1,159 21
		$16,495 10			$16,495 10

Schedule of Persons employed and Amount paid each.

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Rate of Compensation.	Amount Paid.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	$1,000 00	$999 96
N. C. Brackett,	Farmer & Steward,	650 00	650 04
H. E. Patch,	Matron,	350 00	65 61
C. J. Bean,	"	350 00	268 97
Anna Stewart,	"	350 00	349 92
Nancy Merrill,	"	350 00	152 82
L. E. Yates,	"	350 00	150 57
R. M. Rice,	"	350 00	204 12
S. R. Houghton,	Sub. Matron,	350 00	14 40
E. M. Hamlin,	" "	350 00	16 02
Anna A. Stewart,	Teacher,	300 00	300 00
E. E. Stevenson,	"	300 00	250 00
Addie M. Knight,	"	300 00	42 23
Mary Whitcomb,	"	300 00	25 00
M. E. Hagar,	"	300 00	25 00
E. M. Hamlin,	"	300 00	109 12
S. E. Stowe,	"	300 00	109 63
S. R. Berry,	Sub. Teacher,	300 00	31 25
L. F. Greene,	Vacancy Officer,	300 00	300 00
C. J. Bean,	Housekeeper,	250 00	46 86
Ellen Bangs,	"	250 00	201 22
S. R. Houghton,	"	250 00	190 12
M. F. Connor,	"	250 00	49 18
Margaret Torry,	"	250 00	244 20
Celia A. Rand,	"	250 00	177 05
S. H. Vivian,	"	250 00	33 84
A. J. Wheeler,	"	250 00	20 83
M. A. Pearson,	"	250 00	20 83
Josephine Houghton,	Sub. Housekeeper,	250 00	20 66
F. C. Stowe,	" "	250 00	13 01
Mary V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	200 00	200 04
C. B. Hamlin,	Foreman,	540 00	521 64
Orrin F. Clark,	"	540 00	45 00
D. B. Scott,	Clergyman,	–	10 00
C. A. Roys,	"	–	5 00
Martin Dolphin,	Laborer,	30 00*	30 00
Thomas Hickey,	"	30 00*	30 00
C. H. Harris,	"	–	7 19
Francis A. Hamlin,	"	–	9 15
			$5,940 48

* Per month.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Members of the Board of Trustees.

I have the honor of presenting the annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

Last January we had an outbreak of diphtheria at House No. II. The most serious outbreak was from the fact that we had no room where we could isolate our patients, hence officers and girls were exposed to this contagious disease. Every possible precaution was taken however, and the sickness limited to three of the girls, who all made good recoveries.

The drainage and water supply were then examined, defects found and remedied, and no further trouble has occurred.

In the same month Clara Boutin, a French child, showed signs of quick consumption. Her intense longing to see her mother, to be once more among her own people, awakened warmest sympathies and she was allowed to return to Lowell. She rallied for a brief period, then her disease started again with fresh vigor and she died at her home a few weeks later.

In May, one of the girls was obliged to leave her place of service on account of a severe attack of pleurisy. She was seriously sick for some six weeks and even yet her strength is not fully restored.

In June another girl returned from her place, suffering from chorea, with paralysis of different parts of the body. She remained at the school four weeks; then, as her case required constant attendance, she was transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

One case of malarial fever occurred during the year, but yielded to treatment in a short time.

Last month two of the girls showed signs of insanity. Drs. Nash of North Lancaster and Tobey of Lancaster were consulted in the first case, and Drs. Bowers of Clinton and Tobey of Lancaster in the second. For both patients it was decided that special treatment was required, and the two girls are now in the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester.

The general health of the inmates has been excellent. Their food is good in quality and quantity, their hours of rest and recreation generous; the ladies in charge keep careful watch and call attention to the first symptoms of illness. Under these favoring circumstances we may hope, with God's blessing, that our school may continue to enjoy its present freedom from disease.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

Worcester, Sept. 30, 1886.